



# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION  
TICKET.

For President of the United States,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

For Vice-President,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

For Governor of the State of Missouri,  
**ZILBURN W. BOGGS.**

For Lieut. Governor,  
**FRANKLIN CANNON.**

Candidates for Congress,  
**ALBERT G. HARRISON.**  
**JOHN MILLER.**

For Electors of President and Vice-President,  
**GEORGE F. BOLLINGER.**  
**JOHN SAPPINGTON.**  
**WM. MONROE.**  
**ABRAHAM BIRD.**

## STATE BANK.

We discover a disposition in particular sections of the State, to agitate the question of a State Bank. Do the people want a Bank? And if they do not, should one be incorporated? To the last question, we say no: and to the first, we are clearly of the opinion, made up from the two last sessions of the Legislature, that the people do not want a bank; but in this opinion we may be in error, tho' we have better ground for our negative opinion, than the bank advocates have for their affirmative opinion. If gentlemen seriously believe, after the experiments made at banking in this State, and after laboring to no effect, thro' two long sessions of the General Assembly, that the public interest requires a bank in this State, the proper way to put the question is to submit it singly to the people at the polls, and take the vote directly upon that point.

Those who formed at the last session of the Legislature, to be in favor of taxing the people the thirteenth part of one per centum on their taxable property, could not get their consent to do so until the people were consulted thro' the ballot box: yes, and two-thirds were required to authorize the county court to levy that inconsiderable tax. The taxable property in this State is now probably worth twenty-five millions of dollars. The school tax proposed to be levied on that amount, raise a debt upwards of eight thousand dollars a year. Now, if a bank should be chartered, how much, we ask, would the people be taxed? If the capital was only one million, and the directors allowed to deal to the public the amount of the capital, and charge the usual per centum discount, the tax on the people would be one hundred and forty thousand dollars a year. And this is what our masters politicians were willing to put on the people, without consulting them; while a tax for school purposes to the pitiful amount of eight thousand dollars could not be imposed unless two-thirds of the people, at the polls, first gave their consent. And why this difference between a school tax and a bank tax? Are the friends of stockholders, and the expenses of managing such institutions, not a tax on the people? Those who think so are poor financiers, and worse politicians. It is no longer doubted by sensible men, that duties paid on foreign goods, into the National Treasury, is a tax on the people; and that all who consume such articles as duties are paid upon, pay the tax. And just so is it with banks; all the money that circulates in the State above their actual capital paid in, is a tax upon the people, and those pay it who, in any degree or relation, have any thing to do with banks. The profits made by banking institutions, and the expenses of managing them, is not plucked from the trees; no, it all comes out of some body's pocket. The difference between these two taxes is this—the bank tax is paid by the producers; the school tax is paid by the consumers; but they are equally a tax upon the community. Then why not consult the people whether they are willing to have such a tax imposed? It would seem nothing but a respectful regard, if not a positive duty to the people, to consult them whether they wanted a bank or not. It should be recollected, independent of its being a tax on the people, that the Legislature cannot, at pleasure, repeal a law granting a charter. There is what lawyers call vested rights; and corporate privileges are considered to be among such rights. And what are those privileges of which the Legislature cannot divest a corporate company? First; all persons not incorporated, are forbidden to issue notes for circulation. Second; the company has aurable, sometimes treble, the amount of its capital. Third; the members of the company are exempted, in their separate property, from all liability to pay the joint debts of the company. And fourth; they are generally authorized to make any law they please, not inconsistent with the laws of the State. According to the rights vested by charter of incorporation, the individual members of a banking company may divide the money belonging to the institution, enrich themselves, dissolve the company, and the people who hold the notes may whistle for payment. And is this, we say, not a tax? Facts historical facts, known to every person in this State who has lived our system from 1812 to 1831. The Legislature of this State, without consulting the people, have made three experiments at banking, and all failed: And who suffered most? The people. The notes of the first bank became a bad ruble. The notes of the bank of 1818 depreciated fifty per centum. The Loan Office, was at the time, no less, than one dollar was worth one 25 cents, and in 1831, the dollar was worth one 10 cents. Not the members of the company, nor the people of the State, but the holders of the paper of the company. These are many notes of the old Missouri bank now in circulation. (It is true, they have not, in their issue, the words "Missouri Bank" on them, but the dollar cannot be had; yet these are just as good as bank notes, and who has the right to say that they should be compelled to be so? And many of them, each while there is a dollar in the money, is due, are actually paid. The stockholders to the Missouri bank did not act quite so badly, they bought in most of their paper at fifty cents of the dollar. And who will now admit that the bank was a failure? The people of the State. This is not to be wondered at, because that is precisely what most bank friends herefore

practiced on the people of the country. The stockholders principally lived in St. Louis, & when they found that their notes were out at par value, many of which they redeemed at fifty per centum, and some have never been redeemed. And in this State alone in such fraudulent transactions? By no means. According to Mr. Gallatin's account in 1830, there were 157 banks in the United States, which had failed or discontinued business. Then, when all these things are taken into consideration, should the Legislature assume upon itself the power of chartering a banking company, and give them a right to issue notes for circulation, without consulting the people specifically upon the policy of doing so? We think not. Therefore we now call upon the friends of a State Bank to join us in advocating a special vote to be taken at the polls in August next for and against the bank. There can certainly be no reasonable objection to this course. Gentlemen of neither party can certainly wish to foment a bank upon the community contrary to the will of the people. It will cost no time nor money to take such a vote. Let three columns be opened in the poll books under the head of "A Bank."—Head one column thus—"For a bank with the usual privileges." Head another column thus—"For a bank with the individual property of the stockholders liable to pay the debts of the bank." And head the other column thus—"Against all banks to issue paper money." If politicians and editors of newspapers would generally discuss these propositions before the people, and through the press, from now until the August election, the people could then say at the polls whether they want a bank or not, or what kind of a bank they want, if any. Democrats will not object to this proposition; and if the Whigs will not join in the proposition to consult the people, then they should have no bank; and if we are not much mistaken, it is the Whigs who mostly desire a bank. They do not like the idea of making stockholders liable to pay the debts of the bank; indeed it is rather a hazardous business with them, if they intend the bank shall break; but if the directors act honestly, they need care nothing about such liability. Honest men do not care how wrong they are bound to pay a just debt. But men who like money better than morals are very glad to play a game at which they may win, but cannot lose; and banking with the usual privileges, is just such a game for stockholders to play at.

## WHIGISM.

We have lately heard and read a good deal of sensible discussion about Whigism in the United States. In England, the term "whig" has a sensible meaning. The radical principle of the whig party in that country, is the right it claims to resist the sovereign power. The opposite party is called "tory," whose doctrine is obedience to the sovereign authority. The term whig may yet have a sensible meaning in this country. The people of this State, in their sovereign character, decreed that the offices of the Circuit Court Judges should be vacated on the first day of January, 1836. A distinguished Senator raised an objection to the right to pass such a decree; and one of the Judges—whom we much regret to hear—resisted that act, denying their right to dispose of him in that way. This is a bona fide whig movement. Passive obedience is to be no part of the Judge's political creed. Let

Circuit Court Judges  
January 1836. A

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Jefferson City  
Jeffersonian Republican  
12 March 1836  
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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

Jefferson City  
Jeffersonian  
Republican  
12 March 1836  
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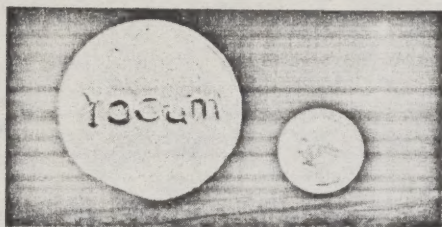
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA



## YOCUM COIN

Q. While metal detecting in the Branson, Missouri area, I discovered a cache of 236 large silver coins. They are about two inches in diameter and are roughly cast. On one side of every coin is embossed "Yocum." I would appreciate it if you or any of your readers could tell me anything about them, such as age, history, or value of these coins. Thanks.

Mr. A. A.  
Saint Louis, Mo.



A. What you have found is extremely interesting and I'm sure they are of considerable value in addition to their silver content. Beyond that I can't give you much information except that I doubt if they have ever been catalogued or listed in any publication.

If any readers happen to have any knowledge of these, perhaps they will drop us a line.



# SEARCH CONTINUES FOR MORE RARE YOCUM DOLLARS

**YOCUM DOLLARS WERE USED AS TRADE  
MONEY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS,  
AND AS A RESULT THERE IS BOUND TO BE  
A NUMBER OF CACHES STILL HIDDEN  
AWAY IN CAVES, UNDER HEARTHSTONES  
OR BENEATH FENCE POSTS**



In a country of tall tales, superstitions, legends of bushwhacker raids and buried loot, caches of Spanish silver and lost mines, the truth with the bark on, as they say in the hills, is often stranger than fiction. Such is the case of one of the Ozark Mountain country's most persistent legends—the story of the Yocum Dollar.

Now, after nearly a century of searching by a quiet little hillman who had as his Holy Grail one of the elusive coins to vindicate a family's honor, a Yocum Dollar reportedly has been found. How Tom Yocum would have reveled in the fact and rejoiced in the proof of the truthfulness of a family legend had he been alive


to see in the June, 1974 issue of *Treasure Search* a photograph of one of the coins found with a metal detector.

The Yocum Dollar was purportedly a personally minted solid silver coin containing more silver than an American dollar but lost for a century. Some folks in the

hills and many outlanders considered the story another windy for which the Ozarks are famous but not so one man who spent a lifetime trying to find a specimen just to prove the credibility of the Yocums. Tom was confident the story was no lie and that meant a lot in a country where truth is

Legend has it that somewhere in these Ozark hills in the James and White River country of the Missouri Ozarks,

is located the source of metal, either ore or Spanish silver, from which the fabled Yocum Dollar was minted.



Although he spent a lifetime hunting for a Yocum Dollar to verify his family's legend of the "coin that had more silver in it than the U.S. dollar," Tom Yocum, famous White River guide, had more luck hunting squirrels.

**RESEARCH LENDS CREDENCE TO THE  
EXISTENCE OF A SPANISH OR INDIAN  
SILVER MINE IN THE OZARKS WHICH  
WAS LATER WORKED BY THE YOCUMS**

**BY WILL TOWNSEND**



# YOCUM DOLLARS



Some ten years ago Buck Marchbank found a rock in one of the hundreds of Ozark "hollers" that bears the carved figure of a man pointing. Thinking that the figure might be pointing in the direction of a cache or mine, Buck made this sketch hoping some day to return to the holler and try to find the secret of the sketch. Since then he has acquired metal detection equipment and now is trying to find the holler and the carved stone. His first foray was unsuccessful but he expects to continue looking until he again finds the sign and put his equipment to use.

**MOST PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA IN THE EARLY 1800's APPARENTLY PREFERRED THE HARD YOCUM DOLLAR TO THE MISSOURI BANK'S \$1.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, AND \$20.00 NOTES**

a virtue and a man's word is as good as his bond.

There persists almost as many versions of the legend of the Yocum Dollar as there are branches of the Yocums or Youchums or Yoachums scattered throughout the James, Kings, Finley, and White River country of the Ozarks. Involved are Spanish caches of silver bars in lost caves, Spanish silver mines, finds of Al Bolin's or Jesse James' loot. My preference is for Tom Yocum's version largely because he

was a descendant of the original settlers and spent a lifetime in quest of a real Yocum Dollar. Besides, I knew Tom as an honest hunter and fisherman.

Tom was a quiet, almost-secretive, weather-turned man with a good respect for truth. Jim Owen, operator of the famous float fishing service on White River before the dams converted the rivers into lakes, often used him as head guide in charge of the commissary boat which was always the first over the float waters. When I discovered that Tom took out his frustrations in not finding a Yocum Dollar by very successfully finding bird points, I chose to ride with him; not so much for the fishing advantage but to hear his stories. In addition, this choice enabled me to go with him next morning before the camp was awake, to the second bottoms to hunt arrowheads. He had an uncanny knack of spotting the tiny bird points. On these brief trips I came to know the Yocum version of the legend of the Yocum Dollar.

That was all back nearly 40

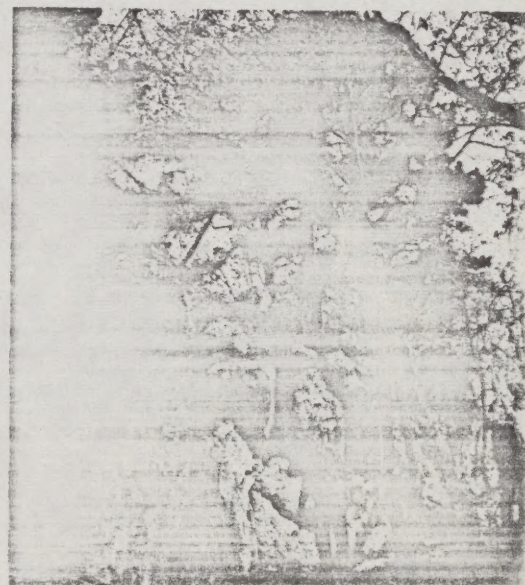
in 1819 a Yocum was to host the journal keeper to a roast beaver-tail meal.

In the years that followed more Yocums came into the White and James River country from Illinois and settled near a place now called Yocum Pond. Today a map of the area bears several Yocum place names such as Yocum Pond, Yocum Creek and Yocum Cemetery and as members of the family were well known landowners throughout the White River Valley it is not surprising that any coin bearing the name of Yocum would be accepted as valid, if not necessarily legal, tender.

My friend Tom Yocum was proud of the family name and the fact of the Yocums being the earliest white settlers on the upper White River. He had a sense of history and when separated from the hilarity of a float party liked to talk about his kinfolks and the Yocum Dollar.

"Our people were isolated from outsiders for a long time," he recounted as we lazily floated down White River one June morning, Tom in the stern with a paddle and I lolling on top of the grub box to better hear his version of the legend. "My people were

Murder Rocks, scene of highwaymen's hijacking of trade wagons and settlers in the hills, are gone over carefully in quest of Yocum Dollars but as yet have yielded nothing more exciting than spent rifle shells which the natives call hulls.



years ago but I kept my notes and the finding of a Yocum Dollar brought them to life. The story really had its beginnings with the family migrations from Ohio in the very early 1800's when a Yocum settled near where the James River enters White River in what is now Stone County, Missouri. The names of Solomon, Joseph and George were early associated with the region and George lived on 600 acres and operated a grist mill. When Henry Schoolcraft came into the Ozarks



friendly with the Indians who traipsed through the White River country hunting and fishing. Some of them worked a silver mine on White River somewhere between where the Kings and the James run into it.

"Most trading in the hills was done by barter but there was still a need for hard money so two of the family — two brothers — to whom the Indians showed the mine, took out some of the silver and melted it down and made the dollars. These dollars were bigger than the American dollar that the government came to make. To prove they were real the name Yocum was stamped on one side of each coin. Yocum dollars were used as trade money for several years and there's bound to be a lot of it stored away in caves, in spring-houses, under hearth stones or under fence posts. That's that way the old-timers hid their money before they had banks. As Tom tells it:

"Nobody objected to Yocum Dollars until one day one of my kinfolk wanted to pay for some government land and took a money bag of the coins in to the Springfield land office. The feller in charge wouldn't take the money for the land deal but he sent one to Washington where they said it contained more silver than an American dollar and the Yocums would have to stop making the dollars.

"All this happened about the time gold was discovered in California and so the Yocum boys closed up their secret mine and put a big rock over the entrance and headed west. They expected to come back some day and work their mine again but they were never heard from again."

Tom later told me that the molds the Yocums used to form the coins were supposed to have been left with relatives living in what is now the Table Rock area but Tom was never able to locate them. He did tell me that he had talked with older persons who had seen the dollars and that on several occasions he had been close to finding someone who possessed a coin but that he had never actually found one.

"One time I heard about a store-keeper who was supposed to have a Yocum Dollar and I went across

the county to see him," Tom said. "He told me that he had kept one in his cash register for a long time but that only a few days ago a clerk had mistakenly given it in change and no one had any idea where it went. That's the closest I ever got to one," he added sadly.

That the Yocum Dollar was no figment of the imagination is the conviction of Elmo Ingenthron, a highly respected regional historian whose account of the region is soon to be published. Elmo told me that it was his belief that the legendary aspects of the money having been minted of silver from a Spanish or Indian silver mine had its basis in the fact that the "mine" was the relatively free flow of Spanish silver coins that found their way along the river routes through the Ozarks after the Spanish colonial government began in 1770. This hard money replaced deerskins as currency among trappers and traders who counted each skin in terms of livres, a French coin worth about eighteen and one-half cents. A shaved skin was worth two livres or thirty-seven cents and bought this amount of goods at trading posts.

When Spanish silver money became available merchants used a chisel to cut the big round pieces into halves, quarters and "bits," a bit being worth 12½ cents. If a customer bought less than a bit's worth of merchandise he received his change in pins and needles.

Elmo believes as settlements were established in the hill country and merchants received fractions of silver they might have melted this metal into larger chunks for convenient safekeeping. As the Yocums became successful farmers and merchants operating at least one grist mill that disposed of its products downstream on the James and White Rivers it is likely that they accumulated a quantity of the fractional money. It is possible, Ingenthron believes, that the Yocums might have melted this money, recast it in the dollar size and stamped it with their name.

Tom Yocum might not have accepted Elmo's theory because he was so confident that the family story of a lost silver mine was correct. In any case the idea of a



"Buck" was

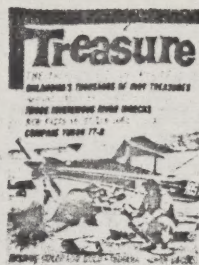
a long-time friend of Tom Yocum who first told him the story of the mine and the Yocum Dollar but is operating with more modern equipment than Tom ever had.

Spanish silver mine has a more romantic and adventuresome ring and the story has persisted since the days of the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States in 1804. Folklore of the Ozarks of both Missouri and Arkansas has lost silver mines throughout the mountain country but geologists disclaim the possibility of any virgin silver deposits although the region has yielded great quantities of zinc and silver. This fact has been responsible for another theory about the Yocum Dollar — the possibility that it was counterfeit.

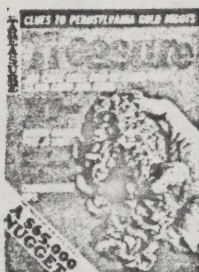
Tom Yocum would spin in his dust at such an affront to the Yocum name. Nevertheless, in the early days of white settlement of the Ozarks when the Yocum family had much of the lands to themselves there was an abundance of alluvial lead readily available for garnering from the surface of the rocky hills. It was not uncommon for landowners to gather this lead, place it in a hollow tree that had been felled by lightning or wind, set fire to the wood and smelt out the lead in one large chunk. Much of the lead for rifle and pistol balls was obtained in this manner. Some hold to the idea that the Yocum Dollar might have been made from this al-

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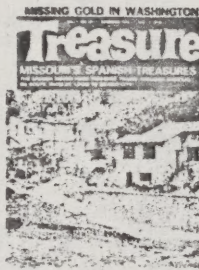
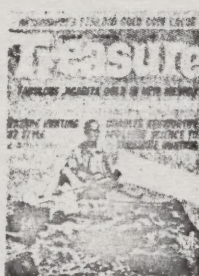
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## SUPPORT



**UNITED  
CEREBRAL  
PALSY**

## RARE YOCUM DOLLARS

livial lead but the idea was so abhorrent to Tom who was so convinced of the purity of the family product that I never raised the question with him.

However, he was always at a loss to explain why the brothers, after a tilt with federal officers at the land office, "suddenly and secretly closed their silver mine and left for California and were never heard from since." Although Tom has gone to his reward there are enough other Yocums left in the hills to defend the family honor and keep the family escutcheon untarnished by inferences of any wrong doing in the production of the Yocum Dollar that "the government made them quit making because it had more silver than the government issue."

At any rate, most folks living in the area in the early 1800's apparently preferred the hard Yocum Dollar to the banknotes of \$1.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$20.00, issued by the Bank of St. Louis and the Bank of Missouri in 1816-17. They also took precedence over the certificates issued by the Missouri legislature in 1821 that later were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, or the "shinplasters" of red, white or blue "dog" notes coming in from other states. Missouri currency wasn't stabilized until 1857 when legal Missouri banknotes were available and the national bank system offered convenient and reliable currency after 1862.

Nevertheless, Ozarkers, like other Missourians and Arkansans, preferred hard money (some of them still do) and it is, little wonder that others would like to follow Tom Yocum's quest and uncover a cache of Yocum Dollars, because, if the legend is true, the oversize dollar does in fact contain more pure silver than the U.S. Dollar which in itself is almost a legend as it has not been minted recently.

Certainly Tom Yocum would have preferred holding the hard money; especially if it bore the simple inscription "Yocum Dollar."

## Ghost towns, Gold and Homesteads!



### OLD WEST NOTES & ENVELOPES

Real western ghost towns & homesteads are pictured in this artist's gallery of 6 authentic, location-sketched recollections from our golden past. Included are figures enjoying coin and treasure hunting, bottle digging and gold panning. Printed on the finest quality buff colored note paper, 12 are packed with 12 contrasting golden brown envelopes. Artist signed, serial numbered collector's prints, and Old West place mats are also available... send for these notes & envelopes so you can choose the scenes you'd like in the larger sizes as prints or mats.

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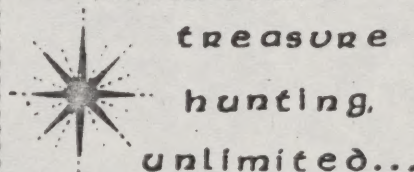
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on the head told him that something was wrong. The cob was too small for the opening and a guard had made fight. Hasty retreat saved him.

Hornets desert their swinging nests in autumn and pass the winter in deep holes they have excavated in decayed trees. The coarse gray paper-like material of their nests was then available for the hunter's use.

"Cash money" was a scarce article in the early Ozarks and it was sometimes necessary to make substitution for the gold and silver that carried the government imprint. The pioneers had need of a medium of exchange in dealing with visiting traders and among themselves. One of the strangest stories of Ozarkian ingenuity is that of the "Yocum Dollar."

The Yocums were pioneers in the backhill country, entering Missouri and Arkansas in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was a Yocum who fed Henry Schoolcraft and his companions roast beaver tail in the White River country in 1819. Other Yocums moved in from Illinois a few years later. A group of five or six families of them crossed the Mississippi and headed their linchpin wagons, pulled by sturdy oxen, toward the Springfield settlement. This was the last outpost on the frontier and consisted of a trading post and two or three houses. Leaving Springfield behind them, they headed southwest into the James-White River country, cutting their way through a virgin forest. They stopped for a year or two at a place now called Yocum Pond and then

made permanent settlement near the mouth of Kings River.

The Yocums were almost completely isolated from civilization, and their social and industrial life was largely with friendly Indians and scattered hunters, trappers, and fur traders. Legend says they secured a silver mine from the Indians and worked it for a number of years. The legendary location of this mine is on White River somewhere between the Kings and James tributaries. According to the stories, silver taken from this mine was used in making a trade-coin called the Yocum Dollar. It is said to have been used for several years as a medium of exchange in that section. Descendants of the Yocum pioneers claim to have seen the molds in which the coins were made.

All went well with this emergency exchange until one of the settlers tried to pay the proof fee on his claim with Yocum dollars. He presented the trade-coins at the Springfield office and, although they were refused, the government agent is said to have sent one of the coins to Washington for examination. It was found to contain more grains of pure silver than the United States dollar. It was uniform in size with the regulation government coin, but no attempt was made at imitation. It had just two words stamped on it, "Yocum Dollar."

In 1848, news of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in California reached the Ozarks. The Yocums who owned the secret mine were adventurers and decided to try their fortunes in the West. The story goes that



they plugged up the mine and refused to disclose its location even to relatives. They expected to return and work it later, but these Yocums never came back to the White River country. Some of the molds used in manufacturing the coins were left with a relative who operated a grist mill in the Kimberling settlement on White River. But this equipment is now lost and the silver mine has become an Ozark legend.

Years later, another experiment with trade-money was made in this same section of the Ozarks when B. F. Carney of Crane, Missouri, issued his own currency and circulated it in several states. This happened during the "bank holiday," soon after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933. Carney issued a quantity of one dollar Emergency Exchange notes. The paper had this statement printed on it:

"B. F. Carney will pay the bearer one dollar when this note is presented to him with proper endorsement therein, proving its commercial negotiation at least fifty times, with payment by the bearer to B. F. Carney the sum of two per cent of the face value hereof at each such negotiation. Payable at my office in Crane, Missouri.

(Signed) B. F. CARNEY."

Seven hundred of the emergency notes were given out and about four hundred of them were properly endorsed by fifty or more signatures and redeemed at face value. Some of them were cleared in banks as far away

as St. Louis and Kansas City. Three hundred of the notes never returned for redemption. The Chase National Bank of New York City has six of them in its permanent collection of monies of the world.

Tales of Ozark ingenuity are legion, and they testify to the foresight and business acumen of the hillsman. Pioneer ways were sometimes strange ways and not always tempered with justice, but they gave assurance of economic survival without outside assistance. Sometimes the people rebelled against crafty methods that usurped their rights or disturbed their frontier freedom. Stock laws have always been a Nemesis to hillsmen, and even today tourists must drive with caution in the backhills to avoid striking livestock on the highways. The making of illegal liquor is still a bone of contention between Ozark natives and federal authorities. Many law-abiding citizens wink at the idea of liquor enforcement in the backhills, and "revenuers" are as unpopular with hillsmen as ticks with tourists. Methods of gain are not always approved by Ozark communities, and many a man has carried on a legalized business against the wishes of his neighbors. Take the case of M. M. Chandler and his famous "toll bridge" on Caddo River.

In the Ouachita highlands of Montgomery County, Arkansas, a mile below the village of Caddo Gap, the Caddo River tumbles over stones in a rock-lined passage called the Narrows. Solid walls hedge the crystal waters



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# Early St. Louis Bankers

BY McCUNE GILL

Vice-President of the Title Insurance  
Corporation of St. Louis.



*The*  
**TITLE INSURANCE CORPORATION  
OF ST. LOUIS**

qualified by a deposit of U. S.  
Government Bonds with the  
Insurance Department of the  
State of Missouri, and unen-  
cumbered assets of over a  
million dollars, possesses the  
attribute most essential to

**TITLE PROTECTION**  
*namely*  
**FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

---



## *Services Offered*

*by the*

### **TITLE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF ST. LOUIS**

#### **1. CERTIFICATES OF TITLE**

Protecting the person ordering the certificate for five years against unreported defects of record.

#### **2. CONTINUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE**

Protecting the person ordering the continuance for five years against unreported defects of record arising since the date of the former certificate.

#### **3. POLICIES OF TITLE INSURANCE**

Protecting an owner or holder of a mortgage against defects of title, whether due to error or fraud in the record or an unknown off-record defect or encumbrance.

#### **4. MECHANICS LIEN INSURANCE**

Insuring an owner or mortgagee against mechanics' liens or suits.

#### **5. ACTS AS ESCROW AGENT**

In closing sales and loans, figuring adjustments, recording deeds, etc., and holding funds pending the settlement of estates or the correcting of defects of title.

#### **6. SEARCHES**

Furnishes special and limited information as to taxes, mortgages, judgments and mechanics' liens.

#### **7. CONSTRUCTION FUNDS**

Disburses construction funds, inspects work during progress, and at the same time insures against mechanics' liens and other title defects.



810 CHESTNUT STREET 7907 FORSYTH BLVD.

ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

CLAYTON 5, MO.

MAIN 0813

PARKVIEW 8131

## **Early St. Louis Bankers**

By **McCUNE GILL**

Vice-President, Title Insurance Corporation  
of St. Louis

It has been thought that the bankers of the present day might be interested in being introduced to their predecessors, the bankers of the St. Louis of long ago.

### **1816. THE BANK OF ST. LOUIS.**

Samuel Hammond was the first President of our first bank. John B. N. Smith was Cashier. The commissioners to receive subscriptions were Auguste Chouteau, J. B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, Moses Austin, Bernard Pratte, Manuel Lisa, Thomas Brady, Bartholomew Berthold, Rufus Easton, Robert Simpson, Christian Wilt and Risdon H. Price, who was later President. The first directors included William Rector, Theodore Hunt, Eli B. Clemson, Justus Post, Charles N. Hunter, Walter Wilkinson, Theophilus W. Smith and Elias Bates. Later directors included Thompson Douglass, Thomas Wright, Joshua Pilcher, Samuel Perry, James Mason, Nathaniel B. Tucker, Robert Collet, Frederick Dent, Jesse G. Lindell, John Nivin, John Hall, James Clemens, Jr. and Paul Anderson.

### **1817. THE BANK OF MISSOURI.**

Auguste Chouteau was first President and



Thomas F. Riddick was his successor. Lilbourn W. Boggs was first Cashier and L. A. Bompert was a later Cashier. The commissioners were Charles Gratiot, William Smith, John McKnight, Jean B. Cabanne and Matthew Kerr. Among the prominent stockholders were Joseph Philipson, Thomas Hanley, Frederick Bates, Thomas Hempstead, Alexander McNair. Pierre Menard, William Christy, Jeremiah Connor, and William E. Carr.

**1829. THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.** This bank, located in Philadelphia, established a Branch Bank in St. Louis. Its President was John O'Fallon, its Cashier Henry S. Coxe. George K. McGunneple was Clerk and Thomas O. Duncan was Teller. Among its directors were William Clark, Thomas Biddle, Peter Lindell, William H. Ashley, John Mullanphy, George Collier, James Clemens, Jr., Matthew Kerr, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Edward Tracy, Jesse G. Lindell, John Kerr, Bernard Pratte, John W. Johnson, Daniel D. Page, Charles Wahrendorff, John H. Gay, Henry Von Phul, Peter Powell, A. Kerr, and Archibald Gamble.

**1837. THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.** John Brady Smith was first President. Succeeding Presidents were Ferdinand Kennett, Bernard Pratte, Joseph Charless, Edward Walsh, Robert Campbell, James M. Hughes, Robert A. Barnes and James H. Britton. The Cash-

iers of the bank were successively Henry Shields, A. S. Robinson and E. P. Curtis. Barton Bates was Vice President for many years. Among its directors were James B. Eads, John B. Henderson, N. S. Chouteau, J. S. Walsh, C. F. Burns, W. M. Samuel and H. S. Mills.

**1846. BOATMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, later BOATMEN'S SAVINGS BANK and BOATMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.** Adam L. Mills was its first President. The next succeeding Presidents were Sullivan Blood and Rufus J. Lackland. Among its early Cashiers were Alton R. Easton, Charles Hodgman and William H. Thomson. Its directorate at various times has included Luther M. Kennett, Daniel D. Page, B. W. Alexander, Samuel C. Davis, Adolphus Meier, Carlos S. Greeley, William A. Hargadine and Edward J. Glasgow.

**PRIVATE BANKING FIRMS.** During the 1840's and 1850's there were various private banking firms or partnerships in business in St. Louis. Among these were Louis A. Benoist & Co., Page & Bacon (Daniel D. Page & Henry D. Bacon), Lucas & Simonds, (James H. Lucas, John Simonds, Henry S. Turner, Henry Patterson, Robert N. Nisbet) John J. Anderson & Co., Bogy, Miltenberger & Co., E. W. Clark & Bro. Darby & Barksdale, Durkee & Bullock, (Dwight Durkee & S. B. Bullock), Tesson & Dan-



jen, Haskell & Co., Loker, Renick & Co., Presbury & Co.

**1853. GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.** The incorporators were Robert Barth, Edward Haren, John Kern, William Palm, Francis Saler, Joseph Degenhardt, George Busch, Charles Wetzel, Adolphe Abeles, Frederick Bergesch, Lewis Bach, John Wolff, Edward Eggers, Louis Hirschberg and Ernest C. Angelrodt. Barth was at one time President. Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr. and Richard Hospes were two of its Cashiers.

**1855. STATE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.** R. M. Henning was first President. Some of his successors as President were John How, John J. Roe and Charles Parsons. The first Cashier was Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., who was succeeded by Parsons, and he by J. H. McCluney. The incorporators were the foregoing and Eugene Miltenberger, Lewis V. Bogy, Neree Valle, William L. Ewing, R. J. Lockwood and B. W. Hill. Later directors included John A. Scudder, Daniel Catlin, A. F. Shapleigh, C. C. Moffit, Joseph Franklin and John T. Davis.

**1856. EXCHANGE BANK.** Lewis V. Bogy was first President and was succeeded by Joseph Bogy. The incorporators and commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock were Bogy, Andrew Christy, Edward Cabot, Joseph S. Pease,

Samuel B. Wiggins, M. L. Jackson, L. Dorscheimer and Bartholomew Rice. The board of directors included also M. W. Warne, E. Schneider, J. W. Spalding, John D. Perry, John T. Douglass, Louis C. Hirschberg, A. Berthold, A. M. Waterman, Stephen Hoyt and J. B. Osborn.

**1856. SOUTHERN BANK, afterwards the THIRD NATIONAL BANK.** James S. Watson was its first President and E. B. Kimball was his successor. James H. Britton was at first Cashier and then President. He was succeeded as President by John R. Lionberger and Thomas E. Tutt. At first George O. Atherton was teller and B. W. Dudley general bookkeeper. Thomas A. Stoddard was individual bookkeeper and later Cashier. Among the directors from time to time were Robert M. Funkhouser, John J. Roe, William J. McElhinney, Charles K. Dickson, James B. Eads and Eugene Jaccard.

**1857. MERCHANTS BANK.** The first President was John A. Browlee. Later Presidents were W. L. Ewing, Robert Campbell, George L. Stansbury and James E. Yeatman. Among the Cashiers were R. F. Barry, Robert K. Woods, Robert Eagle and James C. Moore. Its direc-

torate has included William M. Morrison, P. R. McCreery, D. A. January, E. C. Sloan, L. Levering, E. C. Sterling, Thom-



as and David Rankin, H. T. Simon, E. A. Hitchcock, John A. Walsh, and H. L. Newman.

**1857. ST. LOUIS BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, later the BANK OF COMMERCE.** Marshall Brotherton was the first President. Among his successors as President were Felix Coste, Henry J. Reed and C. B. Burnham. Its directorate at various times has included John F. Darby, Lawrason Riggs, Carlos S. Greeley, Asa Wilgus, A. P. Ladew, Josiah G. McClellan, Nathan Cole, J. C. Van Blarcom, Samuel M. Dodd, George J. Plant, William H. Thompson and John Whittaker.

**1857. MECHANICS' BANK.** Joseph Charless was its first President. Among his successors as President were J. W. Mills, Oliver Garrison, and D. K. Ferguson. Some of its Cashiers were J. W. Wills, Charles Everts, George T. Hulse and R. R. Hutchinson. Among its prominent directors have been Oliver and Daniel R. Garrison, Ralph Sellew, D. K. Ferguson, Joseph W. Branch, R. B. Whitmore, Benjamin B. Graham, Oliver A. Hart, and W. L. Wickham.

**1857. BANK OF ST. LOUIS, later ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK.** John J. Anderson was first President and John Brown was Cashier. Subsequent Presidents were R. P. Hanenkamp and Wil-

liam E. Burr. Later Cashiers were Louis C. Billon and John Nickerson.

**1860. TENTH WARD SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, later the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.** Its first President was Henry Overstolz. Theodore Koch was its first Cashier succeeded by C. C. Crecelius. Among its directors were Louis Espenschied, Charles Wunderlich and G. A. Rubelmann.

**1863. SECOND NATIONAL BANK.** T. B. Edgar was first President and E. D. Jones, Cashier. Among its directors were George P. Plant, Morris Taussig and E. O. Stanard.

**1864. UNION SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, later the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.** Thomas S. Rutherford was first President. Later Presidents were W. A. McMurray, Peter Nicholson and Walker Hill. Among its directors have been John Scullin, A. Mansur, Charles H. Turner, G. A. Madill, E. O. Stanard, and Henry Overstolz.

**1864. PROVIDENT SAVINGS INSTITUTION.** J. P. Doan was the first President. William Gresham and Carlos S. Greeley were afterward President. S. A. Ranlett and Almon B. Thomson were at times Cashier.

**1865. INTERNATIONAL BANK.** The first President was William C. Lange.



Among its directors were Louis Gottschalk, Hugo Krebs, F. S. Behrens, C. Th. Uhlmann, August Leisse and John P. Heinrich.

Thus do we introduce by name the principal financiers of early St. Louis, the Presidents, Cashiers and Directors who originated and conducted the banks of our city during the first half century of our banking history. Let us now choose a few of these men and record their life stories in somewhat greater detail.

**JOHN J. ANDERSON** was born in Cahokia and was in various businesses until he entered the private banking field. The great fire of 1849 destroyed his place of business but he rebuilt with a new marble building at First and Olive Streets and then became President of the Bank of St. Louis. He also assisted in the establishment of the Pacific and North Missouri Railroads and the Southern Hotel.

**JOSEPH CHARLESS** was born in Lexington, Kentucky, of Irish ancestry. His father founded our first newspaper, the Missouri Gazette. The son was at first an apprentice in his father's printing shop but later went into the drug business. At various times he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, the School Board, and the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad, and was one of the founders of the City University. He later became Presi-

dent of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and still later President of the Mechanics Bank.

**SULLIVAN BLOOD** came from Vermont and during his early life went into steamboating and later became the captain of a steamboat in the river trade. Because of his wide acquaintance among the boatmen of that day he became a director of the Boatmen's Savings Institution and later was elected its President.

**ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR.** was born near Nuremberg in Bavaria. He came to St. Louis as a young man and at first engaged in the dry goods business. Then he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the German Savings Institution and later Cashier of the State Savings Institution.

**LOUIS A. BENOIST** was one of few early bankers who were born in St. Louis, his father having been one of our first fur traders coming here from Montreal. One of young Benoist's tutors was Pierre Provenchere, a conveyancer of early St. Louis, and so Benoist became one of our first real estate and loan agents. With this beginning he established a private banking house here with a branch in New Orleans. He lived in a Southern Colonial home at the Northwest corner of 8th & Pine Streets, then the fashionable residence district of the city.



**ROBERT BARTH** was born in Prussia. He was educated in Magdeburg and began business in Hamburg as a clerk. Coming to St. Louis he went into business with E. C. Angelrodt local wholesale grocer, and married his daughter. When the German Savings Institution was organized Barth was elected President.

**SAMUEL HAMMOND** was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. President Jefferson appointed him as Colonel Commandant for the District of St. Louis. Possessed of considerable means he built a large home here and was famous for his social activities. He owned and maintained a country home on the large tract of land located on both sides of the present Lindell Boulevard, later bought by Peter Lindell. He was at various times Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Member of the Territorial Council, and Receiver of the Land Office. He became President of the first Bank in St. Louis, a position he occupied for several years.

**ROBERT A. BARNES** came from Louisville, Kentucky, and was for a time a clerk in various wholesale houses. He then began business on his own account and built up a large wholesale grocery company. He was a director of the Bank of the State of Missouri for many years and finally was its President. At his death he gave his large estate to found our present Barnes Hospital.

**JOHN A. BROWNLEE** was born in New Jersey of Scotch ancestry. He came to St. Louis as a dry goods clerk and later established his own wholesale dry goods business. He then became President of the Merchants Bank.

**JAMES H. LUCAS** inherited much real estate in what is now the metropolitan district of St. Louis from his father J. B. C. Lucas. In the development of this real estate he built many houses as well as Lucas Market in Twelfth Street, and Lucas Place our present Locust Street west of Fourteenth Street. He was at one time President of the Pacific Railroad. His banking activities were as partner in the private banks known as Lucas and Simonds, and Lucas, Turner & Company, which at one time had branches in New York and San Francisco.



## TITLE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF ST. LOUIS

810 CHESTNUT STREET 7907 FORSYTH BLVD.

St. Louis 1, Mo.

CLAYTON 5, Mo.

MAIN 0813

PARKVIEW 8131

### Officers

C. NORMAN JONES.....Chairman of the Board  
R. J. LOCKWOOD.....President  
MCCUNE GILL.....1st Vice-President  
GEO. R. HUNSCH.....Vice-President  
(Manager, St. Louis Office)  
A. J. O'CONNOR.....Vice-President  
ALBERT QUENTIN.....Asst. Secretary  
ALBERT GOETZ.....Asst. Secretary  
RALPH HUNSCH.....Asst. Vice-President  
(Construction Escrows)  
ARTHUR W. DEPPE.....Insurance Inspector  
JOHN E. WEATHERFORD.....Escrow Officer  
MAY C. MOORE.....Asst. Escrow Officer

JOSEPH P. O'CONNOR.....Vice-President  
(Manager, County Office)  
RALPH G. SEWING.....Asst. Vice-President

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors

### Directors

WILLIAM R. CADY,  
Vice-President and Real Estate Officer  
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

J. H. FARISH,  
J. H. Farish-Knapp & Company, Real Estate

MCCUNE GILL,  
1st Vice-President

MAURY HILL,  
Hill Brothers, Investments

C. NORMAN JONES,  
Chairman of the Board

WHIPPLE VAN NESS JONES,  
Hill Brothers, Investments

R. J. LOCKWOOD,  
President

C. H. MORRILL,  
W. H. Markham & Co., General Insurance

JOHN R. SHEPLEY,  
Vice-President, St. Louis Union Trust Co.

FRED L. WILLIAMS,  
Williams, Nelson & O'Brien



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*It is the constant aim of the*  
**TITLE INSURANCE CORPORATION**  
**OF ST. LOUIS**

*so to cooperate with agents,  
attorneys, investors and own-  
ers, that the selling and  
financing of real estate may  
be effected with the highest  
degree of safety, promptness  
and convenience.*

810 CHESTNUT STREET  
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.  
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# THE LOUISIANA PRESS-JOURNAL

SIX PAGES

AND TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

SIX PAGES

ESTABLISHED 1855.

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938.

VOLUME 84— NUMBER 10

## FIRST JULY MEETING OF COUNTY COURT

WAS HELD FRIDAY, JULY 1—  
REPORT OF PIKE COUNTY  
HOSPITAL APPROVED.

At the meeting of the court the following accounts were allowed:  
J. H. Middleton, attending court, \$50.  
H. C. Griffith, attending court, \$50.  
J. B. Jones, attending court, \$50.  
Delbert Wilhoit, salary for June, \$216.66.

John M. McIlroy, salary for June, \$150.

Edward Long, salary for June, \$141.66.  
Stephen Cornish, salary \$150; expenses \$41.44; total, \$191.44.

J. C. Smith, salary for June, \$134.58.  
Porter Turpin, salary for June, \$70.  
Frank Nester, salary for June, \$80.  
Paul H. Sanderson, salary for June, \$158.33.

Irvin Ogden, salary for June, \$150.  
Treasurer extension work, appropriation, \$145.83.

Iola Meier, appropriation, \$25.  
Edward Long, stenographer hire, \$25.  
E. A. Tucker, attending court, \$36.  
E. A. Tucker, feeding prisoners, \$352.72; attending court, \$36; total, \$388.72.

E. A. Tucker, mileage to Fulton, \$67.50; advance for patient, \$36; total, \$103.50.

Warren May, rent for Louisiana court of common pleas room, \$25.

Frank Nester, miscellaneous expense at county farm, \$75.

J. W. Edwards, expense relief work, \$21.38.

Mrs. Edith Blair, rent for S. S. office, \$15.

S. W. Bell Tel. Co., phones for June, \$82.82.

P. N. Hirsch, supplies for sewing room, \$15.20.

Murphy-Cash-Martin Co., merchandise for courthouse, \$10.50.

West Publishing Co., supplies for prosecuting attorney, \$6.

R. L. Motley, attorney fees in insanity hearing, \$25.50.

Jim Clemens, attorney fees in insanity hearing, \$25.50.

Sam Pollard, attorney fees in insanity hearing, \$25.50.

C. M. Robertson, storage and freight, \$20.

Grace Bankhead, shades for county farm, \$6.17.

Universal Laboratories, merchandise for jail, \$109.15; courthouse, \$40.09; total, \$158.24.

H. R. Nalley, surveying, \$8.

Bank of Louisiana, rent for re-employment office, \$10.

Stark Furniture Co., rent of chairs, \$15.50.

Clarksville Sentinel, notice of election, \$16.50.

Missouri State school, care of county patients, \$230.60.

Ray Lovelace, wolf bounty, \$10.

Price & Sanderson, merchandise for jail, \$39.98.

W. V. Mackey, merchandise for jail, \$39.90; courthouse, \$37; total, \$40.90.

Clark Hudson, hauling for sewing room, \$3.

Chas. Gidney, 54 hours' work @ 25c, \$13.50.

Dr. T. H. Wilcoxon, service as county physician, \$78.

Dr. J. B. Biggs, professional service, \$2.

Delbert Wilhoit, stamps, \$5.63.

Missouri Edison Co., lights for jail, \$10.24; courthouse, \$17.19; sewing room, \$1.02; total, \$28.45.

Rose Stulce, water for courthouse, \$27.60; jail, \$12.33; total, \$39.93.

Bowling Green Gas Co., gas for courthouse \$13.77; jail \$14.67; total, \$32.44.

Dixon & Emerson, merchandise for jail, \$1.02; courthouse, 51 cents; total, \$1.53.

R. P. Nunn, ice for county farm, \$9.45.

Younker Bros., supplies for sewing room, \$39.40.

Dr. E. A. Cunningham, professional service, \$2.

Galbreath Drug store, poor relief supplies, \$12.25.

Fowlers' Grocery, supplies for county farm, \$11.03.

Edward Long, attending hearings, \$41.45.

Times Printing Co., supplies for officials, \$123.30.

Moss Oil Co., merchandise for county farm, \$9.03.

E. A. Tucker, fees for sale of school property, \$17.

Bankhead & Sanderson, supplies for county farm, \$2.10.

Pike County hospital, \$1,371.12.

John Bauman, plumbing for jail, \$2; for courthouse, 50c; total, \$2.70.

Abstract of fees of Paul H. Sander-

## Softball Schedule

Has Been Arranged for Last Half of Season.

The new schedule for the last half of the playing season of softball has been arranged by the managers of the teams and the executive board of directors. The new schedule extends from July 11 till August 29. Playing is of course at the Allen playing field.

Monday, July 11—Glove factory vs. Gamble store; Clarksville vs. Odd Fellows.

Wednesday, July 13—Bowling Green vs. Elks; Gamble store vs. Clarksville.

Monday, July 18—I. O. O. F. vs. Bowling Green; Elks vs. Glove factory.

Wednesday, July 20—Clarksville vs. Elks; I. O. O. F. vs. Gamble store.

Monday, July 25—Bowling Green vs. Glove factory; Elks vs. Gamble store.

Wednesday, July 27—Bowling Green vs. Clarksville; I. O. O. F. vs. Glove factory.

Monday, Aug. 1—Bowling Green vs. Gamble store; Clarksville vs. Glove factory.

Wednesday, Aug. 3—I. O. O. F. vs. Elks; Gamble store vs. Glove factory.

Monday, Aug. 8—I. O. O. F. vs. Clarksville; Elks vs. Bowling Green.

Wednesday, Aug. 10—Clarksville vs. Gamble store; Bowling Green vs. I. O. O. F.

Monday, Aug. 15: Glove factory vs. I. O. O. F.

Wednesday, Aug. 17—Elks vs. Clarksville; Glove factory vs. Bowling Green.

Monday, Aug. 22—Gamble store vs. Elks; Clarksville vs. Bowling Green.

Wednesday, Aug. 24—Glove factory vs. I. O. O. F.; Gamble store vs. Bowling Green.

Monday, Aug. 29—Glove factory vs. Clarksville; Elks vs. I. O. O. F.

**B. Y. P. U. SOCIAL**

The Sugar Creek B. Y. P. U. social was held at the home of Mrs. Althea McMillen Friday, July 1. The evening was spent in playing games and social conversation. About ten o'clock we were served sandwiches and lemonade which was very good.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brimer, Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Treon and daughter, Judy, Mrs. Althea McMillen, Charles Brimer, Glenn Schaeffer, Elvy Waddell, Raymond Raney, Junior Miller, Floyd Miller, Edward Carr, Mary Raney, Winifred Slater and Marcelle McMillen.

REPORTER.

## PHILATHEA CLASS MEETING

The Philathea class will hold its regular monthly business meeting this evening on the lawn at the home of Mrs. Willa Smith on West Georgia street, weather permitting. If not it will be held in the church basement.

son, approved.

F. C. Haley, pauper casket, \$20.20.

Report of Frank Nester approved.

**Road Fund.**

Otis Hudson, salary \$70; expense, \$66.15; total, \$136.15.

F. D. Butters, concrete work, \$87.50.

Garnet Jett, 240 hours' work @ 20c, \$48.

Guy Butler, 250 hours' work @ 20c, \$50.

Hurley Worsham, 240 hours' work @ 35c, \$84.

Herman Koester, 260 hours' work @ 35c, \$91.

Dean Walker, 170 hours' work @ 32 1-2 cents, \$55.25.

O. P. Mackey, 170 hours' work at 32 1-2 cents, \$55.25.

J. T. Young, 230 hours' work at 32 1-2 cents, \$74.75.

W. J. Strador, 230 hours' work @ 32 1-2 cents, \$74.75.

Tom Turpin, 277 hours' work @ 30c, \$83.10.

Cleo Pollard, 255 hours' work @ 25c, \$63.75.

Graham & Son, pin for tractor, 20c.

Herman Grote, 10 hours' work @ 15c, \$1.50.

Martin-Roasa Co., grader blades, \$26.32.

J. J. Gentile, surveying road, \$15.

J. D. Adams Co., repairs, \$22.98;

scraper \$184.97; total, \$207.95.

Charley Tanner, 70 hours' work @ 20c, \$14.

Cecil Taylor, 10 hours' work 20c, \$2.

Mrs. Harry Lower, cable, chains and pulley, \$14.

Dunlop Hardware Co., bolts, washer, etc., \$8.15.

T. F. Jansen, repairing road machine, \$21.05.

W. L. Warner, hauling gravel, \$39.50.

Tom Cornish, repairing truck, \$38.22.

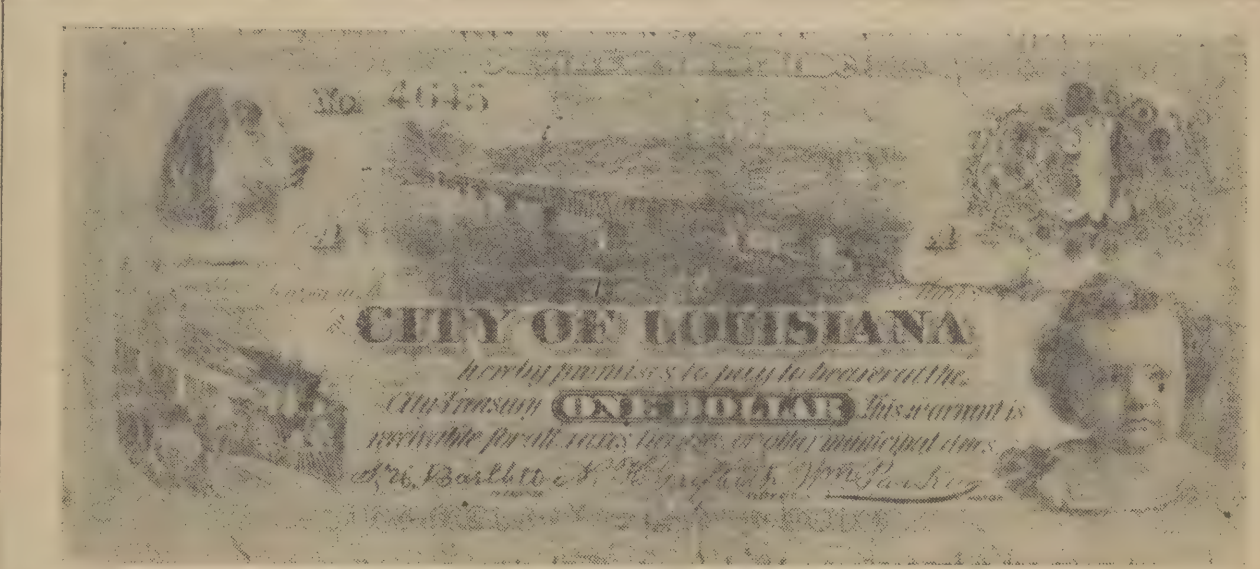
C. T. Shanon, tire, tube and oil, \$34.49.

Harold Strange, repairing truck, \$35.98.

Moss Oil Co., gas and oil, \$167.93.

Wesley McCollum, hauling gravel, \$76.12.

C. S. Rawlings, repairing road machine, \$24.50.



Back in the '70s when the city council became hard pressed for money it issued warrants or "scrip" that were used in paying expenses of the city government. Above is a reproduction of a warrant for \$1 that was part of an issue of \$10,000 made May 1, 1874. The warrant from which the engraving was made belongs to Eric P. Newman, St. Louis, who kindly loaned it to the Press-Journal for the purpose of having it photographed. Records in the office of City Clerk Mitchell show that in July, 1862 the Council voted to issue warrants of \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations, the money to be used in building two bridges across the town branch; one on Georgia street and the other on South Carolina street. The warrants bore 10 per cent interest and were redeemable in two years.

## DEATHS

John Cozad.

Funeral services for John Andrew Cozad, who died at his home on Buffalo street at 12:05 Monday morning, July 11, were conducted in the chapel of the Haley mortuary at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by Rev. J. E. Chappell and burial was in Riverview cemetery. Cozad was born in Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 9, 1872, and was a son of Samuel and Susie Bernard Cozad. He is survived by his wife and four children. He was a laborer and had been working on local WPA projects.

Clarence Gilbert.

Pike county friends of Mrs. Hugh Gilbert, who lives at Doniphan, Mo., will regret to learn that her son, Clarence, was killed in an automobile accident recently. He was buried in Doniphan where the family has lived many years. Mr. Gilbert, formerly a school teacher in Pike county, died in Doniphan several years ago.

James Dutton.

James Arthur Dutton, colored, died at his home at No. 1023 Texas street, at 12:15 a. m., Sunday, July 10. He was 14 years old and was a son of Henry Dutton, who was born in Lincoln county and Nellie T. Washington, who was born at Curryville. Funeral services will be conducted in the chapel of the Suda Funeral home at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon, July 13, by Rev. Caldwell, minister of the Church of God in Christ. Burial will be in Riverview cemetery.

## CORN AND APPLE SHOW

Saturday, November 12, has been selected by the Women's chamber of commerce of Clarksville for holding a corn and apple show, to be held in connection with the annual chrysanthemum show that has been an annual event there for many years. Introduction of the hybrid corn will prove a stimulus for the corn show. Indications at this time are that there will be a bumper crop of corn. A premium list with attractive prizes will be arranged. For several years there have only been two exhibitors in the chrysanthemum show, sponsored each year by a different church or civic group, and it is the impression that increasing interest in the event to be held in the community building. The corn and apple and mum show will be made an annual event, according to plans of the organization.

## NEWCOMERS

—C. E. Mayhall of Plainfield, Ind., sent the Press-Journal a postal card containing the information that Mrs. Mayhall and herself had twice been made grandparents recently. On June 26 a seven and a half pound daughter, named Betsy Gray, was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. LaFleur, of Melville, La., and on July 8 a seven-pound daughter, Virginia Carter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas in the Methodist hospital, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. LaFleur formerly was Miss Betty Mayhall and Mrs. Thomas was Miss Virginia Mayhall, both formerly of this city. Ed writes that it looks like their granddaughters are coming in flocks, but the more the better.

—A son was born in the Pike County hospital Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Roan of Louisiana.

**EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS**

Miss Garnelle Sizemore has been elected president of the Centenary Methodist church Epworth league. The other officers elected were Miss Kathryn Venable, vice president; Miss Margaret Ann Cordle, secretary, and Russell Vermillion, Jr., treasurer.

Mrs. E. E. Riffle and daughter, Miss Sue, went to St. Louis on train No. 12 this morning.

## AN OLD INHABITANT

W. H. Ince, manager of the Sinclair Filling station at the corner of Seventh and Virginia streets, has purchased of Mrs. Gertrude Smith, administratrix of the estate of Angella Headrick, the dwelling house property located at 411 North Seventh street, adjoining the filling station property on the north. The main part of the building is constructed of hewn logs that are covered with weatherboarding. For many years, from 1875 until 1892 it was the home of Frank and Kate Betwars. A family of several children including Mrs. E. M. Sizemore, Mrs. Jess Conrad, Mrs. Harry Findly and the late Mrs. Frank Barnum was reared there. Mrs. Sizemore was born in the house and Mrs. Findly was married there. When the Betwars moved there in the '70s there was only the log building, the logs being covered with weatherboarding at that time. Mr. Betwars built frame additions, including a second story and an addition in the rear. Mrs. Sizemore has a photograph of the building that was taken probably in the '80s. She is shown standing in front of the house with three of her sisters, all her seniors. At that time there was no porch in front of the house, and the shade trees that now are large had not been planted. There was a white picket fence and a sidewalk made of boards. When the photograph was made it was quite a pretentious looking home. The building has been unoccupied for some time and is in fairly good condition. Records show that in Mar., 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Betwars sold the property to Louise Soellinger and in 1895, Mrs. Soellinger sold it to Angella Headrick, who died in 1925. The family of Victor Smith was the last to occupy the house. Mrs. Smith, one of the heirs, is administratrix of the estate. The house, probably the oldest log dwelling in the city, probably was built back in the '50s. Records show that in 1859 George R. Clifton sold the property to Francis Minihan for \$900. Prior to that date the property sold for \$60.

In the old photograph owned by Mrs. Sizemore is shown in the background a distance of two blocks to the eastward, a two story dwelling house which was the home of the Stein family. It stood on a hill on Fifth street at a point where a deep cut was made in grading Fifth street. The house was destroyed by fire several years ago. The last occupants before the fire was the Morton family, owners of the place.

**BROKE HER COLLAR BONE**  
The many friends of Mrs. Nettie Pray will regret to learn that she sustained a fracture of her left collar bone when she fell down the stairway at her home Sunday morning. She was preparing to leave the house to go to Sunday school at the Methodist church and became overbalanced as she was descending the stairs near the front door and fell. Last Saturday she arrived at home from a very pleasant visit of five weeks with her stepson, Richard Pray, who lives at Grand Rapids, Mich. She was brought home by a daughter of Mr. Pray and her husband.

## NEW CASES FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT

Mallissie Kemry vs. Claude Kemry; divorce. Filed June 27, 1938. Wilkins & Wilkins, attorneys for plaintiff.

W. B. Tillison vs. Earl Morgan; note. Filed June 29, 1938. F. D. Wilkins, attorney for plaintiff.

Freta Shufelt, by Thelma Williams, next friend, vs. E. A. Shufelt, et al; divorce. Filed June 30, 1938. F. D. Wilkins, attorney for plaintiff.

## THE ANCHOR CLASS

Members of the Anchor class of the Methodist Sunday school were very delightfully entertained last evening, July 11, by Mrs. Ed Grimmer and Mrs. Warren May at the latter's home. Comfortable chairs arranged on the beautiful lawn which was lighted by clever Japanese lanterns furnished the setting for this occasion.

During the business session arrangements were made for our ice cream social which will be held in front of the City hall Monday evening, August 1. Mrs. Grimmer, president of the class, named the various committees to make plans for the social.

At the close of a pleasant social hour the hostesses served delicious salad, sandwiches and iced drinks that all enjoyed very much.

## NATURE LOVERS

On June 30 the Sugar Creek 4-H club met at the home of its leader, Mrs. Leonard McMillen. Four members answered roll call. Plans were made to attend the 4-H camp near New London Aug. 8-11. A special meeting was called for Tuesday, July 5, to complete plans. All members and their mothers were urged to attend. Visitors welcome.

After singing songs we enjoyed a long drive.

CLUB REPORTER.

## Honeyshuck May Become Shrine

Bowling Green, Mo., July 10.—Honeyshuck, for many years the home of the late Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, near the eastern edge of this city may become a national shrine provided plans that are being discussed are carried out. During the recent visit of Senator Bennett C. Clark it was learned that he would favor dedicating of the property to a group of citizens provided plans and an organization on a non-profit basis to maintain the property can be agreed upon.

The proposition was discussed at meetings of several women's clubs, including the D. A. R. chapter, Quest club and P. E. O., last week and was approved by all clubs. Approval of the plans by Mrs. J. M. Thompson of New Orleans, La., formerly Miss Genevieve Clark, will be obtained before anything of a definite nature is done.

The large two-story frame building has been unoccupied since before the death of Mrs. Clark more than two years ago. The building contains the library of the late Speaker Clark and many articles of furniture formerly used by the family. Several months ago it was entered by thieves and several pieces of jewelry were stolen.

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After singing songs we enjoyed a long drive.

## Louisiana All Stars Split Double Header

The Louisiana All Stars softball teams drove to Warrenton, Mo., Friday to play the All Stars from that city. The girls won by a score of 7 to 4 behind the pitching of Gene Rogers and Mary Edmonds. These girls are really playing good ball and deserve a lot of credit for their fighting spirit and they are getting good pitching and good hitting with good support. Emmerson, the short fielder, is getting so a ball can't fall out in her territory. She is doing plenty good. Helen Penn is the hitting hero of the game with a long triple. Helen will do that some time. Mrs. Harry Kritz, the All Star first baseman, got hurt and we are afraid we will lose her for a while. She plays a real good game all the time. These Louisiana girls are good sports and have got a good ball team with two pitchers and they have harmony on the team.

The boys' team should have won its game; only bad breaks lost the game.

Voght, Warrenton player, was at bat and he hit the ball over the second baseman's head to center field, ordinarily a single. Maenner, the center fielder, went to field the ball on the hop and the ball hit a piece of something and rolled 10 feet to one side of him. Some of the other breaks came in the fifth inning; four balls to the infield for two runs. A walk was mixed up with this. You can't beat these bad breaks. Warrenton has a fine ball club—good sportsmanship and a nice bunch of loyal fans. They have a nice ball park and well arranged. The hitting heroes of the day for Louisiana were Cooper and Maenner. Cooper got a long home run and Maenner got one in the same place for a triple. These boys sure hit that ball hard. Warrenton's out field played almost out in the dark for our hitters and say if worked. Roy Guseman pitched for Louisiana. Roy is a hard luck pitcher, seems every time he pitches some of the ball team is absent. Let's give Roy a real team some time. He pitched good ball all but the fifth inning and then it wasn't really his fault. Cooney got two intentional passes. Some say it's the first intentional passes given in a game against Louisiana.

A game will be played here Friday night.

The box score:

**Girls' Game.**

LOUISIANA	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Edwards, 3b	2	2	0				



## The Press - Journal

Published Twice a Week at 112-116 South Third street, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo.

I. N. Bryson ..... Editor  
J. R. Morrison ..... City Editor

The Louisiana Press-Journal Est. 1855  
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The Twice-a-Week Times ..... Est. 1898

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Dominion of Canada and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938



### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Press-Journal is authorized to make the following announcements of candidates for office subject to the action of the voters at the democratic primary on Tuesday, August 2, 1938:

#### FOR TREASURER:

W. A. (Bud) WHITE  
DAVID TINSLEY

#### FOR PROBATE JUDGE:

JEFF D. GATES  
L. O. (LESS) CALVERT

#### FOR COUNTY CLERK:

PAUL H. SANDERSON  
SHELTON WILLIAMS  
ARNOLD BEAUCHAMP  
ED ROBINSON

#### FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE:

WM. B. WEAKLEY

#### FOR COUNTY COLLECTOR:

D. B. BIBB  
TUCKER SHANNON  
C. P. STEPHENS

#### FOR PRESIDING JUDGE:

F. C. GAMM

#### FOR CIRCUIT CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO RECORDER:

DELBERT (Dick) WILHOIT

W. HAMPTON SMITH

Don't say "don't" for "doesn't." It don't look right.

The American Legion doesn't believe in any more killing but the Hill-Emercy post at Quincy elected Lawrence Kill commander of the post.

A gentleman called at the Press-Journal office yesterday on business and we couldn't imagine what was the matter with him. He didn't ask us if it were hot enough for us.

Four persons were killed and ten others injured by lightning while attending church at Kingston, N. C., Monday. Mebbe this is why so many of us are afraid to go to church.

The thermometer reached 67 degrees in Barrow, Alaska, Saturday and the Eskimo folks were sweltering in the heat. That was the highest on record at Barrow, which is 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle. And we were 30 degrees warmer than the Eskimo.

While the political end of the government at Washington was finding Henry Ford guilty of violating the labor laws last week the business end—the government patent office, was granting him a patent on a new type of passenger car with the motor mounted over and parallel with the rear axle. This may revolutionize the making of the Ford car and will give more men employment and stimulate business.

#### THE HORSE HOLDS HIS OWN

The horse, one of man's first and noblest friends, is not doomed to limbo as was freely predicted a decade or so

ago. Today he is more popular than he has ever been since the horseless carriage began chugging over the highways in such numbers as to constitute a threat to his ascendancy.

We are reliably informed by the Horse and Mule association of America that there are today 14 million horses and mules living useful lives on American farms, "with more being raised than ever before." Interesting to note is the fact that there are 8,500 race horses, 7,500 trotting horses and 500,000 riding horses—all classes which might be considered to belong to the field now occupied by the motor car.

Love of a good horse is one of the elemental instincts of mankind, and with reason. The attachment is based on countless generations of association—generations during which the horse stood for faithful service, supremacy in war, farm power, the hunt, even as a mark of distinction socially. Few animals are so beautiful as a fine horse, and the poetry in motion of a well trained animal is such that thousands attend horse shows for the sheer pleasure of seeing gaited thoroughbreds move about.

Sturdy, affectionate, courageous, uncomplaining, willing to give his life without question in his master's service, the horse is a symbol of many virtues that human beings might well emulate. It is a satisfaction to know that there appears to be no danger of his extinction, at least for a long time to come.—Kansas City Star.

## State Capitol News Reel

Col. Marvin B. Casteel of the State Highway patrol in a drive to reduce the number of highway accidents in Missouri has sent an order to every state trooper to investigate every accident for a criminal offense and arrest all violators.

The State Social Security commission has allotted \$308,300 for relief for July in the entire state, as compared with \$325,478 in the previous month.

Eugene L. McGee of Poplar Bluff has been appointed by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark as a republican member of the board of regents of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers' college at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending Jan. 1, 1943.

The Missouri State Park board has named resident naturalists at Meramec State forest and Roaring River State park to furnish guide and information service to visitors.

The Graham Paper Co. of St. Louis has been awarded the state annual paper contract on a bid of \$80,933.92, the lowest and best received.

E. P. Sizer, Jr., of Monett has been appointed as deputy insurance superintendent under Superintendent George A. S. Robertson.

The Missouri Conservation commission has appointed 39 conservation agents, all chosen through merit examinations, to replace the old staff of fish and game wardens.

Governor Stark has announced that he probably will not fill until after August 2 the two vacancies now existing on the State Public Service commission, one being occasioned by the death of Judge Albert D. Norton of St. Louis, while the term of William Anderson of Harrisonville has expired.

#### ELMWOOD CHURCH NOTES

Sunday school at Elmwood Sunday, July 17, at 10 a. m., Carl Ince, superintendent. Prayer service at 7:30 p. m. Carl Ince will be in charge of the evening services. The public cordially invited.

MRS. CURLESS,  
Church Reporter.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Mid-week service Wednesday night at 7:30. Choir practice at 8:15. The Women's Missionary society will meet at the church on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Business of special importance. A full attendance is urged.

J. E. CHAPPELL, Pastor.

Mrs. George Young, Sr., who lives on West Kentucky street was 61 years old today and her friends and neighbors surprised her by presenting her with a three burner oil stove and oven and five gallons of oil. The birthday gift was appreciated very much.

## CLARK THEATRE

LOUISIANA COOLED BY REFRIGERATION

TONIGHT—

IN TECHNICOLOR

"Her Jungle Love"  
DOROTHY LAMOUR  
RAY MILLAND

with Lynne Overman, Dorothy Howe and J. Carrol Naish. Thrilling adventure. Band Act. 8 p. m. 11c & 26c tax incl.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13

"Rio Grande Ranger"  
BOB ALLEN  
Double trouble... double thrills. Novelty: Serial. 7:30 & 9:15 11c & 16c tax incl.

THURS.-FRI. JULY 14-15

"Gold Diggers in Paris"  
RUDY VALLE  
ROSEMARY LANE  
HUGH HERBERT

Allen Jenkins, Gloria Dickson, Mabel Todd, Melville Cooper and The Schnickelfritz Band. Lafayette, we've got something here. News. Latest March of Time. 8 p. m. 11c & 26c tax incl.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Garner spent Sunday visiting homefolks in Frankford.

Miss Catherine Sue Conrad of Fulton was a guest of Louisiana friends over the Fourth of July holiday.

Miss Janet Garstang of Chamois, Mo., who had been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Gamm, left Saturday morning for her home.

Miss Claudine Gooch returned Monday to Louisiana after spending a few days here with her mother, Mrs. Annie Gooch.—Wellsville Star.

Miss Martha Lou White of Cyrene was here Monday visiting friends. She formerly worked here and is well-known in Louisiana.

Mrs. Glenn Trower of East Chicago, Ill., who had been here visiting her sister, Mrs. Burdette Meyers, went to Vandalia on a Greyhound bus Saturday to visit Mr. Trower's mother.

Mrs. Margaret Prewitt of West Tennessee street had as guests Sunday her daughter, Mrs. Ward Frank, and little son Mr. and Mrs. Leslie LaRue of Clarksville.

Misses Ida and Ada Busch of Fulton arrived by Greyhound bus Saturday afternoon to be guests of Mrs. C. G. Buffum at her home on West Georgia street.

Miss Helen Buchanan has been taking lessons in ticket selling in the box office of the Clark theatre for several days, relieving Mrs. Armentrout. She graduated from high school last May.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Kaaser, who spend the winter season in Arizona and summer near Frankford, and Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Unsell of Frankford were guests of Mrs. Maggie Reading Sunday.

George Trice spent the week-end at his home here and left Monday for Quincy. He said that there has been some improvement in business in his line of goods. He expects considerable improvement during the coming fall.

Miss Mae Riemann, efficient and popular deputy in the office of Jeff D. Gates, probate judge, and Mrs. Tom Cornish of Bowling Green were here Monday afternoon soliciting votes for Mr. Gates who is a candidate for nomination in the August primary.

A total of 206 people were swimming and bathing Sunday in the artificial lake built by the U. S. government near Vera. This has become a popular resort since the weather became warm. It is visited by people from a number of towns in Pike and nearby counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowles passed through Louisiana Monday. His father was pastor of Centenary Methodist church in 1893. Mr. Bowles visited the church and parsonage while here. He lived here with his parents when he was a small boy. He told Rev. Peacocke some of the places were familiar to him.

Since the heated term commenced mine host Arnold Wahl of the popular hostelry bearing his name has been preparing large jars of cold lemonade for passengers on the Greyhound buses that made short stops in passing through the city. The lemonade is good and refreshing and apparently is enjoyed by the thirsty travelers.

## BAPTIST WOMEN'S MISSIONARY UNION

OF SALT RIVER MET AT EDGEWOOD, FRIDAY, JULY 1

Baptist Salt River W. M. U. quarterly meeting was held at Edgewood church Friday, July 1, in an all-day session. While the weather was not so cool as had been the first of the week, the day was pleasant and a splendid program was rendered.

The July meeting is our "Mountain top" assembly since our young people are given the opportunity of rendering the entire service, and this proved to be an exception, since there were no substitutes and only one absent on the program, and that was because of illness. This is unusual, we often have a number of substitutes when our older people are given duties and this speaks well for our children and young people.

Theme for the day was, "Links in the Golden Chain" and these were well represented by our different auxiliaries and helpers.

This year we are celebrating 50 years of service since the first organization. Each number was good and made us thankful for the pioneering spirit of the past, present and future. The program was carried out as had been made and published. So that special mention need not be made of each number at this time.

Ten churches of Salt River association were well represented with a large attendance.

We were sorry to report the absence of the young people's chairman, Mrs. P. R. Maddox, who had to remain home with her son, Wilkes, who had suffered a broken arm, but she sent a lovely bouquet of golden flowers, and Wilkes sent beautiful snapdragons, which were greatly appreciated and enjoyed.

The special music by Edgewood was a vocal duet "Jesus Loves the Children" by Bobby and Doris Jensen which was very sweetly rendered.

Bowling Green Jr. G. A., was sweetly represented by Mary Pearl Price and Mary Lou McCune, in a vocal duet, "What Can the Children Do?" while the Bowling Green Sunbeams, had as representative, Charla Dean Whiteside, who sang, "That Sweet Story," accompanied by Mrs. Gordon Whiteside.

Louisiana's special music was by Wilmer Reed, who sang two selections, "Mountains," by Rasback, and "In My Garden," and a violin solo "Minuet from Organ Concerto" by Handel, played by Paul Chappell, each accompanied by Miss Charlotte Chappell.

Penzo young people were represented by Jack Huffy who sang, "At the Old Rugged Cross."

Billy Hungeat of the Bowling Green R. A. chapter played two hymns on his piano-acordion. They were, "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story" and "Christ Receiveth Sinful Men."

The special music was unusually good and all the talks showed considerable thought and preparation.

The morning devotionals deserves especial mention, because it was by our youngest Sunbeam organization in the association, having been organized just recently at Edgewood, with Miss Darline Ogden, as counsellor, and 10 members. They gave the stewardship scriptures and watchword hymn and prayer by Rex Wickell.

Afternoon devotionals brought us a message from Isaiah 60:1-16 by Miss Sara Lee Huston of Louisiana, who spoke on the Scripture and led the prayer, all giving an opportunity for real worship.

The talk by Mrs. H. H. Palmer of her trip to the golden jubilee convention at Richmond, was so real that we felt we had been privileged to attend.

The pageant by the Cyrene and Edgewood auxiliaries, entitled "Our Golden Yesterdays, Linked with Our Golden Tomorrow," was nicely presented, portraying the past and future of Christian W. M. U.

The next meeting will be with Ramsey creek church Friday, October 1.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Rev. Baxter.

MISSOURI GOVERNOR BELIEVES IN "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS"

The following editorial concerning Missouri's governor appeared in a current issue of The Country Gentleman magazine:

Freedom of the Press  
Governor Lloyd C. Stark, of Missouri is a level-headed man, as becomes a nurseryman and fruit-grower. Speaking at the University of Missouri's annual journalism dinner recently he said: "Many times I read news articles with which I most heartily disagree. Many times I see editorials that make me want to write a letter to the editor. But after calm consideration, I always remember the God-sent bill of rights in our charter of liberty, which guarantees a free press. Thank God, I can still read newspapers, whether I agree with what they say or not. If I don't like what a newspaper editor writes I can make a speech about it. If the editor doesn't like what I say he can write some more about it. Thus is our freedom nurtured."

Local merchants reported very good business Saturday.

#### ACCIDENT PROVED FATAL

Mrs. Emma Diebold Hirsch, 79, of Middletown, died at the Audrain hospital at 9 o'clock Saturday morning of injuries received in an automobile accident on the highway two miles east of Clarksville Friday afternoon. Internal injuries were suffered which proved fatal. The body was taken to Middletown for funeral and burial rites.

The accident occurred as Mrs. Hirsch with her daughter, Miss Lilly Hirsch, also of Middletown, Mrs. Pollard Herring of this city and Mrs. Carl Albert of St. Louis were returning to Middletown from an all-day picnic near Clarksville. Other members of the party, Mrs. Abert and daughter, Betty, and T. C. Bartlett and June Hirsch of Middletown, were riding in another car just ahead of the Hirsch automobile driven by Miss Hirsch. A heavy rain had fallen for about five minutes and the car rolled down an embankment, after skidding. Other occupants were unhurt.

Mrs. Hirsch, widow of Adolph Hirsch, was born in New York. She and her husband resided in St. Louis for 26 years before he retired from active business 10 years ago, when they moved to Middletown. Mr. Hirsch died in 1934. Surviving Mrs. Hirsch are two daughters, Miss Lilly of the home and Mrs. August Schoen, of St. Louis; a son, Dr. Albert Hirsch, of Middletown; a brother, Michael Diebold, of Sumner, Ill., 17 grandchildren and a large number of great grandchildren. —Mexico Ledger, July 9.

#### PAID IN SILVER DOLLARS

In order to demonstrate to the citizens and business firms of Warrenton the value of steady employment, the Binkley Mfg. Co. on Tuesday afternoon paid its regular employees, about 80 in number, in silver dollars instead of the usual check for wages.

The amount paid out in silver dollars was approximately \$3,500, which represented two weeks' pay for the various employees. All except the foremen and executives were paid in silver dollars. The money was sacked in small bags for each employee. This was made possible with the co-operation of the bank for the reason that the silver dollars had to be ordered in advance.

Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning various business houses noticed the silver dollars in circulation and were wondering as to the reason for their presence in unusual numbers. The reason for the silver dollars being in circulation was learned, and in that way, the value of 80 men having steady employment in Warrenton was demonstrated in a very effective manner.—Warrenton Banner.

#### TAKE YOUR CHOICE

A peasant had six cows and the government took all of them from him. That's communism.

A peasant had six cows and the government took three of them. That's socialism.

A peasant had six cows and the government let him keep all six of them and let him feed and otherwise care for them, but took all of the milk and all of the calves. That's fascism.

A peasant had six cows and the government let him keep all six of them and let him pay the personal property tax, sales tax, poll tax, ad valorem tax, excess profits tax, old-age pension tax, social security tax, excise tax, state tax, county tax, federal tax, city tax, school tax, luxury tax, income tax, outgo tax, war tax, peace tax, auto license tax, gasoline tax, inheritance tax, carpet tax, dog tax, syntax and various other taxes until the peasant wondered whether or not he would be better off without the cows. That's democracy.

—Grundy County Missourian.

Mrs. Jim Dulworth of Salem, Mo., who had been here visiting her niece, Miss Maggie Burbridge, left Monday for her home.

A trio known as the "Debutantes" broadcast over WTAD, Quincy, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m. Miss Etarene Sizemore of this city is a member of the trio.

L. A. Wilcoxon of Helena, Mont., who has been here visiting his father, J. T. Wilcoxon, went to St. Louis on the Riverview bus line Monday morning to spend several days.

Mrs. Fields Cash of Clarksville was here Monday. With Mrs. Tom Backer of this place she was soliciting advertising for a catalog and premium list that will be issued later in the season advertising the Clarksville corn, apple and flower show.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reading are expecting a visit from their daughter, Miss Sadie Ethel, R. N., after the first of August. For a year she has been holding the position of supervisor of the children's department of the city and county hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Margie Sanderson, popular sales girl in the Audrey B. shoppe, and Bill Sisson arrived Sunday evening from Jonesboro, Ark., where they spent a week visiting her parents. They also visited in Memphis, Tenn., while on the trip which was a very enjoyable one for the young couple.

Charles Edward Caldwell, 22 years old, son of Ed Caldwell, of Ashburn, is being treated in the Pike County hospital for a fracture of one of his legs sustained when a team ran away a week ago today. His leg was placed in a cast at the hospital Monday morning. His father was here when the operation was performed.

- Perfectly Cleaned
- Carefully Reblocked

## PANAMA HATS

LEGHORN AND OTHER STRAWS

### White Star Laundry

FRANK INCE — PHONE 33

Miss Frances Shull, who is attending a nursing school in Quincy, is at home for a vacation visit with her parents.

Mrs. Mary Scoggins of Bowling Green was here Monday on business. This was her first visit to Louisiana.

Miss Shirley Kingslan of St. Louis arrived last Wednesday morning to spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Clamplit.

The following relatives were guests of Mrs. Lyda Campbell of West Georgia street over the week-end: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Miller and Shearman Miller of Marshall, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Everett Huddle of Keytesville, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holt and Frances Holt of Baltimore, Md.

Miss Grace Brown arrived at home on a Greyhound bus Monday afternoon from Chicago where she spent a week visiting her brother and sister.

Mrs. Jesse Edmonds of Spokane, Wis., arrived here Monday afternoon to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jim Edmonds. She is a sister-in-law of Mr. Edmonds.

A. J. Murphy, Jr., spent the week-end at home. He is a guest at the Lincoln-Douglas hotel in Quincy this week while he is looking after business for Uncle Sam there.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Windmiller drove to Memphis Saturday afternoon and spent the week-end visiting Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Browning, formerly of this city.

#### DO YOU HAVE

## First of the Month Tag?

Not because you smoke the wrong brand of cigarette but because you trudged all over town paying bills with cash.

There's that long hot walk to the grocers, the light company and the hardware store. It's hard on your feet and tough on your disposition.

A checking account is NOT a luxury. It's simply a sound method for taking care of your finances in an orderly manner. We invite you to carry your account in our bank.

## The Mercantile Bank

Louisiana, Missouri

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## LISTEN TO THIS

By TOM FIZDALE

When Fred Allen's "Timmouse" nosed out Jack Benny's Maxwell in the recent annual Fresno, Calif., hack race, it added fuel to the Allen-Benny feud. Ed Vandiver, driving the Benny jalopy, first was hailed as winner, and Jack was set to celebrate. But the judges reversed the decision and awarded first place to Allen's "Timmouse," driven by Jim Pearson. To top it off, Benny's 1923 model was put on the block, since it was a claiming race and the Maxwell presumably was the victor. A Fresno junk dealer made the first bid, \$6. Jack wound up buying his own car back for \$150. From now on watch for the Allen jibes at Benny and his antique horseless carriage, and Benny's rejoinder, "I wuz robbed!"

NBC Announcer Charles Lyon of Margot of Castlewood and Cabin shows, is back from a month's South American vacation cruise with the tidings that Charlie McCarthy and his mentor, Edgar Bergen, are the big favorites with dialers from the Canal to the Cape. . . Hal Kemp takes his band into the New York Paramount theater for an engagement May 18. . . Major Bowes is sporting a new 80-foot yacht at his Rumson, N. J., estate. . . Eddie Cantor moves his Monday night airer back to Hollywood with the broadcast of May 16.

"Barney," the Columbus, Ohio, parrot that was being coached for the NBC parrot gabfest on May 15, has gone to parrot heaven. Fatigued from overwork trying to memorize a lot of novel sayings, "Barney" was unable to fight off the cold that laid him low. . . There's a plan afoot, we hear, to get the other parrots to join in a minute of silence for "Barney" during the contest. . . Irving Caesar, the tunesmith who is penning those "Songs of Safety" for the Rudy Vallee show, has no children of his own to inspire the ditties, nor does he drive an automobile.

Sonny Edwards, who plays "Teddy's" friend "Wayne Grubb" in "One Man's Family," is still in his teens, but a radio veteran nonetheless. . . He appeared with John Barrymore last summer in NBC's Shakespearean series. . . Al Jolson is planning a Hawaiian sojourn when he shuts down his microphone for the summer. . . Fred Allen and his wife, Portland Hoffa, may vacation in Europe for the first time this summer. . . The six-year-old daughter of Chet Lauck, who is Lum of Lum and Abner, has had one of her drawings hung in a school exhibition. Chet himself used to be a newspaper cartoonist before he got into radio seven years ago.

"We, the People" program has launched a nation-wide peace poll, hoping to sound out the peace sentiment in 25,000,000 homes. . . The Maple City Four, regular attractions on the Saturday night National Barn Dance, have three featured spots in their latest movie, "Under Western Skies," just completed, and are anxiously awaiting the film's release to show their friends on the program what they did in the movies. . . Joan Blaine, star of the CBS serial "Valiant Lady," has taken a home in South Norwalk, Conn., and commutes to New York for her daily broadcasts.

Dolores Gillen, "Attorney at Law" actress, off on a Bermuda cruise. . . Jan Garber, orch leader, has joined aviation ranks. . . Phil Baker back in New York Winter Garden revival this summer. . . Benny Goodman's second concert—Symphony Hall, Boston—was sensational. . . L. M. (Jack) Hurdle, Npw York producer, now piloting "Betty and Bob" on CBS. . . DeVore Sisters, harmony trio on "Vocal Varieties" on NBC, latest sister team sensation.



Fred Allen



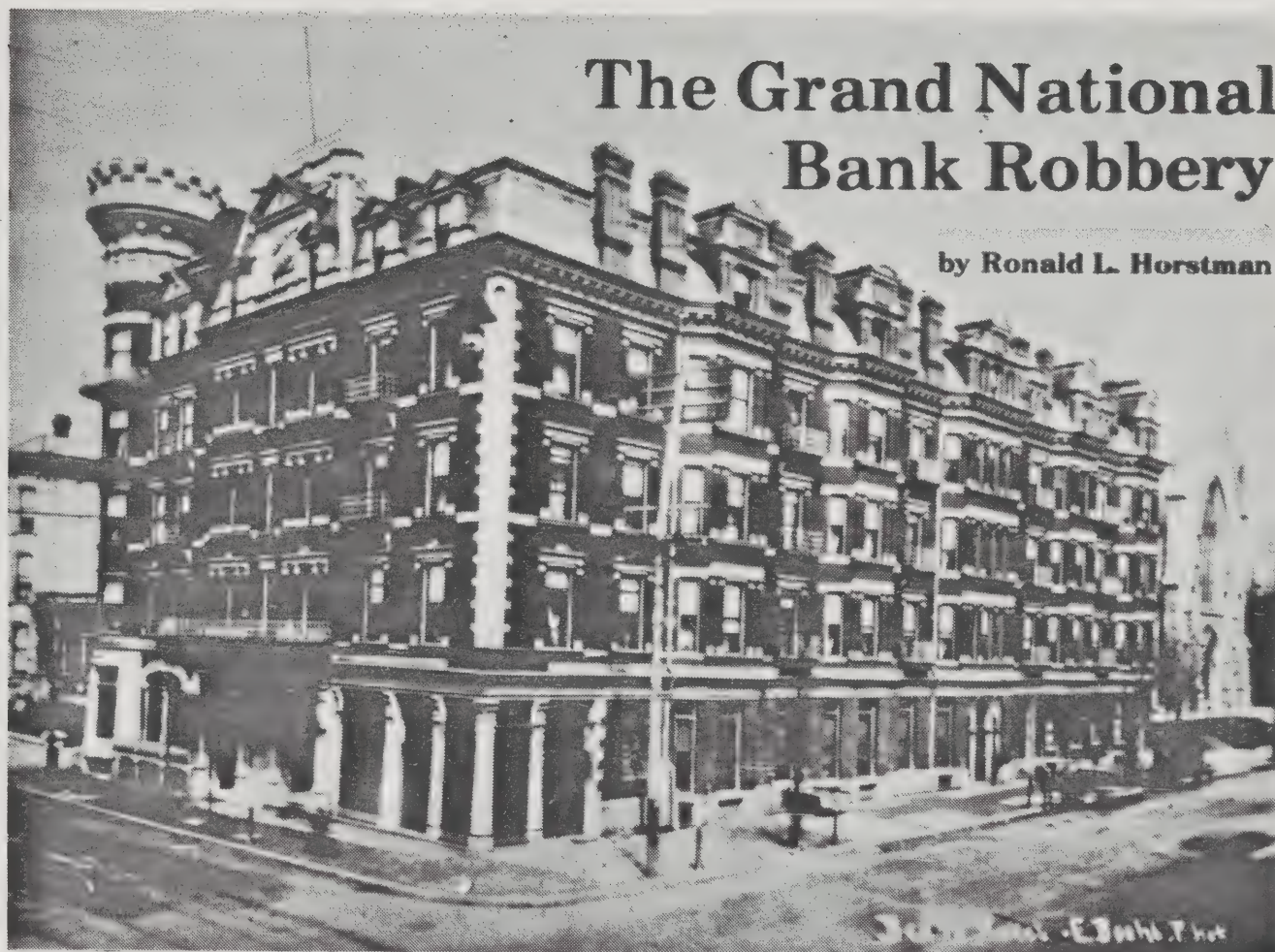
Dolores Gillen

# NOTICE!

EITHER GET YOUR CITY AUTOMOBILE LICENSES BY THE 15TH OF JULY OR PUT YOUR CAR IN THE GARAGE.

E. A. HUMPHREY,  
CITY MARSHAL.





*Northwest corner of Grand & Olive, St. Louis, 1890, with Beers Hotel building into which the Grand Avenue Bank later moved.*

## The Human Dimension in National Currency

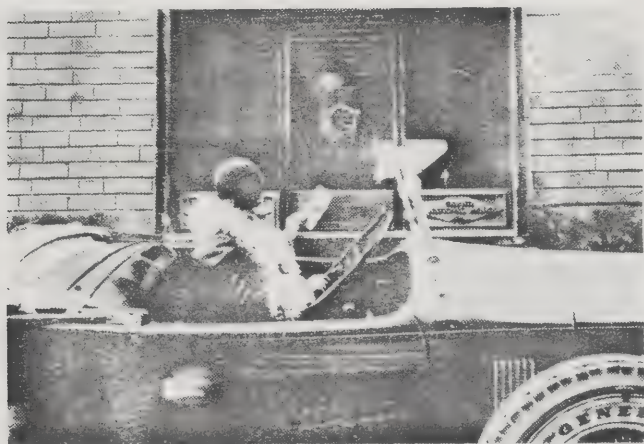
(The following article originally appeared in the April 1980 *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society and is reprinted here by permission of the Society.)

The area around Grand and Olive has undergone many changes since the founding of St. Louis. This land with its gentle rolling hills of prairie grass and woods was known as "Prairie des Noyers" to its early settlers. In 1850 Grand Avenue was dedicated as an 80 foot wide thoroughfare by the county court and in 1855 the city's western boundaries were extended 660 feet outside this street. The year of 1875 found the area blooming with large country homes and small farms, but the northwest corner of Grand and Olive remained undisturbed until Mrs. Harriet Beers, a local baker's widow, constructed a Victorian style five-story brick hotel on it in the early 1880s. Early in this century, as the population expanded west, this location became a center of business and the first floor of the hotel was converted to commercial locations. The Grand Avenue Bank, which had opened in 1905 at the corner of Grand and Easton, moved into one of these remodeled sites at 505 North Grand in 1922.

In 1921, Edward Mays, a tall lean gentleman from Leslie, Arkansas, arrived in this city and entered the local banking field with his involvement in the organization of the National City Bank #11989. Shortly after the opening of this bank, Mays and Benjamin F. Edwards, president of the National City Bank, purchased control of the New Market Bank located at Sarah and Olive and in 1922 converted this bank to the Missouri National Bank #12220. After several years of successful operation Mays convinced George Clarkson, president of the Grand Avenue Bank, and its other officers and directors that a merger of these two banking institutions would be of benefit to all concerned.

On June 8, 1925, the Grand Avenue National Bank opened for business at 505 North Grand in the facilities formerly occupied by the Grand Avenue Bank and operated under the national bank charter number #12220 issued to the Missouri National Bank. The title of this new financial institution was shortened to the Grand National Bank on November 24, 1925. George





*An early drive-up window in the alley behind the Grand National Bank located in the Continental Life Insurance Co. building.*

Clarkson was named president of this bank and remained in that position until replaced by Flavel G. Redwine in 1929. In 1930 Edward Mays assumed the presidency and remained in control until the bank's demise. Grand National and the Continental Life Insurance Company became closely allied, with many of its directors serving both companies and Mays serving as president of both.

The Continental Life Insurance Company had just completed construction of its twenty-three-story



*First home of the Grand National Bank of St. Louis at 505 N. Grand, with signs in windows announcing the pending move to new quarters.*

skyscraper fronting one hundred feet on the north side of Olive just west of Grand at a cost of \$2,177,000.00. The white terra cotta and stone building, at 3617 Olive, was crowned with a red beacon twelve feet high and six feet in diameter costing \$10,000.00. This light, located 357 feet above street level, was visible for fifty to one hundred miles depending upon weather conditions. The upper three floors, comprising eighteen rooms, were to be occupied by the company's president, Mays, making this the highest residence in the St. Louis area. On the twenty-first floor of this building was an elegant reception area with a bronze-railed staircase leading to the upper floors, and a massive crystal and bronze chandelier. To the right was the fountain room with a large pool of goldfish. The walls were covered with murals of scenes depicting May's native Arkansas painted by Frank Nuderscher, a well-known St. Louis artist. Native Arkansas flagstone covered the floor. Next to the fountain room was a study with a fireplace and walls covered with oak panels, some of which formed doors to secret compartments. A breakfast room, living and dining areas, and a kitchen completed this floor. The next floor was occupied by six bedrooms and three bathrooms. The top floor was given over entirely to a party area, forty feet by fifty feet, its walls covered by rough bark Arkansas timber. The elevator machinery was located behind one wall, causing an unpleasant noise when the elevators were in use. Completely surrounding this party room was an outdoor roof garden. Ed Mays was to pay the sum of \$1,000.00 per month as rent for this penthouse but shortly before the completion of the building his salary as president of the Continental Life Insurance Company was raised from \$15,000.00 a year to \$25,000.00 a year. Other features of the building included an underground parking area for 50 cars and a private one-man elevator from the basement parking area to the bank offices on the first floor.

The bank was to occupy the first and second floors complete with a drive-up facility in the alley behind the



*Edward Mays, president of the Grand National Bank.*





*Scene on Monday, May 26, 1930, as people waited in line to check the fate of their safe deposit boxes in the Grand National Bank.*

building. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were to be occupied by the insurance company. Plans were prepared to move the bank's seventeen-ton vault door from its location at 505 North Grand to the new two-story vault in the Continental Life Building. The moving of this vault door and the series of events connected with it lead to this story of the largest and most successful bank robbery ever committed in the St. Louis area.

With the removal of the seventeen-ton door a temporary substitute was fabricated of light-gauge metal to protect the contents of the now vulnerable bank vault. As added protection, Captain Albert B. Wetzel of the Laclede Avenue Police Station assigned two uniformed police officers on eight-hour shifts around the clock to guard the vault after banking hours. On Friday, May 23, Gifford Herbert, cashier, notified Captain Wetzel the bank no longer wished to impose upon the police department and would hereafter furnish their private watchman to look after the vault and its contents.

On Sunday morning May 25, 1930, John Seufert, a private watchman, completed his last rounds of the bank and left for home. At 7:10 that morning Benjamin Stozier, a black porter, entered the bank to perform his usual Sunday morning cleaning chores, only to be greeted by five masked men in the process of doing their own cleaning inside the vault. Stozier was seized, bound, gagged, and placed in the supply closet. A short time later, William Britton, Safe Deposit Manager, was changing streetcars at Grand and Olive and entered the bank to secure a pack of cigarettes from his desk. Britton was also bound and gagged. By 11:00 a.m. one hundred sixty-one safe deposit boxes had been pulled from the wall and pried open, and enough loot removed to fill two large suitcases. This loot, totaling nearly \$1,000,000.00 in cash, jewelry, and securities, was removed from the bank by way of a rear door, in the first local bank robbery since 1926.

Everything appeared calm outside on Grand Avenue

as people passed on their way to and from church until shortly after noon, when Britton managed to free one hand, draw a knife from his pocket, and cut his bonds to telephone the police. Within a short time the area was filled with law officers, curiosity seekers, and bank customers. At this time Mays was being notified, in Chicago, of the robbery.

Newspaper headlines the following morning announced the robbery of the Grand National Bank and by 8:30 a.m. more than 150 customers had gathered at the bank's front door. By 9:30 this number had swelled to 300 and the line extended north one block to Washington Avenue. Police maintained a single line past the Fox Theatre, admitting ten people at a time into the bank lobby. Anticipating heavy withdrawals, the bank officials reminded customers that they reserved the right to require thirty to sixty days' notice of withdrawal, depending on the type of account, and in several instances invoked this requirement.

Police investigation disclosed that the front door of the bank had been entered with a key and that explosives had been used to remove the combination lock from the light-weight vault door. Tools found later in the supply closet showed that a long punch was used to knock off the lock and that the blast had been set off only to confuse the police. After entry had been gained to the vault, rows of safe deposit boxes had been turned



*The Continental Life Building  
HOME OF Grand National Bank  
St. Louis*

*Second home of the Grand National Bank  
of St. Louis.*



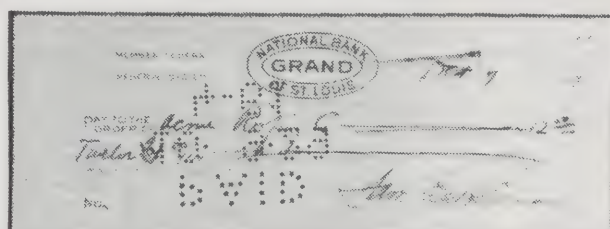
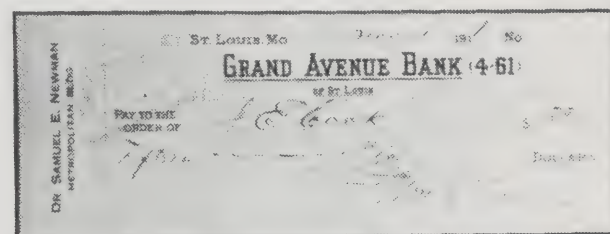
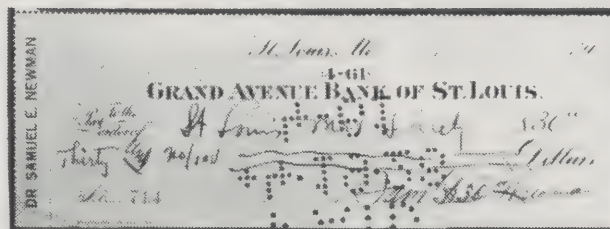
around and the light gauge metal back removed. The department's record book had been left out on the desk allowing the robbers to determine ownership of each box and empty the boxes selectively. After Mays arrived in town and examined the damage he contended that the thieves had entered the building through a hole in the basement wall leading to the Beers Hotel next door. This hole had been made earlier for the insulation of heating pipes. Police, however, stuck to their original theory that the robbers had had inside help. Of the loot taken, \$14,000.00 was the daily bank receipts which were kept in the tellers' boxes. The bank carried \$150,000.00 of insurance covering only bank property. Many of the safe deposit box renters had not been aware that their \$5.00 per year boxes were not insured, and when informed of that fact, despite the statement of Mays that full restitution would be made, they threatened legal action.

By the end of the week withdrawals had reached \$739,000.00 and an additional sum of \$500,000.00 was requested and received from the Federal Reserve Bank. On Friday, June 6, William Britton and Gifford Herbert, the cashier who had requested the removal of the police guards, were arrested and after being questioned were released after posting \$50,000.00 bond each. On Monday, June 9, Herbert resigned and Britton was fired. Joe Ledbetter, an assistant vice-president, was named cashier. Several weeks later both men were cleared of all charges, but Mays was overruled by the bank directors in his efforts to reinstate these two men whom he described as old friends from Arkansas.

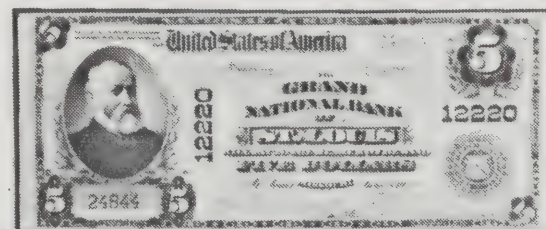
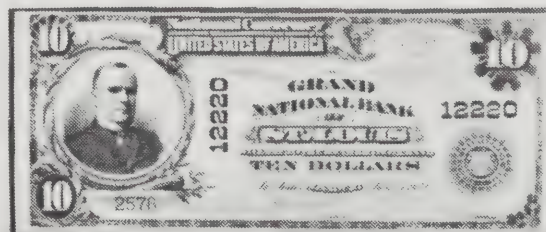
The attention given to the bank because of the robbery brought to light the fact that a syndicate had been formed, called the Vandeventer Securities Co., to gain control of the Grand National Bank. The syndicate was headed by Benjamin G. Brinkman and several ranking officers of the First National Bank in St. Louis. This group was able to acquire forty-eight per cent of the bank's stock before Mays marshalled his forces and brought the remaining shares under his control to resist the takeover. The "First National Crowd" as Mays referred to them, desiring to enter into the thriving banking field around Grand and Olive, then purchased controlling interest in the Vandeventer National Bank at 3552 Olive.

The bank offered a reward of \$25,000.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers, but nothing occurred until July 12, when Henry Bostleman, a former convict, attempted to deposit \$2,500.00 in the Hamilton State Bank at Delmar and Laurel. Such a large deposit by a known criminal aroused suspicion, and in his deposit were four bills and a \$2.50 gold coin positively identified by the tellers of the Grand National Bank as having been taken in the robbery. Bostleman was arrested and later released as police officers were unable to further connect him with the robbery.

Several law suits were instituted by former customers charging officials with neglect in caring for the customers' assets.



Checks on the Grand Avenue Bank (1916, 1918) and the Grand National Bank (1929).



Large size National Currency of the Grand National Bank (no signatures on top note; W. C. Johnson, cashier, and Ed Mays, president, on center note; G. J. Herbert, cashier, and F. G. Redwine, president, on bottom note).



The next break in the case occurred in November when an unidentified individual contacted Edward Foristel, the lawyer for Benjamin Brinkman and the other minority stockholders, about purchasing the stolen securities. Foristel was assured that the securities were no longer in the hands of those that had stolen them. He recommended that the caller contact State Representative Joseph Lemmon, also an attorney, and request him to act as an intermediate in this matter. Foristel then notified Emmett M. Myers, vice president of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, about what had happened. This company had insured the Grand National Bank assets and paid the bank \$150,000.00 after the robbery. Myers had further promised to assist the bank in whatever manner was required to restore its stability, and after being assured by his company's lawyer that purchasing the stolen securities would not be unlawful, he retained Joseph Lemmon as the company's legal representative in the matter. Lemmon was contacted and was told to meet a man in a Chicago hotel lobby. This man assured Lemmon that the securities had long since passed out of the hands of the robbers and could be acquired for \$125,000.00. For his services Lemmon was to receive \$15,000.00. Arrangements were made and the securities were delivered to Myers at the First National Bank in St. Louis, where they were placed in a safe deposit box. Ed Mays had been previously informed of the negotiations and had agreed that the bank would pay the \$140,000.00 required for the return of \$822,000.00 worth of stolen securities.

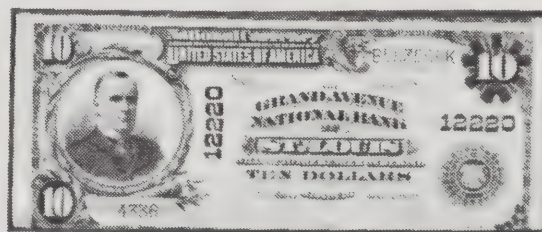
After news of the ransom reached the public a police investigation ensued and several law suits were filed questioning the legality of the bank's purchasing the stolen securities. After several years of litigation, Lemmon, Myers, and the bank officials were finally judged to have acted in the public interest.

Most bank robbers would have avoided stealing bonds because of the problem of disposing of them on the open market. However, the Grand National Bank robbers evidently knew of the struggle for control of the bank and counted on this fact to provide a market for the stolen securities. The capital of the bank was only \$700,000.00, and its surplus was \$350,000.00, so a loss of \$1,000,000.00 placed both the majority and the minority stockholders in a rather precarious position. The nation was to see an increase in robberies for ransom in future years.

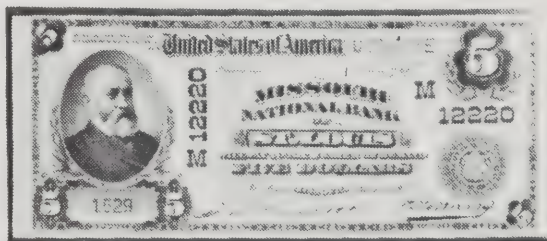
The next break in the case occurred when Henry Farrar was arrested in his room in the Jefferson Hotel after admitting to an undercover detective that he had acted as a lookout for the Grand National Bank robbers. Farrar stated that he had stationed himself at the corner of Grand and Olive and periodically telephoned, on a direct line, the parties in the bank to assure them that all was quiet on the streets outside. Farrar indicated that John (Buddy) Lugar, his nephew, was the gang leader and that the only other member of the gang that he could identify was Henry Bostleman, who was currently serving time in the Colorado State Penitentiary. How the stolen securities ended up in the

hands of the stranger in the Chicago hotel was not revealed. The Grand Jury returned a no true bill and all persons were released. Lugar's career came to a violent end many years later in East St. Louis where he was found dead with a bullet in the back of his head.

The Grand National Bank closed for the banking holiday on March 13, 1933, and after examination of its books and assets was placed in the hands of a conservator. A plan of reorganization was presented and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency but was later withdrawn when it was discovered that a loan from the Continental Life Insurance Company had to be cancelled. This company had been declared insolvent by the Missouri State Insurance Superintendent. Later investigation into the operations of the insurance company revealed that its employees had been encouraged to deposit at least ten per cent of their salary in accounts at the Grand National Bank and that later



*Large size National Currency of the Grand Avenue National Bank signed by Ed Mays as president and W. C. Johnson as cashier.*



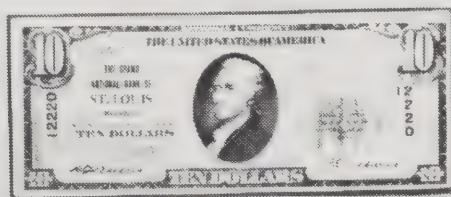
*Large size National Currency of the Missouri National Bank, merged into the Grand National Bank, and signed by Ed Mays as president.*



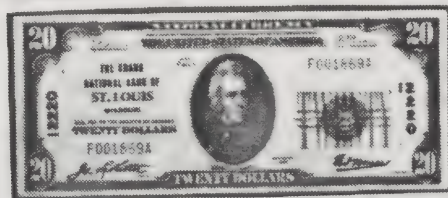
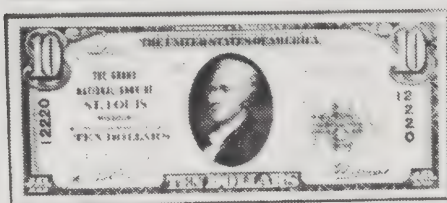
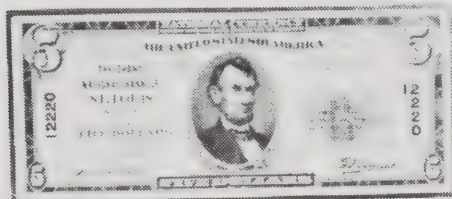
## Paper Money

Ed Mays had recommended that they exchange their deposits for stock in the Continental Life Insurance Co. Five employees had refused to go along with this scheme and were discharged several days later.

Several years were required to wind up the affairs of the bank, pay off the depositors, and settle claims of the boxholders. The assets of the insolvent Continental Life Insurance Co., including the building, were transferred to the Kansas City Life Insurance Co. in 1936. In 1937, Ed Mays returned to St. Louis and attempted to purchase the twenty-three story Continental Building but was unable to obtain a large mortgage commitment. Mays lived out his remaining years in Leslie, Arkansas, and died on October 20, 1951. The Beers Hotel was destroyed by fire on June 4 1931, and a Woolworth store now occupies that corner. The Continental Building, closed and boarded up in 1979, stands now as a tall gray monument to five men, who fifty years ago stole a million dollars and got away.



*Small size National Currency of Grand National Bank signed by G. J. Herbert, cashier, and F. G. Redwine, president.*



*Small size National Currency of Grand National Bank signed by Joe Ledbetter, cashier, and Ed Mays, president.*

(Information for this article is from contemporaneous accounts in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Leo January of the *Globe-Democrat*; Eric P. Newman, William Springmeyer, John P. Miller, and Mrs. Frances H. Stadler.)



## Dealer Discovers Rare MPC

Dick Mark, paper money dealer, formerly of Clifton Park, N. Y. and now residing in Oak Ridge, Tenn., reports the discovery of a replacement \$5 Military Payment Certificate of series 591. This series was used by U. S. Military forces between May 26, 1961 and January 6, 1964, and the \$5 note is the third or fourth rarest note of the complete MPC series. This note is believed to be unique at the present time as this is the first \$5 replacement note to surface. Replacement notes were used to replace other notes which were defective during production, and can be recognized on MPC's by the absence of the suffix letter on the serial number. The discovery note grades VF to XF, but has the number 44 written in ink near the girl's portrait. Dick reports that the note is not for sale at the present time but it will be available for observation at his table at the International Paper Money Show in Memphis June 6 - 8, 1980.

## "Green Sheet" to be Published by Kagin's

Kagin's Inc., is producing a new monthly publication, *The Currency Market Review*. Long awaited by dealers and collectors of U. S. paper money, the "Green Sheet" will list the "bid" and "ask" prices currently being paid by dealers.

Prices will be listed in grades of Very Fine, Extremely Fine, Crisp Uncirculated and Gem Crisp Uncirculated. The notes will be listed by Class (Silver Certificates, Gold Certificates, etc); Series (1882, 1899, etc.); Denomination; and Seal Variety (red, brown, etc.)

In addition to prices, the publication will feature a column discussing the currency market in general. Guest editorials written by currency experts will focus on specific areas of the currency market.

A limited amount of advertising will be accepted on a first come, first serve basis. Yearly subscriptions are \$10, with a single issue price of \$1.00. Rate cards for advertising, subscription forms and additional information can be obtained by writing to:

Currency Market Review  
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GRAND STATION  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309



ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964

SECOND SECTION

## Only 70 Priests in the Country

## Sweden's Only Bishop Comes Home to Visit East St. Louis

By ROBERT A. CLAVENNA

"I'm here looking for priests and for funds to build churches in my diocese," the 49-year-old American bishop with the crew-cut said frankly.

He needs priests, he said, because he now has only 70 to care for the Catholics in his diocese—which happens to be the entire country of Sweden. He said he needs funds because the Catholics in his diocese are not very numerous—35,000 out of more than eight million—and because Catholic refugees are pouring into Sweden.

Bishop John E. Taylor, came to St. Louis and to East St. Louis, Ill., because he's known here. He was born in East St. Louis, studied at St. Mary's Preparatory Seminary in Belleville, joined the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, taught at St. Henry Preparatory Seminary in Belleville, was rector of Our Lady of the Ozarks College in Carthage, and 22 years after his ordination became the first man from the New World ever to be named to head a diocese of the Old World.

"I still don't know why I was named Bishop of Stockholm," he said. "Maybe it was because we have priests of so many nationalities in Sweden, and maybe it was because I am an American and I happened to be in the right place at the right time. I never was told." The Bishop didn't mention that he also speaks nine languages.

## 'Also Speaks English'

He did remark that a new bishop, besides his mother tongue, also speaks English.

"An English friend of mine said he wanted to challenge that statement," Bishop Taylor laughed.

The Bishop laughed quite frequently as he told of his two years as Bishop of Stockholm. A priest accompanying the Bishop said it helps to have a good sense of humor when you're Catholic bishop of a land that is almost 100 per cent Protestant and 94 per cent of the people belong to the state-supported Lutheran Church.

Catholicism is facing a problem it has never had before, the Bishop said. Somewhat like the United States once experienced, Sweden is becoming a melting pot. As industry is booming, refugees and workers are coming in from all over Europe—and most of them are Catholic. They number almost as many as the native Catholic population of Sweden.

## Most Will Remain

"We need priests and we need churches to care for these people," he said. "Some will eventually return to their homelands—probably the Spaniards and the Italians—but most will stay in Sweden, especially the refugee workers from countries behind the Iron Curtain."

The next generation of these refugees will be Swedish Catholics and will contribute to a great advance of Catholicism in Sweden.

The prelate, who was consecrated Bishop of Sweden in September, 1962, in Stockholm's City Hall—because there wasn't a Catholic church big enough—showed he has kept abreast of his native land. He touched on rock-n-roll, juvenile delinquency ("the black leather jacket"), art films, immorality, Catholic laymen in the United States, and racial discrimination.

"Swedes like Americans very much," he said. "You hear almost as much rock-n-roll there as you hear anywhere."

## Other comments were:

"The movies sent overseas give a wrong impression of the American way of life—the pictures are too Hollywoodish."

## The Black Leather Jacket

"Yes, we've got the black leather jacket group over there just as you have here, and it's just as difficult to handle."

"Of course I've heard the criticism of Swedish art films. Most of the ones by Ingmar Bergman are fairly good, I think. I'm of the opinion that he is a true artist, a prober into how God—and the belief in God—affects the normal man. Although I think, too, that he sometimes stretches his point too far."

"Swedes are greatly concerned with the problem of immorality. They know they have a bad reputation on this and are aware of it and want to do something about it. Hardly a day goes by that something is not said on the subject in the Swedish daily press."

"It's difficult to make people in Sweden understand about racial discrimination. They read about 'dogs being turned on people' and it repulses them. But they are impressed by the United States' recent civil rights laws."

## Laymen Maturing

"Catholic laymen in the United States are becoming more mature. Although when some of them cry 'immorality,' they sometimes are not looking at the whole picture."

Noting President Johnson's call for war against poverty, he said there is no poverty in Sweden.

"The socialistic form of government there takes care of people from birth to grave, and at the same time it tries not to stifle personal initiative. I'm not recommending it as the best form of

government—it has its advantages and disadvantages just as all governments do."

The young Bishop was no sooner consecrated in September, 1962, when his first major task became his attendance at the Second Vatican Council. Toward the close of the second session last November he was named to the Council's Commission on the Discipline of the Sacraments.

Among the problems the commission will deal with is an important one to heavily Protestant Sweden—mixed marriages.

## Reacting Slow to Council

Bishop Taylor said the Swedish people have been slow to react to the Second Vatican Council, although there has been no opposition to the ecumenism theme.

His reflections on the council were quick and to the point:

"If the Curia has been obstructionist, you have to remember something of the background of the Curia; you have to understand its history. It was set up once to do just what it has been doing through the past years. Now the world has changed, and if we accept the principle of collegiality of the bishops, then the Curia has to change. Not abolished, but woven into the whole pattern of collegiality."

"In Sweden, for instance, I would like to see nuns be able to go out and get jobs—as nurses, teachers, and so on—where they can earn their own way and do good by working with the people and setting good example."

"The challenge to the council is to bring the message of Christ to all men of the world, to show them that love is the greatest force in the world."

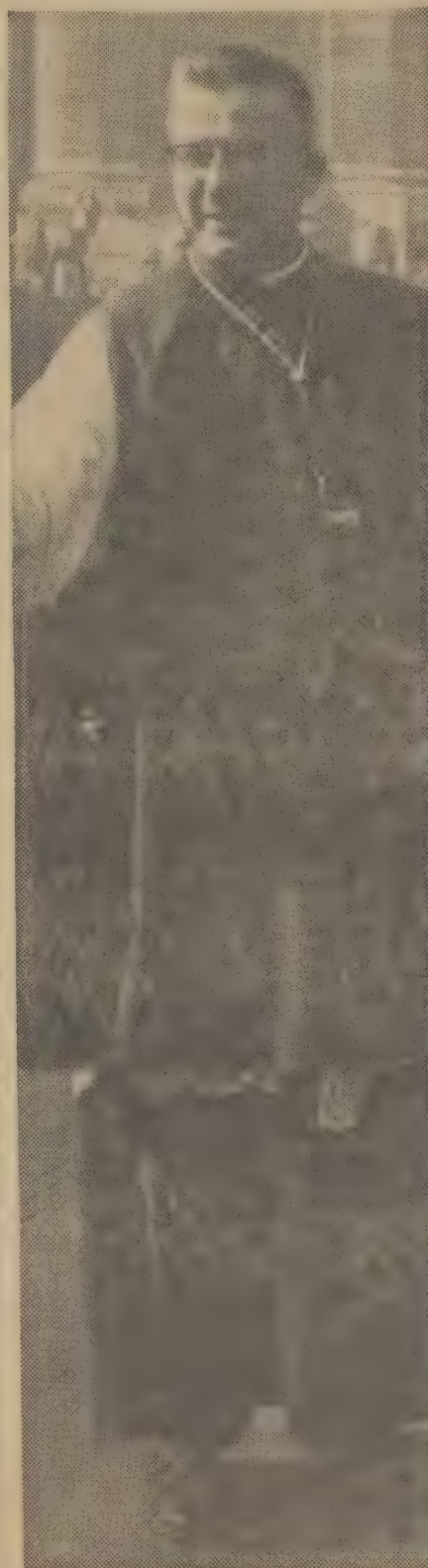
## Soviets Have Softened

"Yes, I think the Soviets have softened. But their recent moves indicate that while they took two steps forward—by sending council observers, by praising Pope John, and so forth—they now have to take one step backward. They do this to remind their people that Communism is still Communism."

"We need to pass the religious liberty schema, and I'm sure that it will pass at the next session."

"Yes, I would agree that Cardinal Suenens represents the thinking of most bishops in northern Europe. But I remind you of the story of one French bishop's comment on the unanimity of the German bishops at the council."

"At one meeting, a German bishop said 'thus and so' was the opinion of the German hierarchy, and what was the opinion of the French hierarchy? The French bishop replied that he could not give that answer immediately because although the Germans had a German hierarchy, the French had only French bishops."



Bishop Taylor  
'Soviets have softened'



—Courtesy St. Louis Public Library

This is the oldest known picture of St. Louis, believed to picture the western trading post as it existed in 1814. It was discovered by the late Eric P. Newman, St. Louis attorney, on a \$10 bank note issued by the Bank of St. Louis in 1817. The view shows the riverfront as it existed from the present Walnut to Pine sts. Church of St. Louis, shown at left, was torn down

## First Church Built in 1770

## How the Faith Came to St. Louis

By SALLY THRAN

Shortly after Auguste Chouteau arrived at the site of St. Louis a Jesuit Missionary crossed the river in a canoe and offered Mass with the settlers on an improvised altar in a forest.

From this modest beginning 200 years ago, grew the organized religious life of St. Louis.

Pierre Laclede, the merchant from New Orleans who sent Chouteau and 30 men to lay out his village, reserved a block for the sole use of Catholics in his original plans.

By 1770, the first church was erected. Again the log building gave little indication of the various architectural structures which would house services in later years.

Some scholars say that the town was named directly from this small church, "The Mission de St. Louis de Illinois." In 1808, what is said to be the first Protestant church, the Fee Fee (a English derivation of the French "Fifi") Baptist, was built near the road to St. Charles. By the time St. Louis became a diocese in 1826, many denominations were being established and historians point to the city as one where pluralism was generally successful, and men openly followed their own faith.

But in the beginning, St. Louis was Catholic and the Church left a cultural as well as a structural mark on "Laclede's Village."

Laclede's plan, for the city, was probably adopted from the layout of New Orleans. West of Market St. ("Rue de la Place"), Laclede planned a block for his home, and in back of this was a block for the Church.

The first plan stated that the block between Second ("Rue d' L' Eglise") and Third, from Market to Walnut, was allotted to "The Catholic Inhabitants of St. Louis."

Father Sebastian Meurin, who said Mass for Chouteau and his men, was stationed at Cahokia and was visiting priest for the settlers until about 1769. He is believed to have baptized three white settlers, 12 Negroes and five Indians.

The first building on the Church block was completed in 1770 and was dedicated by Father Pierre Bibault (The visiting priest is referred to as the "patriot priest," because he espoused the cause of the colonies.)

The name, "The Mission de St. Louis de Illinois," was probably copied from the mission at New Orleans, and also referred to the Illinois Indians, the tribe which then occupied this area. Later, the name was shortened to St. Louis.

Many French and Spanish towns took their names from the parish in which they were situated.

The settlers believed that the territory west of the Mississippi was still owned by France (The land had been ceded to Spain but it was not made known in New Orleans until October, 1764.)

Whether the tiny church was directly responsible for the city's name or not, its appearance was an important event for early St. Louisans.

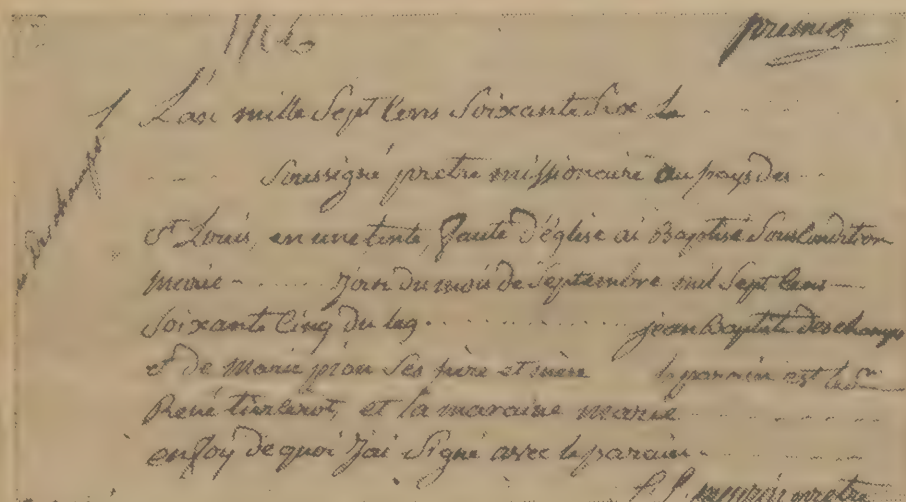
From about 1766 to 1770, a tent served as a church. An account of the first wedding, in April, 1766, noted that there was no church and no bell. However, "firearms . . . served to express the joy of the little community quite as well."

In 1772, a Capuchin friar, Father Valentin, took up permanent residence at St. Louis and ended the periods of "weeks and months" when the villagers were without a priest.

Two years later, a bell was installed replacing an iron mortar which had been struck with a heavy pestle.

The second building on the church block, also of upright logs, was erected on the same site as the old church. It was completed in 1776, with the help of 78 families in the parish.

The early settlers took their religion seriously—and lived it in a way that



Old Cathedral's Baptismal Records predate the erection of the first church by five years. This is a photostat of the first baptism, that of Marie des Champs, baptized by Father Meurin in September, 1765.

disturbed some of the more Puritanical Easterners.

Captain Stoddard of New England, describing the practices of the French in Louisiana (Missouri was then known as Upper Louisiana), wrote that their pursuits on Sunday "may be considered by some to border upon licentiousness."

Acknowledging that they "attend Mass in the morning with great devotion," he detailed their socializing, playing "at billards and other games," and attendance at balls and assemblies.

"To those educated in regular and pious habits, such . . . appear unseasonable, strange, and odious, if not prophetic of some signal curse on the workers of iniquity."

"It must, however, be confessed that the French, in these days, avoid all intemperate and immoral exercises."

Captain Stoddard, in fact, seemed rather envious of the French Catholics.

Challenged on their "antics," he wrote "they will answer that men were made for happiness and that the more they are able to enjoy themselves, the more acceptable they are to their Creator."

The statement that "a sullen countenance, attention to gloomy subjects . . . and a stiff behavior are more indicative of hypocrisy than of religion," is not questioned by the Captain.

This positive approach to religion was most likely the mentality of the early St. Louisans. Scharf describes the religious customs at Cahokia, some of which probably were also practiced in this city.

After Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve, for example, families held reunions, or "veillons" at the home of the head of the oldest member of the family.

New Year's Day was also a family

day. After Mass, children and grandchildren returned home for a paternal blessing, to symbolize the family bond for the entire year.

New Year's Eve was spent gathering supplies for the many church festivals. Young men carried buckets or bags and traveled from home to home, singing and collecting money, maple sugar, candles, syrup, eggs, meat, etc., which would be stored for future use.

In 1817 a larger brick building was completed on the west side of Second St. Eleven years later, the cornerstone of the Old Cathedral was laid and in 1834, it became the fourth church to occupy the block.

The title to the block, reserved for church use by common consent, was confirmed by a Commissioner in 1825.

Two years earlier, an advertisement in *The Missouri Republic* stated that a John K. Walker had been named a trustee to conduct the sale of as much of the ground "as would be needed to raise the sum of \$4,500 for the purpose of repaying to Auguste Chouteau and others, commissioners of the Catholic Church, money which they had advanced on account of the Church."

In 1830, Bishop Joseph Rosati, seeing the need for a new cathedral, decided to discontinue the graveyard and lease it to Joseph C. Laveille and George Morton for 99 years. Leases could be renewed for another 99 years.

McCune Gill, who has recorded the history of the Church block, says the lease was one of the few 99-year commercial leases here to actually run its term.

Store buildings were erected on the ground and in 1829, some tenants bought the fee and some renewed their leases.

In 1867, east and west portions of the south part of the block had been sold to private owners. The entire block, with the exception of the lot for the church and priests' house, was cleared when it and 38 surrounding blocks, became part of the government's Riverfront Plaza in 1936.



This is the second church, pictured in large drawing above. A log structure, it was dedicated in 1776 and served for 44 years, until Bishop DuBourg built the brick church in 1820. During its era, St. Louis was under three flags—Spanish, French, and United States.



Brick church was St. Louis' first Cathedral, with Bishop DuBourg governing Church affairs all up and down Mississippi valley from this See. In 1826, St. Louis became an independent diocese; an archdiocese in 1847. This church was supplanted by the present "Old Cathedral" in 1834.



# Editorials

The opinions expressed in this column represent a Catholic viewpoint not necessarily THE Catholic viewpoint

## Happy Birthday to Us

Two centuries a city! Through two hundred years of war and peace, of progress and decay, of hope and of disappointment, Auguste Chouteau's landing place has played her role in the story of mankind. And all things considered, the city of St. Louis has well combined the traditions of the past with concern for the future to fashion for its citizens a comfortable place to live.

Blessed by its location and assisted by the time of its founding and growth, St. Louis has managed to combine the raw energy and vitality of the booming West with the culture and orderliness of the older-established East. She has made of her highway river a gateway to the world and has received in return a taste of the gracious South.

In her streets and in her homes, men have come to understand and live with one another; the French and the English; the Irish and the German; the Italian and the Pole and the Negro. In her factories and her industries men have contributed their strength and their imagination in return for their homes and their food and their children's schools. In her churches there has been fostered a family-centered culture that makes St. Louis a quiet town, a "clean" town, a pleasant town in which to live.

St. Louis has been the jumping off place to the West, but her people are not nomads; they care for their homes and enjoy their neighborhoods. St. Louis has been known as a conservative town, but aviation pioneers were led by St. Louis businessmen instilled with the spirit of St. Louis and man's first flights into space began their long journey in St. Louis shops and factories. St. Louis has been known as a town hard on artists and the arts, yet in her day she has sheltered a Dreisner, an Eliot, a Tennessee Williams. St. Louis has been known as a town living in the past, yet now, two-hundred years old, she is remaking herself block by block and street by street.

The Bicentennial lauds the past, of course. But it seems appropriate that the Bicentennial's beginning sees an unfinished St. Louis—a gaping arch, falling walls in the stadium area, a weed-choked Mill Creek Valley. For the promise of St. Louis is not fulfilled. A third of our people live in poverty; our business base must be rebuilt; the tremendous potential of location, water supply and transportation excellence, and trained craftsmen must be realized for the ultimate benefit of all St. Louisans.

Happy Birthday, St. Louis! May your future fulfill the promise of your past.

## Lincoln and Now

It is an intriguing coincidence that the approval by the House of Representatives of the strongest civil rights legislation in a century has come during the same week that we honor the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

The coincidence lies not so much in the fact that both have dealt importantly with the status of our Negro citizens, but rather in the fact that both have left unfinished business in the field of human relations. An assassin's bullet kept Lincoln from pursuing the work of conciliation that could have reunited Americans. So too the failure of the Senate to concur in the action of the House or the failure of the American people to accept the spirit and the letter of the new laws can again turn the nation upon itself, set citizen against citizen and paralyze our capacity for united democratic action.

The ghost of Abraham Lincoln looks at America today. Lincoln, in his times, was not an abolitionist, he did not take his country into civil war to free the slaves. His attitude toward the Negro

was frequently patronizing, shaped in the master-slave relationship of his day. Nevertheless there is no doubt about Lincoln's allegiance in today's civil rights struggle. Lincoln's administration was guided by one overriding principle, the maintenance of the Union. His agonizing decision to reprove Fort Sumter and thereby risk provoking the hostilities that would determine whether this nation could long endure was prompted only by the realization that the fulfillment of the American dream could come in a united America.

The South could not retreat from its position on the eve of the firing on Fort Sumter; the Negro can never return to his status of quietly accepting legal and social inferiority. The powers of aroused public opinion and the massive will-forming power of the churches has been marshalled to aid in the fight for right. Legal machinery must now be provided to protect these rights. Nothing else can satisfy the spirit of Lincoln or the spirit of his beloved country.

## Core and the Bicentennial

As this issue goes to press citizens of St. Louis have been distressed by CORE's announced intention to picket the participation of President Johnson in ceremonies inaugurating our city's bicentennial observance.

Readers of the *Review* know that we have consistently promoted and defended the rights of all members of the community and have strongly advocated activities and legislation which will speed the integration of society. Nevertheless we have on more than one occasion had to reject policies and actions advocated by

CORE. Picketing the appearance of the President of the United States in our city is a tactic to which we vehemently object.

We object to this specific tactic first because it gratuitously insults the leader of our country who has amply demonstrated his dedication to the cause of civil rights. Next we feel that it is a slight to the good will shown by most of the people of St. Louis who have displayed a determination to work for civic unity and harmony. Finally we doubt that in this instance CORE truly represents the sentiment or the best interests of our Negro citizens.

## Olympics and the U.S.

Even before the Olympic Torch was extinguished at Innsbruck signalling the end of this year's Winter Olympic Games, a few whispering voices in this country began to alibi the relatively poor American showing. The most frequent excuse heard was a complaint that our American amateurs were bested by Russian professionals.

It is annoying to hear such statements, not because the excuses are so lame, but because of the unhealthy, almost paranoid mentality they expose. The frantic search for alibis betrays fearful insecurity which demands that Americans always excel simply because they are Americans.

We think it is better to admit that Americans on the whole do not excel in winter sports. Under this handicap, we believe they performed remarkably well. But they were bested not only by Russians, but by Norwegians, Finns and others with a tradition in winter sports, and none has suggested that Norway or Finland sent pro-

fessional contestants to Innsbruck.

It is an affront to the integrity of the Olympic Committee to hint that it would certify professionals from any nation for the games. Apart from this the Olympic ideal has never been competition among the nations, but rather participation by all nations in competitive sports by individual athletes. It is hoped that such participation will foster good will by focusing attention on the individual human being whatever his national origin. This is why no official national point system is used or encouraged by officials of the Olympics.

In general the games achieve their goal at least among those who participate. Among the contestants there has usually been an atmosphere of friendship and good humor enhanced by their mutual interests. The rest of us might learn from the athletes and from the slogan that you don't have to take part in sports to be a good one.

## No Plans for Feb. 16

Editor:

That date of February 16 stares us in the face.

Article after article in the press says that the liturgy will be a leading force of renewal.

What plans do we have for February 16?

We have been going to Mass for so many years. And yet, with what interest and excitement and community spirit? The Mass is a mystery, but a good deal of unneeded mysteriousness has been added. We need no missals at Mass! Imagine going to a play or a movie and carrying a script along to read the dialogue and the directions and the commentary! Can't we have a Mass that is intelligible to all of us—as participants? Can't the priest join us, rather than turn his back to us?

Now, how do we carry out the desires of the Council? Action is every single point and every single Mass. Let's all take this one seriously. Let's have the *St. Louis Review* do a special week after week to arouse the whole diocese to action.

In my Confraternity of Christian Doctrine classes, and in my study club and my Christian Family Movement meetings, I have noted that reading aloud the Word of God is a moving experience—the listeners become caught by the power of the message. The prayers of the missal have a beauty that moves the people. The prayers prayed in unison have an *esprit de corps*.

Gone must be the day of the 15-minute Mass and the impatient priest. Yes, the prayers are addressed to God, but they are our prayers to God, and we don't want to set speed records.

The days of the negative critic are gone and the days of old intellectualism are gone. Sunday Mass should be exciting. It must be an experience that we are anxious for. In the spirit of John XXIII and JFK, our Christian life must be one of challenge and action and unfinished business and community.

Gone are the days of the legalistic sermon. The sermon that we tune out, or we let thoughts drift to more wholesome areas.

Cardinal Ritter's lenten pastoral sets the note, the positive note of Christianity at a joyous and active experience.

Please do not let February 16, that long awaited historical day, go into oblivion.

One key, I think, is the lay leader with various roles in the Mass—reading, serving and getting together with the priests to discuss the liturgy and the sermons and the response of the parish. I still await the open liturgical discussion, the dialogue, between priest and people.

I could urge Michael Novak's *Commonweal* article (Feb. 14). The experiential is so important. The difference in state of life is so important. I await Father Reinhold's article in *Ave Maria* for Feb. 15. There is a gap between them and us and the communion rail is an odd symbol of that wall of separation.

For example, our Bishop of Besancon who has an OK from some official in the Vatican to grant a limited Eucharist hour fast for "children" at daily Mass three times a week, is on the right trail. Rules that prevent are so odd. Rules that bind can stifle. Perhaps I am not as rugged as a medieval knight or hermit, but I am not one. Therefore, for the sake of rules made by men I am kept from reaching God.

So in the liturgy. The priest is the servant of his people. Forgetting all status of cetera, let us see Christ speaking to His people, thrilling them with the joy of a Sunday Mass.

Frank J. Kegel  
St. Louis

## Disgusted

Editor:

Disgust, that is the only way to express my feeling about the article which was plastered on the front page of the *St. Louis Review* in bold black letters, *Contraceptives Due to Become Out-of-Date as the Model T Ford*.

Why don't we ever read articles about putting our faith in God? As our Lord said to His disciples, "But seek first the kingdom of God and His Justice and all these things shall be given you besides."

## Father John Doran

# The Easiest Way Isn't Always the Best

I can't help feeling a sense of sympathy for the new man who sits on what must be a most uncomfortable chair at the President's desk. The old army refrain, which General MacArthur etched upon our brains, must come back to President Johnson in new words, "Old errors never die, they don't even fade away."

As he looks at the troubled spots of the world, and they are many, he can see that in so many places our own mistakes of the last 20 years have increased them. (If I were a peace loving man, I would not mention any mistakes of the late President's regime, because each time I do I get letters practically accusing me of being a renegade priest because I doubt the infallibility of President Kennedy.) However, in the interest of truth and fairness, we can certainly see from the vantage point of time that all four of the last presidents left troubles to their successors.

The ever-festering problem of Berlin and divided Germany goes back to the impossible division of that nation and isolation of that Capital in an attempt to keep on good terms with our Russian

ally. The Congo reminds us of our foolishness in abetting the United Nations' invasion into the internal affairs of nations, when it decreed that Katanga must remain within the arbitrary lines of the old Belgian Congo, and imposed its will by force and the use of our money.

Our anger at DeGaulle loses some of its force when we remember that he is simply recognizing the actuality which we set up, when we forced our wartime ally Chiang Kai-shek to accept those "lovely agrarians" of North China who turned out to be the Communists who forced him off the mainland and established Red China. The ghosts of the Diem brothers hover over Viet Nam making us wonder if our part, whatever it was, in their overthrow and death will not haunt us for many years to come.

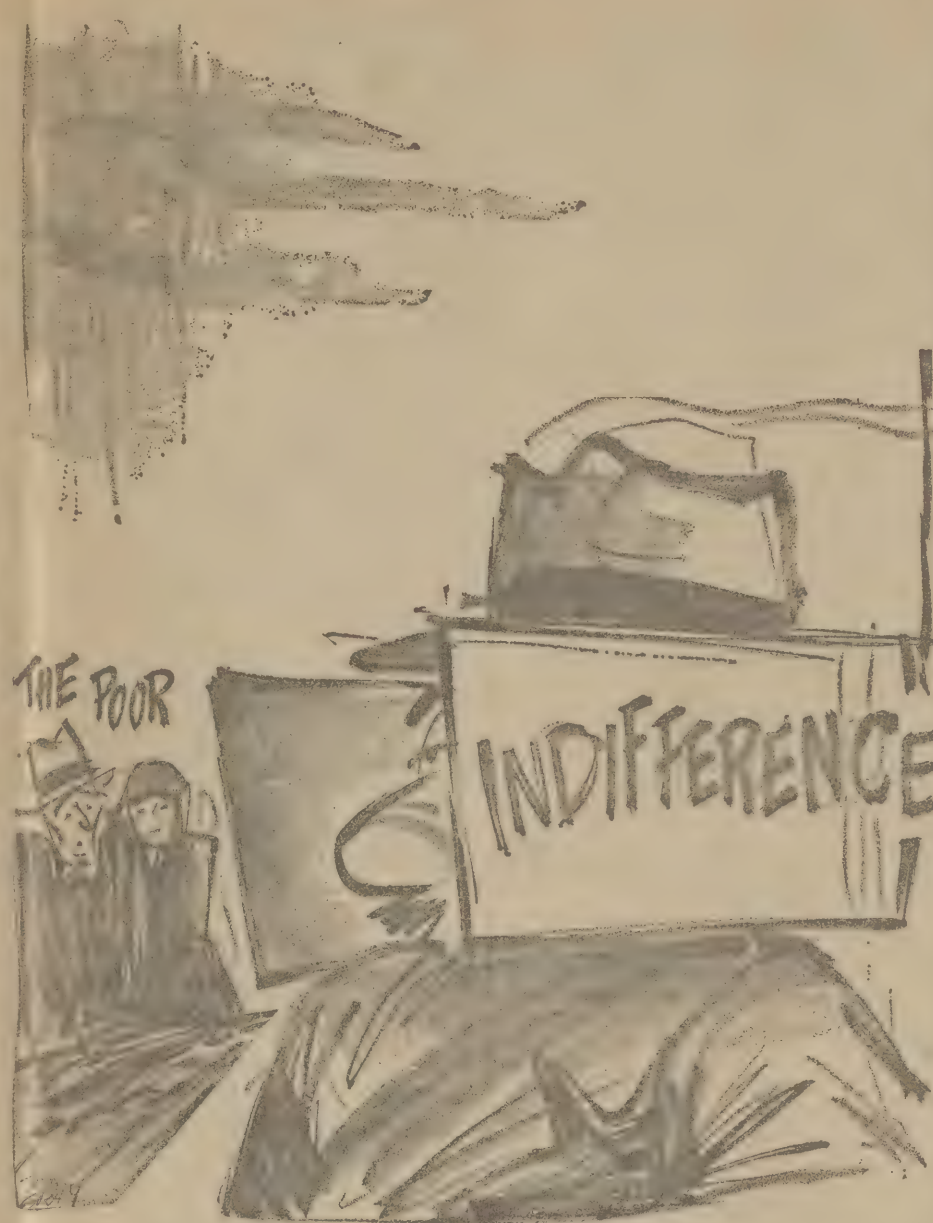
The flag fuss in Panama must make the President wish that Eisenhower had read his Aesop's fable about the camel who begged first to get his nose into his owner's tent, then gradually moved in to the displacement of that same owner. The one Panamanian flag he allowed to fly in the zone was certainly

the beginning, not the end, of a long-range dispute.

Cuba continues to be more than a headache to the new President, it is a threat to the whole Western Hemisphere. Eisenhower's slowness to recognize the threat and Kennedy's indecision in meeting it will cause President Johnson many a sleepless night as he tries to hold back the flood of anti-Americanism which this safe bastion of Communism in our hemisphere will pour forth into all Latin America.

The President would do well to consider not only the burden of error he has inherited, but the underlying cause for most of these mistakes. I could make a suggestion to him as to what that error is; but I doubt if he will accept it. I think the error is that so common philosophy of pragmatism, which might be simply stated as "That which seems the easiest solution, the most do-able, is the right one." Again and again in the above-listed errors we have not followed the truth of the situation, but have chosen the easiest way. We have closed our minds to that ancient saying: "The truth is great and will prevail"; but we have not reversed its universal reality.

## Letters to the Editor



'Who says we're invisible?'

Review for Religious, January 1964, p. 27.

"Efforts have been made generously in most communities on this continent despite the labor and expenses involved, for religious are becoming ever more cognizant of the ecclesial aspects of religious life. They are viewing their respective communities and their own lives in relation to the Mystical Body, convinced that religious institutes are not isolated units but important parts of the Mystical Body and that their work is the work of the Church. This is manifest in the increase of liturgical awareness of religious and the greater stress placed on liturgy rather than community devotions . . ."

Sister Anne Catherine C.S.J.  
St. Louis County

## God's Design

Editor:

I am in general agreement with your criticism of suburban disunity. I do take issue on a minor point. You stated that, "The city is one of man's finest inventions. . . ." I wonder if we should credit man for this masterpiece. It seems to me that it is natural for men to live together (community-wise). If God had not intended for us to live together how else could we practice the divine virtue of charity? It is rather difficult to "love thy neighbor" if we have no neighbors. It seems clear to me that it was God's design that we live together in community groups and consequently decided to make us "social creatures."

Robert C. Buehler  
St. Charles

## About Rhythm

Editor:

As we sometimes get a little panicky as to how we are going to properly educate, etc., our six children, we sure would like to know where all the members of the clergy who are giving this practical advice on rhythm (page 1 of your Jan. 31 issue, for example, with which we thoroughly agree) were 16 years ago when we were married or even 10 years ago. Or how about the fall of 1955 when the *St. Louis Register* ran that series of three articles on rhythm?

When I read that article (and others in the same vein) I said to myself—"this is the same clergy?"

Name Withheld  
St. Louis County

Donald

# M'Donald

Of late I have been reading that the age of social reform is dead; not that conservatism is sweeping the land and will undo all the reformers' achievements, but that the idealism, moral indignation and sensitivity to injustice which motivated and sustained the momentum of the reformers have disappeared.

Apparently all that is left in many cases is the empty gesture, the ritual cry and the pale protest from those who only half remember the days when their roars of outrage were almost never polite but almost always effective because they came unmistakably not from spectators but from reformers engaged in a no-quarter battle with the enemy of the person and human dignity.

If this is true, there may be a number of causes for it.

The gross injustices of the past half century have, to a great extent, been wiped out. Sweat shops, child labor, old-age pauperism have given way to minimum-wage legislation, minimum-age laws and Social Security retirement insurance. Perhaps a good deal of the reform energy spent during the first half of this century was directed to the symptoms of an evil rather than to its causes. And perhaps a good deal of it was concerned with the materialistic manifestations of the evil rather than with its spiritual and moral dimensions.

Perhaps, too, age takes its toll, of reformers no less than of those whose actions need reform. It is the exceptional reformer who can sustain the nerve and zeal that drove him on in his youth.

Also, it may be that aside from the Negro problem and the problem of poverty and destitution for both Negro and white—the aspects of American life most in need of reform are no longer the obviously hideous injustices rampant in the first decades of this century. They may be the more subtle evils infinitely harder to "get at" because, for one thing, they are embedded in a human context in which "individualism" and "personal freedom" are confused and tightly entwined.

For example, at a time when sex crimes and promiscuity are increasing at a rate faster than population growth, the old-line social reformers stand helpless, as motion pictures, theater, night clubs, books, advertising, magazines and even popular songs fling sex, wrenched from its context of love, into the minds and hearts of the American people, young and old, virtuous and degenerate, the dalliant and the resistant alike. They stand helpless because they think that the freedom of a man to debauch a society is prior to the right of a society to protect itself from debauchment.

Some of the social problems of our time are not evils in the sense of immoral human actions. They are problems, nevertheless, which should occupy the attention of the reformers. But here a higher quotient of intellectual energy is demanded. I am thinking, for example, of the whole cluster of problems centering on such realities in American life as automation, the nature of leisure, the nature of modern work, man's need for creative activity ("making" things rather than simply "doing" things), and the related problem of how to ordain private abundance to the public good without sacrificing the personal values and incentives allied to the responsibilities of ownership.

It may be that what is now needed is a clearer understanding of what is embodied in the ancient but always contemporary truth—"the good life."

The good life is the life, both personal and social, which corresponds to the needs of man to fulfill his ultimate destiny (which is supernatural) and his temporal destiny which is no less real for being ordained to the supernatural. It is the life which enables man to achieve the fullness of all that is embraced in the meaning of "person." It is the life to which he himself contributes by reason of his growth in maturity and fullness. It is the life whose social institutions, cultural forces, communications media all nourish and support the person rather than the "mass," the man rather than the "organization." Admittedly the idea of "the good life" (here only sketchily hinted at) is not the kind that can kindle blazing reform fires. But it is the kind that can sustain a steady, purposeful reform glow that will burn, in season and out, and exert its purifying influence on all that it touches.

## St. Louis Review

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Father Leo J. Trese

## Postponing Duty Is Giving In to Sloth

"I really ought to. . ." These are words spoken quite frequently in the average home. The frequency with which we speak the words provides a pretty good index of the degree to which we have developed self-discipline. Self-discipline is the ability to make ourselves do, now, something which should be done, however distasteful the task may be.

Let us assume that you have been watching the early-evening news program on television. The program ends. Do you rise immediately, turn off the TV set, and go to fix that leaking faucet or sticking door, write that long-overdue letter or balance the checkbook against the bank statement which came today? Or do you remain staring at the TV screen through a succession of commercials, then find yourself trapped as a new program begins? It may be a third-rate program, but you have to see it through to the end.

Instead of a television set it may be a newspaper in which, after scanning the principal news stories, you still must peruse a host of filler-items of no significance. Or it may be a phone call to a friend who can be depended upon to keep you in conversation for half an hour or more. Or it may be a trip to the drugstore where, after buying your cigarettes, you can browse among the magazines and linger over the greeting card rack. Anything rather than get at the things which need doing.

The person who procrastinates, who always postpones distasteful duties as long as possible, is lacking in self-discipline. He or she is lacking in mastery over self. He or she is a victim of the vice of sloth.

It is not for nothing that sloth is classified as one of the seven capital sins. Sloth is bad enough on the natural level, where it wastes so much of precious time and of human resources. Because of sloth, physical, or mental, work is neglected or done in shoddy fashion. Duties are skimmed. Acts of charity are omitted. Evils which should be corrected are allowed to accumulate and to grow in intensity.

On the supernatural level the effects of sloth are even more damaging. We quiet an accusing conscience by promising that "some day soon" we shall begin to pray more regularly, receive the Sacraments more frequently, stop drinking so much, quit the gossip or give up some other habit or occasion of sin which is impeding spiritual progress. The "some day soon" seems never to come.

Sloth is not an incurable affliction. Most of us slip into our procrastinating habits by inadvertence. We let ourselves follow the line of least resistance without realizing that, in so doing, we are abandoning command over self.

Self-discipline, like any other habit, is developed and deepened by practice. We begin by resolving, "From now on, when there is something that should be done, I shall do it immediately. If something has to be postponed, it will be my own ease and pleasure, not my duties." The implementation of this resolve will call for considerable firmness. Sloth yields, but it yields stubbornly.

However, as time goes on we begin to enjoy a sense of satisfaction in disposing of tasks and duties as they occur. It is such a good feeling to know that we are "on top of ourselves," that we are in the driver's seat, effectively managing our time and energies. Moreover, we are released from the hidden tensions which we suffer when conscience continually chides us for duties undone. With "do it now" as our motto, we enjoy our leisure twice as much when we come to it, because our leisure is unmarred by uneasy awareness of neglected obligations.

In our spiritual life, especially, conquest of sloth will have remarkable results. Each new act of self-discipline brings an increase of grace. We begin to enjoy the religious practices and acts of charity which formerly were a burden grudgingly borne. We are able to look at the crucifix without having to turn our eyes quickly and guiltily away.

## Missal Guide

Saturday, Feb. 15 — Saturday after Ash Wednesday, Mass, *Audite Dominum* — The Lord heard (Violet); No Gloria, 2nd prayer of Sts. Faustinus and Jovita, Preface of Lent.

Sunday, Feb. 16 — First Sunday of Lent, Mass, *Invocabit me* — He shall cry (Violet); No Gloria, Creed, Preface of Lent.

Monday, Feb. 17 — Monday of the First Week of Lent, Mass, *Sicut oculi* — As the eyes (Violet); No Gloria, Preface of Lent.

Tuesday, Feb. 18 — Tuesday of the First Week of Lent, Mass, *Dominus* — Lord (Violet); No Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Simeon, Preface of Lent.

Wednesday, Feb. 19 — Ember Wednesday of Lent, Mass, *Reminiscere* — Remember (Violet); Extra prayer and lesson after Kyrie, No Gloria, Preface of Lent.

Thursday, Feb. 20 — Thursday of the First Week of Lent, Mass, *Confessio* — Praise (Violet); No Gloria, Preface of Lent.

Friday, Feb. 21 — Ember Friday of Lent, Mass, *De necessitatibus* — Deliver (Violet); No Gloria, Preface of Lent.

## The Family Clinic

By DR. JOHN J. KANE

My wife is a slovenly housekeeper. Each night I come home to find dishes stacked in the sink, the living room in disorder. My drawers never have clean clothing and there is always a last minute rush to get a shirt ironed. A couple of mornings I came home unexpectedly to find my wife entertaining neighbors over a cup of coffee. If I call home, the phone is almost always busy, she is talking to friends. After five years of this I am disgusted.

There is an old adage that men work from sun to sun but women's work is never done. I have a friend who claims it is true women's work is never done because it is never begun. I hope you will not be cynical as he is, because in a sense a wife's work is unending. The five o'clock whistle which signals the end of a man's day, merely gives wives the signal to begin preparing dinner.

But your complaint cannot be dismissed so readily. You have a point. Marriage is a partnership involving a division of labor. The problem is how to divide the labor. Time was when this was simply determined. Men did work from sun to sun, came home exhausted, ate dinner and shortly thereafter went to bed to recuperate for the next day's labor. Quite often there was another woman in the home to help, a mother-in-law, sister or some other relative, sometimes a servant.

This has all changed. Many men have a 40-hour week, machines have taken over most back breaking tasks. Men may come home tired but rarely so worn out as in the past. Even more important, many young husbands today seem willing, even eager to help with household tasks. Can you imagine the patriarch of the past washing diapers in a laundromat, if there had been laundromats? But go to your neighborhood laundromat or shopping center today and you will be amazed at the number of husbands washing and shopping, tasks traditionally reserved to the female sex.

Of course, there is another side to this story. The kitchen has been mechanized. Washers, dryers, vacuum cleaners, automatic dishwashing machines and other labor saving devices lighten the wife's work. Canned and frozen foods shorten the time required to prepare meals, baking and canning are now commercial rather than home enterprises.

But oddly enough a government survey recently showed that most women work well over 50 hours a week in the home. The experts think this is unnecessary and blame it on lack of organization and efficiency among American wives. No prudent male would have the temerity to make such a statement, true or not.

So there seems to be three questions raised. First, is your wife disorganized and inefficient in her housework? Second, should you help her, and third, is this what you are really complaining about?

The Chinese have a proverb that all beginnings are hard. No doubt your



I'm disgusted with my wife's slovenly housekeeping.

wife finds it difficult to get started in the morning. Some people are like this. The so-called "night people" rarely get their energies up before noon. But my guess is that just about the time she runs water into the sink for dishes, the neighborhood coffee clatch begins.

No doubt you too have your coffee break. It has become a well established American custom, scarcely to be denied your wife. Naturally, it wastes time for all of us. Furthermore, it ought to be a break, that is, a temporary work stoppage after some work has been done. In your wife's case this may not be so. Perhaps you can appeal to her pride and persuade her to have the place in some kind of order before the neighbors arrive.

The telephone is quite another matter. In a sense it is a diabolical device which rings often during any day. Relatives, friends and neighbors use it as they once used the back fence, largely for gossip. In between such calls, salesmen are telling your wife of the prize she just won by knowing the date or inquiring if you have this gadget or that gadget. Your wife should be encouraged to acquire the art of hanging up a phone.

Contrary to the belief of most males, housekeeping is not an unskilled trade. Time, energy and money are squandered

by those who don't have the knack. Some women can do in two hours what others cannot do in four. Girls don't acquire this skill in the home to the extent they formerly did. Your wife seems to be one of these. This is a dangerous suggestion and will require more diplomacy than successful dealings with Khrushchev, but a book on housekeeping, an evening course in home economics or a quiet appeal to her mother for instruction may be the answer.

Until the millennium arrives, you might try to help. If you are willing to pitch in on drying dishes when you come home while your wife washes, she may get the message. Unless your wife is ill, she is probably as distressed as you about her slovenly housekeeping. If your efforts to help are laudable and not accompanied by charges and complaints, she is likely to respond.

But the third question is really at the heart of the matter. Marital complaints are like icebergs. One-third of the complaint is above the surface; two-thirds is submerged. Is this what you are griping about? Very often, in fact, most often, some of these types of charges have nothing to do with the matter at all. They are plausible reasons really given to conceal the true reason.

Your wife's poor housekeeping habits are a legitimate gripe. You can air them almost without fear of contradiction because they are there for you, your wife and others to see. But perhaps there is, a more serious complaint you have, in-law trouble, lack of affection, arguments over money, or in fact, almost anything.

In these areas you may be on less certain ground. They trouble you tremendously, but perhaps you have a gnawing sense of guilt that you are contributing to them, too. To voice them means to face them. To face them means an honest assessment of yourself and where you may be wrong. This is going to hurt and people hate to hurt themselves.

To go a step further, your wife's housekeeping may be an indication of her troubled spirit over the same problem. She may even be reacting to it by sloppy housekeeping. An examination of your own conscience seems advisable.

None of this means that inefficient homemaking is not a problem. It is. It is a source of daily annoyance and irritation. But it is also a problem not too difficult to solve.

(Doctor Kane will be unable to answer personally. However, he welcomes your suggestions of topics that would particularly interest you. Address Dr. Kane in care of the St. Louis Review.)

Frank J. Sheed

## What Difference Does Satan Make? Why Is He There?

"Even if you have cleared up the Devil by getting rid of the horns and tail, and building a philosophy of spirit around him, the whole idea is still quite pointless. Men can think up sins for themselves, they don't need devils to tempt them."

Most of us—Catholics and all—don't see the difference Satan makes, wonder why he's there, bracket him perhaps with Santa Claus. When I last heard a sermon about him, I can't remember. Yet he has not changed in the 20 centuries since he moved Judas to betray Our Lord and moved His enemies to slay Him. It is the same Devil St. Peter described as "a raging lion, seeking men to devour" (1 Peter).

So we go over the ground with our objector. Satan — and all the other angels who followed him in setting up self as against God — is sheer spirit, having no body as we have. Reality comes to us through the body's five senses, sifted by them before our intelligence can get hold of it. There is no such sifting for pure spirits, reality comes to them straight, as it is. So much of our spiritual energy is spent in animating our body, none of theirs is thus drained away from the spirit activities of knowledge and will. Intellectually, they tower over us, in vital power they tower over us—all their energy is concentrated in a way we cannot imagine. And that unimaginable concentration is upon evil.

Why should they bother about us? We are such very small fry in comparison. It is hard to believe that they want us in Hell, they must see us as lowering the intellectual tone of the place. Yet concerned with us they are. Scripture is filled with their concern. The Devil tempted Adam, tempted Christ; no child of Adam, no member of Christ escapes their notice. But again, why? They have not told us. But it may well be because, insignificant as we are, we represent the only possibilities left to them of victory against God. God wants all men saved; in this they concentrate upon thwarting Him. What else can they do?

We sometimes feel that evil in the world is not simply as it happens, so to speak — each man choosing what he wants as against what God wants, and the whole adding up to a chaos of thrusting wills. We get the feeling that there is a drive and a direction in it, fundamentally chaotic but organization towards chaos, not only minds at work in each separate piece of evil but a

mind at work in the whole. We may be wrong, of course, in interpreting a given section of human history. Nor is the evidence so clear as to be unmistakable: for the Devil's children are even more at odds among themselves than the children of God, with not even the desire to do Satan's will that the worst of believers in God occasionally feels to do God's.

Yet we are right: minds greater than ours are concerned with the general evil of the world. And we know from Scripture that they tempt men individually. There is no space here to analyze demonic temptation. Briefly we may say that their power over matter is greater than men's. Men can by the mere act of their will affect the actions of their own bodies — can, for instance, conjure up mental pictures, of women, or glasses of whiskey, which can excite them pretty powerfully toward women or whiskey. The demons can produce similar pictures in men's brains, varying the picture with each man's ruling inclination.

Some of us, we may feel, give them no trouble: we follow inclination so unvaryingly that we don't need any spur from them. But men making a real fight against sin draw them into action, and even to the most hardened sinners they can suggest deeper depths of evil. Their natural powers are vast; their intelligence is greater than ours; we should be horribly at their mercy without God's aid. But that aid will always be given us, unless we prefer to go their way.

Do they torture men in Hell? Scripture does not say so, and it is hard to see why they should. They have had their small victories in getting individual men away from God: torturing them would add nothing to their victory. They might do it from sheer meaningless malignity, perhaps; but the meaningless would hardly attract intellects so powerful. And they have their own troubles. Later we shall see why men must suffer in Hell: the suffering of demons is immeasurably greater.

## Days of Recollection

For Priests

Feb. 19

Regina Cleri—1-4:30 p.m.

Feb. 20

Blessed Philippine Shrine—1-4:30 p.m.  
St. Francis Borgia—1-4:30 p.m.

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## What Is the Church's Stand On the Birth Control Pill?

By MSGR. J. D. CONWAY

Q. Can you tell me what the basis is for the Catholic Church's stand against birth control pills? Will the Church ever consider any other method of birth control than rhythm, which has proven time and time again to be unsatisfactory. There were seven roads to Rome you know. This is the Catholic layman's biggest problem. Since the Church knows this why does she not work with medical science to find a method satisfactory to both the layman and the Church?

A. I believe you are correct that most Church authorities are aware of the seriousness of the birth control problem, and even Pope Pius XII expressed hope that a morally acceptable solution would be found. He thus gave pontifical encouragement to medical science to find such solution.

The opposition of Catholic moralists to the popular "birth control pills" now in use is that they directly produce an artificial, though temporary, sterility in the woman who takes them, creating a pseudo-pregnancy which inhibits the formation of an ovum. In consequence they are deemed another form of artificial birth control.

Research has come close in recent years to finding a pill which would simply regulate the time of ovulation with reliable accuracy. This would make rhythm simple, and reasonably easy. One prominent Catholic paper has given much publicity to a pill of this kind, quoting medical authorities regarding its safety and reliability and prominent moralists as to its licitly. I do not mention its name because I am confident your doctor will know about it if it is as safe and reliable as it is supposed to be. Some similar drugs have been withdrawn from the market because of their damaging side-effects. In this particular case I believe most doctors are awaiting better proof of reliability.

Q. I do not find myself comfortable with your recent question and answer about evolution. Obviously evolution holds truths, and surely any truth cannot contradict the whole Truth. So the scientific study of the origins of man is full of gaps and not clear.

It is difficult for me to see how it was possible for dinosaurs and other creatures to fight, suffer and die before man came into the world. Suffering and death entered the world after God's creation of man, and after man by disobedience had made suffering and death possible. So man must have been here millions of years, at least before any creature had

pain, suffering and death.  
A. There are, of course, some gaps in the theory of the evolution of man's body, but they are getting fewer and narrower as genetics, paleontology, and kindred sciences find new evidence.

At least I find no problem in your objection. You have simply read too much into the story of man's fall. Freedom from suffering and death was a special favor granted to man in the Garden of Eden — in his state of loving union with God. And Adam by his sin lost this special favor for man only. Other creatures never did enjoy such exemption.

Not all evil in the world is the result of original sin: only man's loss of grace, his spiritual weakness, and his sharing of the normal lot of living things: suffering and death.

In fact, it is only by death that biological evolution has been able to work. The whole world would be covered to great depth with living things if none of them ever died. And where would new and higher species live? On what would they feed? How could their progress be maintained?

Evil in its widest sense is an integral part of creation. Only God is perfect. All created things lack perfection. Only in God is there no evil.

Q. On most days on our holy calendar the days are marked "ferial" and we wonder what this word means.

A. As used on your calendar, the word indicates that no feast of our Lord or of any of the saints is celebrated on that day. The Mass is that of the week day. Sometimes there is a special Mass, as during Lent and on Ember Days. More often we say the Mass of the preceding Sunday, omitting the Creed and usually the Gloria.

## Forty Hours

Feb. 16, 17 and 18  
St. Rita (Vinita Park)  
Feb. 21, 22 and 23  
Our Lady of Perpetual Help  
St. Agnes  
St. John the Baptist  
Immaculate Conception (Dardenne)  
St. Agnes (Bloomdale)  
SEMI-PUBLIC ORATORIES  
Feb. 16  
St. Vincent's German Orphanage  
(Normandy)  
Feb. 21, 22 and 23  
St. Joseph's Academy

## God Love You

By Bishop Fulton J. Sheen

This is a new world, a new time, and we must change! But how? We start with the words of Our Lord: "Heaven and earth shall pass away but My Truth shall not pass away." In other words, molds will be broken but the pudding remains; customs may change but Christ abides. The Catholics who hung on to the old system of astronomy at the time of Galileo and the old biology at the time of Darwin were making baby clothes to fit a growing child. It must not happen again!

How will we adapt ourselves to our new world? Perhaps as follows:

1. The parish will continue to be the unit of Catholics living in a certain area of a city or town, but it will cease to be a ghetto in which Catholics are separated from the rest of the world.
2. Every parish and diocese will be a stake to which Catholics are tethered, but the spiritual rope will enable them to pasture their souls, prayers and sacrifices throughout the world.
3. Catholics will go to church on Sundays as they go to a bank on Monday to draw out money with which they will shop and purchase necessities wherever there are bargains. Likewise, Catholics will assist at Mass to have poured into their souls the merits of Christ, and they will spend them wherever there are "souls for sale" and especially "bargains" as there are on the Missions, where so little purchases so many merits.
4. The Catholic laity, knowing the poverty of the world, the hundreds of millions of Christless, will support their pastors against two evils: 1) against excessive luxuries in building; 2) against Sunday collections only for the parish when the world is the parish.
5. Every Catholic will live during the week as if he were given a subpoena and brought into court, where instead of being a witness in a lawsuit, he will be a witness to Christ—in his shop, his office, his profession; in Africa, Asia, Latin America—everywhere. Our Lord's last words on earth were for us to "be witnesses." But do we give "evidence" of our Faith, or do we take a spiritual Fifth Amendment and say with Peter, "I know not the Man"?
6. More priests will be utilized for the Missions, the laity taking over secular jobs like radio, television, insurance, purchasing, real estate, building, finances. When

Our Lord said: "The laborers are few," there were so many priests that they had to take turns serving the Temple! Our Lord knew there were priests enough, but not enough witnesses, plenty of Sisters but not enough missionaries. With one priest for 20,000 Catholics in many places in Africa and Latin America and one for every 700 in the United States, perhaps our families should pray not for vocations, but for "laborers for the harvest."

7. In the new age, children will be taught not only Catholic Doctrine, but Catholic discipleship. Our Lord did not say: "If you know My Doctrine, you will do My Will," but: "If you do My Will, you will know My Doctrine." The best theology moves from the confessional to the person, from the classroom to the slums, from the catechism to the Missions. We do enough talking "about" God in our schools; now we will do more talking "to" God and then begin to know ourselves out of love for Him.

8. Our colleges and universities will put less stress on graduates being "loyal alumni" to pour superabundant wealth back to their schools, and put more emphasis on being "loyal Catholics"—serving not an institution, but the Holy Father and the Church everywhere in the world.

You may not be able to do much individually to insure the Catholic rather than the "ghetto" outlook, but you will hasten the change as you realize the following truths:

- a. The needs of the Church in the poverty stricken parts of the world are prior to our wants. We need bread; we want cake.
- b. So pray, sacrifice and offer your sufferings that the whole Christ is aided. That is why the Holy Father said he must be "first and principally aided."
- c. Paul VI today aids all parts of the world, all missionary activities. The more Catholic you are, the more you will sacrifice for him through his Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

GOD LOVE YOU to Mrs. R.A.C. for \$5 "In thanksgiving for a favor received." . . . to E.M.B. for \$2 "For God's poor." . . . to Mrs. A.M. for \$1 "We are able to send this by having given up a fancy dinner for Christmas. I have known what it is not to have food to eat and am happy to share what I have with others."

Cut out this column, pin your sacrifice to it and mail it to Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, National Director of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001, or your Diocesan Director, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward T. O'Meara, 4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63108.



Report from Spain

# Chapels Open As Spain Eases Protestant Ban

By RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

MADRID—Ten more Protestant places of worship were authorized to reopen in January—churches closed long ago by provincial authorities.

Another indication of a "thaw" on the part of the authorities in regard to the Protestant community was the official permission given to import four Protestant theological manuals and two Protestant devotional works. All will be reprinted in Spain.

Denominations involved in the new easing of restrictions on Protestant worship centers were the Baptist Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Methodist Church, the Spanish Evangelical Church, and bodies belonging to the Federation of Independent Evangelical Churches of Spain which are commonly referred to as the "independent" Churches.

Three churches were permitted to reopen in Barcelona—one Baptist, one Plymouth Brethren and one Independent.

The other reopenings, each involving a single denomination, took place in Zaragoza (Evangelical), Arenys del Mar (Independent), Castellon de la Plana (Baptist), Mollerusa (Independent), Badajoz (Methodist), Termens (Plymouth Brethren), and Ubeda (Independent).

The opening or reopening of another 13 Protestant places of worship during 1963, as well as abatement in the difficulties previously experienced by Protestants in contracting civil marriages, had been reported earlier.

Protestantism in Spain is estimated to have 30,000 registered communicants. The total population of this traditionally Catholic country is more than 30,000,000.

## United Prayer

For the first time Protestants, Eastern Orthodox and Catholics prayed together for Christian unity here last month.

It happened during the period of prayer from Jan. 18 to 25 which Catholics around the world observed as the



—Religious News Service

## Historic Meeting with Franco

The Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Amleto G. Cicognani, paid a historic visit to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid last month. The Cardinal ostensibly was in Spain as papal legate to ceremonies marking the end of Spain's Pauline Year—commemorating the 19th century of the legendary arrival of St. Paul to Spain.

Chair of Unity Octave and Protestants and Orthodox as the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity.

The prayer observances here were organized by the press and information office of the Madrid Catholic diocese, the Eastern Christian Center, and representatives of the Spanish Evangelical Reformed Church.

## Aid to Latin America

Three hundred Catholic priests were sent from Spain last year to help relieve the critical clergy-shortage in Latin America, according to the Epis-

copal Commission for Spanish-American Priestly Cooperation.

The priests were sent in response to a plea by the late Pope John XXIII. The late pontiff had urged that the priest-shortage in countries originally evangelized by Spain be met in part by this country in sending at least 1,000 priests to Latin America over a three-year period.

The commission said it plans to send 1,500 priests to Latin American countries in the three-year period, expressing confidence it could meet this quota. The quota is said to represent 2 per cent of the total priesthood in Spain today.

## What About You?



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## Joint Meeting of Israel Clubs Set

A joint meeting has been scheduled for December 3 by the Cleveland chapters of the Society of the American Israel Numismatic Association and the Society of Israel Philatelists. The meeting will begin at 8:15 p. m. in the Ohio Savings Association building at 14033 Cedar Road, South Euclid, Ohio.

The program will consist of a 15-minute movie showing similar interests of the two groups and illustrated lectures by both chapters planned to interest both hobbies.

There will also be an auction, a door prize, and refreshments. Visitors will be welcome.

## Bourse Planned at Nutley December 13

The Tri-County Coin Club of New Jersey will hold a Christmas bourse Sunday, December 13 in the VFW Hall at 271 Washington Avenue in Nutley, New Jersey. Admission and parking will be free.

There will be no exhibits aside from the merchandise displays of dealers from the East Coast, who will be prepared to appraise coins in addition to buying, selling and trading.

The chairman is Joseph Vancio, 275 North 12th Street, Newark, New Jersey 07107.

# Civil War Money of Missouri

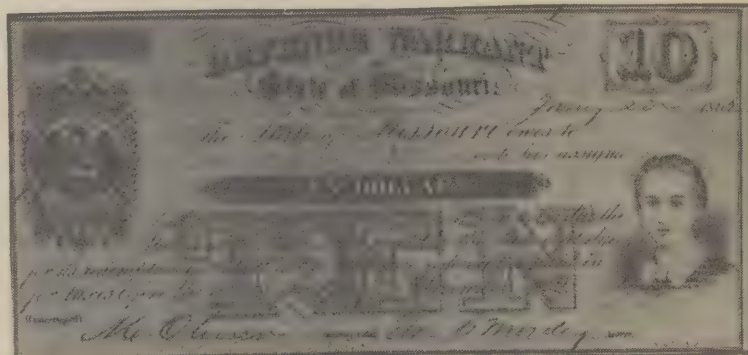
—by Fay C. Smith

## Part II

In March of 1863, the Civil War money problem of Missouri again became acute. The general assembly authorized a new issue of one million dollars in "Union Military Bonds," which were to be payable at six per cent interest in 12 months. Regarding these bonds, William Parrish wrote:

"The bonds were to be supported by the monies that may come into the treasury of the state from appropriations made by Congress . . . for the purpose of paying the military forces thereof. Further backing would come from a two dollar poll tax on every citizen and a property tax of one-fifth of one per cent. The governor could borrow up to \$1,500,000 on these bonds for one to three years and use this money to pay the Enrolled Military Militia.

"When the yield from this measure proved insufficient to cover the revenue demands of the state, Gamble recommended to the general assembly at its adjourned session the following November (1863) the issue of an additional \$1,500,000 in



The first issue of Defense Warrants was authorized by ordinance of October 18, 1861. This one carries the date "Jany. 23, 1862." Authorized by the provisional government, all were recognized and redeemed by the Union.

'Union Military Bonds.' To help overcome the depreciation of the previous issue, he asked that the March bonds be made receivable for a part of the general sales tax. The legislature complied. It authorized the state treasurer to accept the bonds for all state taxes up to 50 per cent for the years of 1863 and 1864 and for all delinquent payments. At the same time it ordered the treasurer to deposit all monies in the Union Military Fund' in the Missouri State Bank of St. Louis, to be used in redeeming the bonds when they came due."

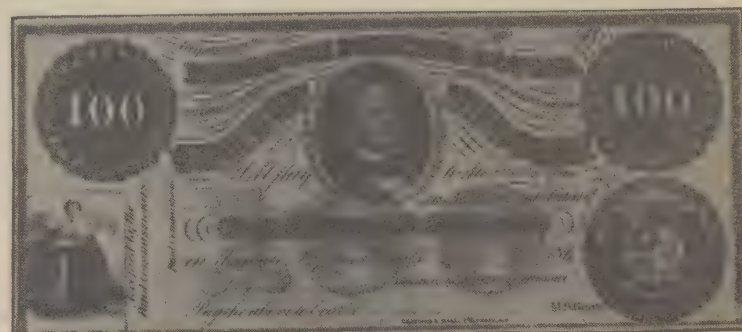
About 15 months later, February 20, 1865, an act was approved authorizing additional issues of the Union Military Bonds in denominations of one, three, five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar denominations. These were issued bearing the printed date of 1865. Grover Criswell reports that similar notes were also printed and issued, dated as late as June 15, 1866. These notes were lithographed by the American Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia.

When the Civil War ended, the military funds of Missouri were depleted, so it was neither possible to redeem the out-

standing bonds nor to provide payment for other military indebtedness. Nothing was done about this until March 19, 1874, when, by agreement with the federal Government, all claims were processed by the state; if found to be valid, they were sent to Washington for payment. No records appear to be available as to the amount of money thus expended. However, it was not long until many false claims were discovered and all claims were denied. With the adoption of a new Missouri Constitution in 1875, all war debts were officially repudiated.

This study of the Civil War Money of Missouri is, of course, limited in scope because many records are simply not available. Some have probably been lost or destroyed, while others were probably not even kept at all. However, I have attempted to keep personal opinions at a minimum in order to be as historically accurate as possible. Nonetheless, it has been determined that the Missouri money was issued on at least eight different occasions.

First: The duly elected legislature, early in 1861 (probably (WAR, Page 31)



A portrait of Jefferson Davis appears on this note. All of the bonds were beautifully engraved by skilled artists.

## SILVER CERTIFICATES

All Crisp One Dollar Uncirculated Notes

1935 A each	2.50	1935 G (no motto) each	2.25
1935 B each	7.75	1935 G (with motto) each	2.75
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1935 D (nar. rev.) ea.	3.25	1957 A each	2.00
1935 E each	2.25	1957 B each	2.00
1935 F each	2.25 or take all 13 for		37.50

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Washington Carver Type 1951-P, 1952-P, 1953-S, or 1954-S ea.	3.50
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BU ROLLS NICKELS: Your choice of these dates at 2.95 per roll or 10 rolls for 28.50. 1956-D, 57-D, 58-D, 59-D, 60-P or D, 61-P or D, 62-P or D, 63-P or D, 64-P or D, 65, 66, 67, 68-D or S, 69-D, 70-D or S. Write us about other rolls you need. We'll be pleased to quote prices.	
One roll mixed Circulated S & D Mint Silver Quarters	16.00
One roll mixed Circulated S & D Silver Roosevelt Dimes	8.50

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1944-P	5.00	1947-S	18.00	1957-P	1.65
1944-D	4.50	1952-D	2.75	1957-D	1.00
1944-S	6.50	1954-D	2.50	1958-D	1.00
1945-D	8.50	1956-D	1.10	1959-P	.90

These dates at .85 each: 59-D, 60-P, 60-D, 61-P, 61-D, 62-D, 63-P, 63-D, 64-P, 68-P, 68-D, 69-P, 69-D, 70-P.  
BU Bags of Cents 50.00 (Face: Prices include delivery charges.  
1957-D and 1958-D 80.00 each. These dates at 75.00 each: 59-D, 60-P, 60-D, 61-D, 62-D, 63-P. 1958-P, 135.00.  
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#600 Letter opener w/25-10-5¢ Plated steel blade black end.	4.50
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#161 Ash Tray w/50, 25, 10, 5, 1¢ embedded, (steel rim & wires) brushed aluminum. Will not rust — Just wipe.	13.50
#24 40 hour alarm clock w/50, 25, 10, 5, 1¢ embedded (beautiful)	20.00
2 1/2" cube w/1964 coins 50, 25, 10, 5, 1¢	10.00
2 1/2" cube w/1969 coins 50, 25, 10, 5, 1¢	9.50
2" cube w/5 pennies embedded	4.00
Diamond w/50, 25, 10, 5, 1¢ 4" diameter	13.50
Diamond w/uncirculated Silver dollar	15.00
Pyramid w/uncirculated Silver dollar	12.00
Small Penny Sphere 3" diameter Filled with BU ¢ w/base	15.00
4" Sphere filled with BU ¢ w/base	33.75
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Stainless Steel Plaques Apollo 11 3 1/2x5" beautifully printed exactly like left on the moon and .999 fine silver Apollo 11 medal in a beautiful blue 6x8" holder printed in silver	29.95
Apollo 11 Antiques silver medal and Air Mail Man on Moon Stamp in Compact holder (nice)	2.85
Apollo 11 Bronze medal & Air Mail Stamp in compact holder	2.35
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Coin Clocks — beautiful and first quality 29.95 to 200.00 See listing.	
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Indian Cent Plated Tie Bar	1.50
California Gold Token Tie Tac w/chain (boxed)	2.00
California Gold Tie Bar w/3 tokens (boxed)	2.50
California Gold Ear Rings embedded (boxed)	2.50
California Gold Cuff Link and Tie Tac Set (boxed)	5.00
Lincoln Cent Bracelet w/5 cents	1.25
Indian Cent Bracelet w/5 gold plated cents (in rings)	6.00
Presidential Medal Set in Nice Wallet (Bronze)	8.50
Presidential Medal Set in nice wallet (aluminum)	4.50
60 Pocket wallet ((Hard cover) blue, red, various colors	2.25
36 Pocket wallet assorted colors	1.25
EVCAIM Currency Album 2/25 (holds 50 pieces of Mod. Curr.) flip type	10.95
EVCAIL Currency Album 2/25 (holds 50 pieces large curr.) flip type	10.95
EVCAIL Currency Album holds 2/20 pocket sections of flip type shows back and front of currency. Brown, red, blue	10.95
The above album EVCAL 2/20 will hold the currency in an acetate currency holder. Makes for easy removal of currency without touching the bill. Album holds 40 pieces.	
EVCAIM 2/20 (holds 2 sections of 20 each) in acetate holders	10.95
ACETATE HOLDERS EXTRA	9 for 1.00
Scan-O-Matic (Turns coin without removing from under Mag.) ELECTRIC	12.50
Scanner Magnifier (lighted) w/battery	2.95

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# World Coin Commentary

By Robert L. Clarke

**Editor's Note:** Job relocation and an impending move has forced Bob Clarke to temporarily suspend his numismatic writings. In January he will be on Middle East assignment for his company, Union Oil of California. Once settled in his new position, he will resume writing columns on a regular basis.

While Bob is away from the typewriter in the coming weeks, we will publish reprints of his columns which originally appeared in the monthly COIN COLLECTOR/SHOPPER. His World Coin Commentary columns have appeared regularly in Numismatic News Weekly since January 6, 1970.

Father softly sang the words of "God Save Our Queen" as the audience stood and sang "America". This was during the years immediately following World War I when everyone was patriotic and "America" was customarily sung at all public gatherings. America was the one word which betrayed my father's British accent and indicated his English birth. When he arrived in this country alone as a teenage immigrant at the turn of the century, his possessions included a small wooden box of English coins.

I still have the wooden box mentioned above with its contents and from this source came my earliest interest in foreign coins. Originally the coins in the



Clarke

box were all Victorian including a mixture of Young Head, Jubilee and Old Head types. The coins were nothing special. Most were not even fine by numismatic standards, and a number of types were lacking. Along the way my father had acquired a sprinkling of Edward VII and George V pieces so that by the time I saw the contents, the box contained perhaps 30 coins. Several times a year he would bring out the box and discuss the coins with me as a means of arousing my interest in English history.

There also was a cardboard baking soda can of stamps but these were all United States

issues which he had accumulated during the years in this country before his marriage. I was given this can of stamps several years before I was privileged to have the English coins. The most abundant stamp in the lot, and there were dozens of copies, was the 10 cent map stamp of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. One can understand my father's reluctance to give me the coins after he learned that I had traded all of the extra copies of the 10 cent map stamp for German inflation issues.

During the 1930s I became a collector of United States coins. Although pursuing a college course in geology left little time for hobbies, I managed to garner a new date set every year. Once through school and on the job as a petroleum geologist in Texas and the Rocky Mountains, I set out to collect the minor coins by date back to 1892. None of my collector acquaintances searched rolls from the bank in those days. We watched our change and knew a few friendly merchants who would let us go through the cash register whenever convenient.

While living in Denver I had a good thing going with a stamp and coin dealer on the west coast. He allowed me six bits in trade on every 1914-D cent, and when the three-legged buffalo nickel came along he gave the same allowance. The three-legged buffalo coin was first reported from Omaha, where a banker found several rolls and asked \$2.00 for a single specimen. He believed he had the market cornered. About that time we found them in general circulation in Denver. Would you believe that I even received specimens in change at coin and stamp shops? The usual take was three or four a week, again

without the pressure of roll searching.

My job took me into isolated areas far from the beaten track and I collected all except silver dollars. When my boss learned of my hobby and that I didn't collect the dollars he asked me to save them for him. He probably never knew that was why I requested a permanent expense advance — by the time he arrived on the scene after a few weeks absence I was practically insolvent. In following the fortunes of the search for oil I used a pocket piece to test for sulphur water at the well sites. Ordinarily, sulphur water in the prospective oil reservoir ended the drilling and initiated the abandoning operation. Silver turns black when dipped in sulphur water and my 1932-S quarter had to be repolished every time we learned the bad news. My pocket piece was a souvenir acquired on the date of issue during my school days in California.

Frequently I worked the southwest and through close association with the border I gradually acquired a number of Mexican coins which I added to the English pieces in the slide-top wooden box. By the onset of World War II I had progressed in United States coin collecting about as far as I cared to

go. Like many others, I reached few places during the war that used coins. Somehow those Pacific Islanders used only paper money and usually U.S. at that. I did manage to add a set of Panama to my collection although I missed the 2½ centavos and had to trade a shipmate for a specimen after we were well out to sea.

Our son provided the really big push that sent me into foreign coin collecting in earnest. In 1953 as a school boy he made a trip to New Zealand. While aboard ship he became fascinated by the assorted coins in use and put together denomination sets from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Upon his return he presented me with these sets plus a New Zealand souvenir set — the 1953 coronation proof set obtained at nominal cost in that country. Our family lived in Texas at that time and from there I began my collection of coins and information on British Oceania. Family vacations spent driving through Canada and Mexico broadened my field of interest while my United States coins lay forgotten in the bank vault.

Mexico was a fabulous source of coins during the 1950s. The only real numismatic interest

(CLARKE, Page 17)

**"For the man who thinks big."**  
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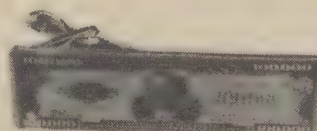
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### BUYING PRICES

All prices listed are for coins in G-VG condition.

INDIAN CENTS		LIBERTY NICKELS	
1857	2.50	1890	1.65
1858	3.00	1891	1.15
1859	1.25	1892	1.35
1860	1.25	1893	.85
1861	3.50	1894	1.85
1862	1.00	1895	.50
1863	.75	1896	.75
1864 CN	2.25	1912-D	.40
1864 BR	.85	1912-S	14.00
1865	.80		
1866, 7, 8	4.75		
1869	7.25		
1870	7.00		
1871	9.00		
1872	10.00		
1873, 4, 5	2.00		
1876	3.50		
1878	3.75		
1879	.75		
1884	.35		
1885	1.50		
1886	.60		
1908-S	8.00		
1909 1/S	30.00		
others	.15		
LINCOLN CENTS		LIBERTY NICKELS	
1909 VDB	.65		
1909-S VDB (Fine)	65.00		
1909-S	14.50		
1910-S	2.00		
1911-D	1.00		
1911-S	4.75		
1912-D	1.00		
1912-S	2.75		
1913-D	.45		
1913-S	1.50		
1914-D	23.00		
1914-S	2.75		
1915-S	2.00		
1922-D	1.25		
1922-P	18.00		
1924-D	4.00		
1926-S	1.00		
1931-D	1.25		
1931-S	13.50		
55/55 F	120.00		
LIBERTY NICKELS		LIBERTY NICKELS	
1883 NC	.35		
1883 WC	2.00		
1884	2.00		
1885	35.00		
1886	18.00		
1887	1.25		
1888	2.00		
1889	1.10		

### BARBER DIMES

1894-P	1.25
1894-O	15.00
1895-P	13.50
1895-O	26.00
1895-S	3.00
1896-P	1.00
1896-O	9.00
1896-S	15.00
1897-O	10.00
1897-S	2.75
1898-O	1.25
1898-S	1.25
1899-O	.85
1899-S	1.00
1900-O	.75
1900-S	.60
1901-S	10.00
1902-S	1.00
1903-S	5.00
1904-S	4.00
1909-S	.50
1913-S	4.00
Others	.20

### MERCURY DIMES

1916-D	55.00
1916-S	.55
1917-D	.40
1917-S	.40
1919-D	.40
1919-S	.40
1921-P	8.00
1921-D	14.00
1922-D	.40
1922-S	.30
1926-S	.30
1930-S	1.10
1931-D	3.00
1931-S	1.10
Others	.12

### ROOSEVELT DIMES

1949-S	.20
1955-P	.40
1955-D	.17
1955-S	.13
Other "S" Mints	.12

### BARBER QUARTERS

1892-O	1.00
1892-S	4.50
1893-S	1.35
1895-S	1.00
1896-O	1.75
1896-S	45.00
1897-O	3.00
1897-S	3.25
1899-S	2.00
1901-O	3.00
1901-S	100.00
1903-S	1.00
1904-O	1.50
1905-O	1.75
1908-S	1.50
1909-O	3.75
1913-P	2.00
1913-S	46.00
1914-S	4.00
1915-S	1.00
Others	.45

### STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916-P	120.00
1917-P	1.50
1917-D	3.00
1917-S	2.00
1917-P T1	1.50
1917-P T2	3.25
1917-D T2	4.00
1917-S T2	1.25
1918-P	2.50
1918-D	1.50
1918-S	1.75
1919-P	11.00
1919-D	13.00
1919-S	1.00
1920-P	3.75
1920-D	2.50
1921-P	11.00
1921-D	19.00
1923-S	3.75
1924-D	4.00
1924-S	2.00
1927-S	2.00

### WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1932-D	28.00
1932-S	28.00
1934-D	.60
1937-S	3.50
1938-S	.75
1939-S	.75
1940-D	.60
1955-D	1.50

### BARBER HALVES

1892-O	16.00
1892-S	15.00
1893-O	1.75
1893-S	13.00
1894-P	1.25
1894-O	1.75
1895-S	2.00
1896-P	1.50
1896-O	3.00
1896-S	11.00
1897-O	12.00
1897-S	10.00
1901-S	4.00
1904-S	3.50
1905-O	2.00
1910-P	1.25
1913-P	7.00
1914-P	9.00
1915-P	7.00
Others	1.00

### WALKING LIBERTY HALVES

1916-P	6.00
1916-D	3.50
1916-S	13.50
1917-D Obv	3.25
1917-S Obv	3.50
1917-D rev	1.00
1918-D	.90
1918-S	.90
1919-P	2.10

### WALKING LIBERTY HALVES

1919-S	1.90
1920-D	1.25
1921-P	22.00
1921-D	40.00
1921-S	4.50
1922-S	1.00
1923-S	.75
1929-S	.75
1933-S	.75
1938-D	16.00
FRANKLIN HALVES	
1948-P	2.50
1948-D	.80
1949-P	.65
1949-D	.65
1949-S	.75
1953-P	1.85
1955-P	4.75
CC DOLLARS	
1878-CC	2.50
1879-CC	7.50
1880-CC	10.00
1881-CC	35.00
1882-CC	6.00
1883-CC	6.00
1884-CC	13.00
1885-CC	30.00
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1890-CC	3.00
1891-CC	4.00
1892-CC	7.50
1893-CC	8.00

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Indian \$	215.00
Lincoln \$	165.00
V Nickels	100.00
Buffalo 5¢	95.00
Barber 10¢	170.00
Mercury 10¢	115.00
Roosevelt 10¢	6.50
Barber 25¢	325.00
Standing 25¢	275.00
Washington 25¢	94.50
Barber 50¢	225.00
Standing 50¢	155.00
Franklin 50¢	28.00
Dollars	Write

### TYPE COINS

AG-G G or btr.	
Half Cents	3.50 5.50
Large Cents	1.00 1.60
2¢ Pieces	1.00 1.40
3¢ Nickel	1.00 1.40
3¢ Silver	1.50 2.50
Bust ½ Dime	3.00 4.50
Seated ½ Dime	1.00 1.30
Shield 5¢	1.00 1.40
Bust 10¢	2.00 3.00
Seated 10¢	.70 1.30
Seated 25¢	1.50 2.00
20¢ Pieces	9.00 13.00
Bust 25¢	5.00 7.00
Bust 50¢	3.50 5.00
Seated 50¢	2.00 3.00
Bust Dollar	50.00 65.00
Seated Dollar	12.00 16.00
Trade Dollar	12.00 16.00
Chop Mkd T.D.	10.00

### GOLD — PROOF SETS — BU ROLLS COMMEMORATIVES

We can use any of the above at fair market prices. It's just too hard to print a price on these items as the prices fluctuate too rapidly to keep a price list up to date. Send for our offer.

We can also use other coins that aren't on this list. We are very interested in buying Complete Sets and coins in higher grade than on this list. Send these items for our offer or set your price on them.

Please include an invoice and insure or register all coins sent to us. We reserve the right to return any coins not up to our standards of grading and to limit quantities or to change prices.



**Fox Valley Coin & Gun Exchange**

Fred Voecks — Fritz Voecks

Ph. 1-414-739-2846

227 E. College Ave.

Appleton, Wisconsin 54911





## CENTS

It makes sense to buy cents now. Prices are low and the selections are great. Listed below are cents, 1793 thru 1954. Christmas is near and now is the time to play Santa for yourself or others.

## HALF CENTS

1794 VF+ 350.00  
1803 F 15.00  
1804 Spike 8.50  
1804 Cross 4;  
Stems XF 32.50  
1805 Plt VF 12.50  
1806 Sm. 6; Stems  
VG-F 12.00  
F 15.00  
Br. Unc 140.00  
1806 Lg. 6; Stems  
F 10.00  
AU 39.50  
1807 F 12.00  
1808 VG 8.50  
VG+ 9.50  
F+ 13.50  
1809 AG 4.00  
G-VG 6.00  
F 10.00  
F-VF 12.00  
VF 15.00  
VF-XF 17.50  
XF-AU 19.50  
AU-Pit 15.00  
AU-Unc 32.00  
1809/6 VF-  
XF 19.50  
XF-AU 29.50  
AU 36.00  
BU 70.00  
1810 VG 12.50  
F 16.50  
1811 Fair 15.00  
VG 35.00  
1825 F+ 9.50  
1826 XF 16.50  
AU-Unc 23.50  
BU 36.50  
1828 12 Star  
AG 4.50  
VG 10.50  
XF 26.50  
1828 13 St F 9.50  
AU 19.50  
Red & Brown  
Unc 36.50  
BU 55.00  
1829 F 8.50  
F+ 10.00  
1832 XF 16.50  
AU 23.00  
BU 36.50  
1833 XF 16.00  
AU 19.00  
Unc 33.00  
1834 F 8.50  
BU 36.50  
1835 F 8.50  
AU 19.50  
BU 36.50  
1851 BU 36.50  
1853 BU 36.50  
1855 BU 36.50  
1857 Gem BU 58.00  
1837 Copper Token  
XF+ 45.00

## LARGE CENTS

1793 WR Filler 85.  
WR Fair 100.00  
WR G-VG 215.00  
1794 VG-F 39.50  
F-VF 69.00  
1795 Lettered  
Edge Fair 10.50  
1796 Cap AG 14.50  
VG 48.00  
1797 VF 34.50  
1798 AG 3.50  
1798/97 VF 85.00  
1799/98 F 895.00  
1800 F Scarce 17.  
VF+ 26.50  
1801 F-VF 24.00  
VF 30.00  
1802 Fair 3.75  
VF 37.50  
1813 VF 59.00  
1816 VF 11.00  
XF+ 16.50  
BU 67.50  
1817 WD F 6.00  
VF 12.50  
XF 17.00  
1818 G 4.00  
XF 16.00  
AU 32.00  
Ch. BU 57.50  
1819 SD XF 18.00  
XF+ 22.00  
BU 95.00  
1819 LD XF+ 20.  
1819/18 XF  
Scarce 23.00  
1820 LD  
XF-AU 25.00  
AU 29.50  
Ch Unc 45.00  
1821 WD F 25.00  
VF 35.00  
1821 CD G 9.50  
1822 WD F 6.50  
VF 10.00

- 1 Mo. and Ks. residents add 3% sales tax.
- All coins are guaranteed and have a 5-day return privilege for cash refund.
- Please add 50¢ postage on orders under \$25.00.
- All orders mailed same day received or within 24 hours.

## 1822 WD XF 19.00

AU-Unc 45.00  
1823/22 G 14.00  
VG+ 24.00  
F 30.00  
1924-22 VG 10.00  
F 19.00  
XF+ 175.00  
1824 WD F 8.50  
XF 35.00  
1825 Sm. A-Almost  
Unc. Granular  
but Nice  
Piece 49.50  
1826 CD F 6.50  
XF 28.50  
1827 VF 8.00  
XF 17.00  
XF-AU 25.00  
AU 32.00  
1827 Unc 85.00  
Ch Unc 100.00  
1828 SD F 13.00  
XF 43.00  
1828 LD F 5.50  
VF 9.00  
XF 22.00  
Brown Unc 75.00  
1829 VG 4.50  
1829 LL XF 19.00  
XF-AU 38.00  
Unc 85.00  
1830 LL F+ 5.00  
1831 SL Brown  
Unc 90.00  
1831 LL XF 14.00  
AU 28.00  
Unc 65.00  
1832 LL XF 14.00  
1833 SL VF+ 6.50  
XF 17.00  
1833 LL XF 17.00  
AU 30.00  
1834 SS LD  
VF 14.50  
XF 24.00  
AU 30.00  
1835 SD, SS  
VG-F 4.50  
F 8.50  
VF 15.00  
1835 T36 F 6.50  
VG 8.50  
XF 17.00  
1836 F-VF 7.50  
VF 10.50  
XF 16.00  
1837 PHC, SL 5.00  
VF 12.50  
AU 38.00  
1837 PHC, LL  
F 4.50  
VF 7.50  
XF 14.50  
AU 20.00  
Unc 40.00  
BU 65.00  
1837 Beaded  
VF 7.50  
AU 24.00  
Unc 38.00  
1838 VF 7.00  
XF 14.00  
AU 23.00  
Unc 37.50  
Gem BU 75.00  
1839 Silly Head  
F 11.00  
VF 18.00  
XF 35.00  
AU 60.00  
BU 150.00  
1839 Booby Head  
VG 5.50  
F 8.50  
VF 14.00  
XF 20.00  
BU 85.00  
1839 T38  
BU 125.00  
1839 T40 VG 6.50  
VF 14.50  
AU 29.50  
AU-Unc 39.50  
1840 LD F 6.50  
XF 17.00  
1840 SD G 4.00  
XF 16.00  
1841 F 5.50  
1842 LD F 5.50  
VF 8.50  
1842 SD F 5.50  
VF 8.50  
1843 Obv. '42  
Rev. '44 F 34.00  
XF 89.00  
1843 Obv & Rev  
'42 F 5.50  
VF 8.00  
VF-XF 11.50  
BU 95.00  
1844 R & B 49.50  
1844/81 VF 14.00  
1845 AU 28.00

## 1846 SD AU 18.00

Unc 29.50  
1847 Unc 29.50  
1848 XF 8.00  
AU 15.00  
1849 AU+ 15.00  
1850 BU 29.50  
1851/81 AU 49.50  
1842 AU 15.00  
Unc 29.50  
1853 XF 6.50  
Ch. BU 36.50  
1854 Unc 29.50  
55 Up 5 BU 29.50  
1855 Slant 5  
Ch. BU 37.50  
55 Knob BU 49.50  
56 Up 5 BU 29.50  
56 SI 5 XF+ 8.00  
BU 29.50  
57 SD VF+ 33.00  
XF 42.00  
BU 110.00  
1857 LD  
VF+ 27.50  
XF 37.00  
AU 60.00  
Brown Unc 98.00

## INDIAN HEAD CENTS

1857 F 4.50  
VF-XF 12.00  
XF 17.50  
Unc 64.00  
1857 Ch. BU 80.00  
1858 SL VF 8.50  
VF+ 12.00  
XF 19.00  
AU-Unc 40.00  
1859 VF 6.50  
VF-XF 11.00  
1860 XF-AU 16.00  
1862 Proof 220.00  
1863 Unc 17.00  
Prooflike 22.00  
1864-L VF 38.00  
1864 Br. F-VF 7.50  
Weak BU 22.00  
1864 Brown  
F-VF 7.50  
Weak BU 22.00  
1864 CN BU 37.00  
1865 BU 24.50  
1866 VG-F 15.00  
XF+ 45.00  
1867 Proof 215.00  
1867/7 AU 145.00  
1868 Gem BU 150.  
1869 Unc 175.00  
69/8 Gem BU 585.  
1876 Proof 135.00  
1877 G-VG 85.00  
VG 105.00  
F 165.00  
VF 198.00  
1878 Prooflike  
BU 95.00  
1880 BU 17.00  
1882 BU  
Toned 15.00  
1883 XF 5.00  
AU 8.50  
BU 14.00  
Proof 45.00  
1884 VF 5.00  
XF 9.00  
BU 20.00  
1885 Proof 57.00  
1886 Proof 49.50  
1887 BU 14.00  
Proof 46.50  
1888 BU 14.00  
Proof 45.00  
1889 XF 4.00  
Brown AU 7.00  
BU 14.00  
1890 VF 2.00  
XF 3.00  
1891 XF 2.00  
AU 6.00  
BU 12.00  
Proof 46.50  
1892 AU 6.00  
BU 12.00  
1892 Proof 38.00  
1893 AU 5.00  
BU 11.50  
Proof 38.00  
1894 AU 13.00  
BU 21.00  
1895 VF 2.00  
XF 3.00  
BU 10.50  
1896 VF 2.00  
Unc 10.50  
1897 AU 5.00  
1898 Proof 38.00  
1898 BU 9.50  
1899 VF+ 1.50  
AU 4.50  
Proof 38.00  
1900 AU 3.00  
Proof 38.00

## "Dutch"

1901 BU 6.95  
1902 BU 6.95  
1903 BU 6.95  
1904 AU 3.00  
BU 6.95  
Proof 38.00  
1905 AU 3.00  
1906 AU-Unc 3.00  
BU 6.95  
1907 AU 3.00  
BU 6.95  
1908 AU 3.50  
BU 7.95  
1909 BU 8.95  
1909-S F 59.50  
VF 68.50  
XF 94.00  
Brown AU 110.00  
Brown Unc 150.  
BU 159.00

## LINCOLN CENTS

1909 AU 2.00  
1909-VDB AU 2.00  
BU 3.50  
1909-S Unc 45.00  
1909-S VDB F 95.  
XF 118.50  
XF-AU 125.00  
1910 AU 2.00  
BU 4.00  
1910-S VF 3.50  
BU 21.00  
1911 BU 6.50  
1911-D VF 3.00  
XF 6.50  
AU 11.00  
BU 19.00  
1911-S VF 7.00  
XF 11.50  
1912 Matte  
Proof 52.00  
1912-D AU 17.00  
1912-S AU 15.00  
1913 Matte  
Proof 50.00  
1913-D XF+ 10.00  
BU 26.00  
1914 XF 4.00  
BU 17.00  
1914-D F 38.50  
XF Pitted 54.50  
1914-S VF 5.00  
AU 24.00  
BU 45.00  
1915 XF 11.50  
BU 38.50  
1915-D XF 4.50  
AU 8.00  
Unc 12.50  
1915-S VF 4.00  
XF+ 8.00  
1916-D XF 2.00  
AU 5.00  
Unc 13.50  
1916-S VF-XF 1.50  
XF+ 3.00  
AU-Unc 10.00  
BU 13.50  
1917 XF 1.00  
AU 2.50  
BU 4.50  
1917-D BU 14.50  
17-S AU-Unc 9.00  
1918-D XF 3.50  
1918-D Unc 16.50  
1919 AU 2.00  
BU 4.00  
1919-D AU 4.50  
BU 9.50  
1919-S VF-XF 1.50  
AU 4.50  
Brown BU 9.50  
1920 BU 4.00  
1920-D XF 3.50  
AU 10.00  
BU 16.50  
1920-S XF-AU 3.95  
1921BU 14.50  
1921-S XF 5.50  
AU-Unc 26.50  
BU 65.00  
1922 G 25.00  
XF-AU 150.00  
1922-D XF 7.25  
AU 9.50  
BU 28.00  
1924 BU 8.00  
1924-D F+ 9.50  
XF 18.50  
1924-S XF 6.50  
1925 Brown  
Unc 3.50  
BU 4.25  
1925-D AU 10.00  
BU 22.00  
1925-S Weak  
Struck AU 7.00  
1926 XF-AU 1.50  
BU 3.50  
1926-D XF 1.50  
1926-S AU 24.00  
1928 AU 1.75

## INDIAN HEAD CENTS

1857 F 4.50  
VF-XF 12.00  
XF 17.50  
Unc 64.00  
1857 Ch. BU 80.00  
1858 SL VF 8.50  
VF+ 12.00  
XF 19.00  
AU-Unc 40.00  
1859 VF 6.50  
VF-XF 11.00  
1860 XF-AU 16.00  
1862 Proof 220.00  
1863 Unc 17.00  
Prooflike 22.00  
1864-L VF 38.00  
1864 Br. F-VF 7.50  
Weak BU 22.00  
1864 Brown  
F-VF 7.50  
Weak BU 22.00  
1864 CN BU 37.00  
1865 BU 24.50  
1866 VG-F 15.00  
XF+ 45.00  
1867 Proof 215.00  
1867/7 AU 145.00  
1868 Gem BU 150.  
1869 Unc 175.00  
69/8 Gem BU 585.  
1876 Proof 135.00  
1877 G-VG 85.00  
VG 105.00  
F 165.00  
VF 198.00  
1878 Prooflike  
BU 95.00  
1880 BU 17.00  
1882 BU  
Toned 15.00  
1883 XF 5.00  
AU 8.50  
BU 14.00  
Proof 45.00  
1884 VF 5.00  
XF 9.00  
BU 20.00  
1885 Proof 57.00  
1886 Proof 49.50  
1887 BU 14.00  
Proof 46.50  
1888 BU 14.00  
Proof 45.00  
1889 XF 4.00  
Brown AU 7.00  
BU 14.00  
1890 VF 2.00  
XF 3.00  
1891 XF 2.00  
AU 6.00  
BU 12.00  
Proof 46.50  
1892 AU 6.00  
BU 12.00  
1892 Proof 38.00  
1893 AU 5.00  
BU 11.50  
Proof 38.00  
1894 AU 13.00  
BU 21.00  
1895 VF 2.00  
XF 3.00  
BU 10.50  
1896 VF 2.00  
Unc 10.50  
1897 AU 5.00  
1898 Proof 38.00  
1898 BU 9.50  
1899 VF+ 1.50  
AU 4.50  
Proof 38.00  
1900 AU 3.00  
Proof 38.00

## LOW LOW LOW PRICES

HALF CENTS  
1809 F-VF Circ.  
Ins. O 15.90  
1832 VF 11.00  
AU 26.00  
INDIAN CENTS  
1857 BU 71.50  
1861 VF 10.60  
1864CN VF 9.60  
1866 BU 85.25  
1870 F 29.60  
1874 VF 15.00  
1875 XF 24.60  
1878 VF 22.60  
NICKELS  
1867 Rays  
F 12.60  
XF 38.90  
1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
1913 Type 1  
VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
10 For 23.00  
1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
20 For 9.10  
1958-P BU 1.12  
10 For 10.70  
40 For 40.15  
HALVES  
1826 F-VF 10.40  
1834 AU-U 24.30  
CANADIAN  
P/L SETS  
1964 2.89  
10 For 28.00  
20 For 54.00  
100 Ex Col 250.  
1965 2.45  
10 For 23.50  
100 Ex Col 220.  
200 Ex Col 434.  
400 Ex Col 860.  
1966 3.24  
10 For 30.25  
100 Ex Col 295.  
U.S. PROOF SETS  
GOV'T SEALED  
1957 5.30  
10 For 52.50  
1959 7.00  
10 For 69.00  
1960 5.30  
10 For 52.50  
1964 5.50  
10 For 54.50

## LOW LOW LOW PRICES

HALF CENTS  
1809 F-VF Circ.  
Ins. O 15.90  
1832 VF 11.00  
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1857 BU 71.50  
1861 VF 10.60  
1864CN VF 9.60  
1866 BU 85.25  
1870 F 29.60  
1874 VF 15.00  
1875 XF 24.60  
1878 VF 22.60  
NICKELS  
1867 Rays  
F 12.60  
XF 38.90  
1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
1913 Type 1  
VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
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1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
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HALVES  
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HALF CENTS  
1809 F-VF Circ.  
Ins. O 15.90  
1832 VF 11.00  
AU 26.00  
INDIAN CENTS  
1857 BU 71.50  
1861 VF 10.60  
1864CN VF 9.60  
1866 BU 85.25  
1870 F 29.60  
1874 VF 15.00  
1875 XF 24.60  
1878 VF 22.60  
NICKELS  
1867 Rays  
F 12.60  
XF 38.90  
1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
1913 Type 1  
VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
10 For 23.00  
1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
20 For 9.10  
1958-P BU 1.12  
10 For 10.70  
40 For 40.15  
HALVES  
1826 F-VF 10.40  
1834 AU-U 24.30  
CANADIAN  
P/L SETS  
1964 2.89  
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20 For 54.00  
100 Ex Col 250.  
1965 2.45  
10 For 23.50  
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200 Ex Col 434.  
400 Ex Col 860.  
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10 For 30.25  
100 Ex Col 295.  
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10 For 69.00  
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1809 F-VF Circ.  
Ins. O 15.90  
1832 VF 11.00  
AU 26.00  
INDIAN CENTS  
1857 BU 71.50  
1861 VF 10.60  
1864CN VF 9.60  
1866 BU 85.25  
1870 F 29.60  
1874 VF 15.00  
1875 XF 24.60  
1878 VF 22.60  
NICKELS  
1867 Rays  
F 12.60  
XF 38.90  
1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
1913 Type 1  
VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
10 For 23.00  
1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
20 For 9.10  
1958-P BU 1.12  
10 For 10.70  
40 For 40.15  
HALVES  
1826 F-VF 10.40  
1834 AU-U 24.30  
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P/L SETS  
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1965 2.45  
10 For 23.50  
100 Ex Col 220.  
200 Ex Col 434.  
400 Ex Col 860.  
1966 3.24  
10 For 30.25  
100 Ex Col 295.  
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GOV'T SEALED  
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10 For 54.50

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AU 26.00  
INDIAN CENTS  
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1861 VF 10.60  
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1867 Rays  
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1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
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VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
10 For 23.00  
1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
20 For 9.10  
1958-P BU 1.12  
10 For 10.70  
40 For 40.15  
HALVES  
1826 F-VF 10.40  
1834 AU-U 24.30  
CANADIAN  
P/L SETS  
1964 2.89  
10 For 28.00  
20 For 54.00  
100 Ex Col 250.  
1965 2.45  
10 For 23.50  
100 Ex Col 220.  
200 Ex Col 434.  
400 Ex Col 860.  
1966 3.24  
10 For 30.25  
100 Ex Col 295.  
U.S. PROOF SETS  
GOV'T SEALED  
1957 5.30  
10 For 52.50  
1959 7.00  
10 For 69.00  
1960 5.30  
10 For 52.50  
1964 5.50  
10 For 54.50

## LOW LOW LOW PRICES

HALF CENTS  
1809 F-VF Circ.  
Ins. O 15.90  
1832 VF 11.00  
AU 26.00  
INDIAN CENTS  
1857 BU 71.50  
1861 VF 10.60  
1864CN VF 9.60  
1866 BU 85.25  
1870 F 29.60  
1874 VF 15.00  
1875 XF 24.60  
1878 VF 22.60  
NICKELS  
1867 Rays  
F 12.60  
XF 38.90  
1873 AU+ 12.90  
1883SH AU 9.40  
1913 Type 1  
VF 1.20  
XF 2.50  
1915-D F 5.25  
XF 14.40  
1919-S AU 85.50  
1943-D VG 50  
10 For 4.90  
40 For 19.25  
1950-D F 8.08  
10 For 79.60  
40 For 317.00  
DIMS  
1838-O AG-  
G 15.00  
1916-D AG 43.80  
AG-G 53.80  
1942-P BU 60  
1945-P BU 60  
1955-D BU 50  
10 For 4.75  
1956-P BU 1.16  
10 For 1.50  
50 For 7.40  
1959-P BU 1.14  
10 For 1.35  
50 For 6.50  
QUARTERS  
1955-P BU 89  
10 For 8.50  
1955-D BU 2.40  
10 For 23.00  
1956-P BU 47  
10 For 4.60  
20 For 9.10  
1958-P BU 1.12  
10 For 10.70  
40 For 40.15  
HALVES  
1826 F-VF 10.40  
1834 AU-U 24.30  
CANADIAN  
P/L SETS  
1964 2.89  
10 For 28.00  
20 For 54.00  
100 Ex Col 250.  
1965 2.45  
10 For 23.50  
100 Ex Col 220.  
200 Ex Col 434.  
400 Ex Col 860.  
1966 3.24



# FAKES AND FAKERS

© 1970 by VIRGIL HANCOCK



Actual size photo of 1914 silver 5-lire, a die-struck replica.

From Illinois last week came a letter from Dave Schecter, who'd just returned from a trip to Italy.

Writes Dave: "In Italy I bought some of the current group of replicas, which I showed at the Chicago Coin Club meeting."

"I picked up eight pieces at U.S. \$4 each from one stand in the flea market in Rome, but the owner told me that there are some four more, including the 1901 silver 5-lire, which is the great Italian rarity. I lost two of those I bought — a 1914 5-lire and a scudo of Gregory XVI — when I was at a coin show recently and left my case on one of the tables."

"These are sold in most Italian stores which sell coins, but they are sold as replicas. The ones I got had no markings to show they were replicas, although I was told that the current ones being made are stamped COPIA on the edge, but I never saw any of such new production."

"The Italian dealers who do sell these replicas have no scruples about it. From their standpoint, it helps a small collector to fill the holes in his variety of the blue cardboard folders and, as one put it, 'Any serious collector can tell which is a replica, so who is hurt?'"

"From conversation it seems there are four or five firms



Another gold counterfeit is 1925 100-lire, shown actual size.



Italian gold 100-lire of 1872, shown actual size, is also a die-struck copy.

making replicas, but the people I spoke to told me that the manufacturers do not have any listings or catalogs. Evidently their output is sold through a few super-jobbers who, in turn, take care of the small fry. The big dealers in Italy disclaim all knowledge of these replica items."

You'll see here three coins from those Italian private mints. One is a die-struck replica (I call 'em "counterfeits") of the 1914 silver 5-lire. This piece will fool most of us, including yours truly. In fact, it took Randolph Zander to teach me the fine points of unmasking this fake.

Another one pictured here is one of the Italian gold 100-lire of 1872, a die-struck counterfeit. Also, another gold counterfeit, of the 1925 100-lire. These two were found earlier this year when the executor of a coin collector's estate had the collection inventoried. You can imagine the disappointment of the widow!

Those Italian private mints don't confine their counterfeiting talents to Italian coins. Albania, Liechtenstein and Eritrea are just some of the other countries' coinage they're duplicating. They also do a brisk business in gold counterfeit "mules," which they pass off as "trial pieces" or "presentation pieces" or "unpublished patterns."

It scares you, doesn't it? Me, too!

Again, thanks for listening!

## Prizes Given at Webster City Show

Judell Roe of Webster City won a \$10 gold piece at the Webster Coin Collectors second annual coin and antique show in Webster City, Iowa. A number of silver dollars were also given away.

Awards were presented for coin exhibits and winners were Harold Shaffer of Montezuma, Don Sanger of Webster City and Roger Woodall of Webster City.

## One Thousand See Iola Hobby Show

More than 1,000 visitors registered for the Iola Coin Club's fourth annual coin, crafts and antique show held in October at Iola, Kansas.

Twenty-nine dealers operated bourse tables and door prizes of \$1 each were given every hour. Special prizes were \$10 and \$5 gold pieces and a five ounce silver bar. There were no exhibit awards, but several old type coins were exhibited in a display entitled "Coins of the Past" by J. A. Randalls of Raytown, Missouri.

## Manchester Club Plans First Show

The Manchester Coin Club of New Hampshire will hold its first annual coin show December 6 in the YMCA at 30 Mechanic Street, Manchester. Doors will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and admission will be free.

Bourse tables are sold at \$10. Inquiries may be sent to the club secretary, Leon W. Langmaid, 210 South Mammoth Road, Manchester, N. H. 03103. Other club officers are Irving Cagan, president; Solomon Stith, vice president; and Mark Gazaway, Raymond Lozeau, Glenn Middleton and Robert Brown, directors.

# Buy it now.

Forecast No. 1 — "The price of Israel's Bar Mitzvah coin, unc. will exceed \$100 by the 10th anniversary of Israel's Bar Mitzvah, April 29, 1971."



STATE OF ISRAEL'S BAR MITZVAH ANNIVERSARY COIN, 1961

This coin is offered at \$85 until December 31, 1970

A world scarcity of this silver coin has developed. The issue of 20,000 uncirculated coins was minted in the Netherlands for the State of Israel in 1961 on the occasion of Israel's 13th anniversary of independence. The minting was followed by a partial melting by the Bank of Israel which reduced the issue to 19,541. The traditional significance of Bar Mitzvah ceremonies has made this coin increasingly scarce in the decade since its issue. In recent months, Israel coin collectors in Europe and Asia have further reduced supplies available to American collectors.

A limited quantity of these coins is now available in the United States and we are offering them at \$85 each. We guarantee to buy back any coin sold from this lot at full purchase price, within the thirty days following the 10th anniversary of Israel's Bar Mitzvah, April 29, 1971. This offer is good only for orders postmarked no later than December 31, 1970.

Orders will be filled strictly in the order received. We reserve the right to reduce quantities ordered and refund the difference. New York residents please add appropriate sales tax.

### Currency Advisors Corporation

Suite 4012 866 United Nations Plaza New York 10017

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ State of Israel 5-pound silver Bar Mitzvah (1961) coins, unc., at \$85 each. I understand I may return my order and receive my full purchase price during the thirty days following the 10th anniversary of Israel's Bar Mitzvah, April 29, 1971. I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_, including New York sales tax if applicable. Please keep me advised of future forecasts.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Coin description: Denomination, 5 Israel pounds; Diameter \_\_\_\_\_ mm; Weight, 25 gm; Silver .900

## KEYNOTE MEDALS

Circle numbers wanted on handy order blank below. All postpaid.

### AMERICA BICENTENNIAL

1. Set of 3 different mini-medals in custom package, only \$1.00
2. Dealers; 12 of above — \$7.20
3. 1 9/16" heavy bronze — \$2.00
4. 2 1/2" large bronze — \$5.00
5. 3" massive bronze — \$6.00
6. 1 9/16" pure silver — \$7.50
7. 2 1/2" pure silver — \$34.50
8. 3" massive half-pound pure silver, only — \$39.50
9. Custom medal case holds medals No. 3 and 4 — \$3.50

10. Medal case, holds medals Nos. 3, 4, 5 — \$4.50
11. Deluxe handmade medal case for all 6 medals — \$18.50

### 1970 Maine Sesquicentennial, Special!

Special lot for this sale, now for a dollar you can own a medal from the finest set of state medals!

12. Maine 1 9/16" bronze, special only — \$1.00 postpaid
13. Maine 1 9/16" pure silver, only — \$6.00 postpaid
14. Maine 2 1/2" large, heavy bronze — \$5.00
15. Maine 3" massive bronze or copper — \$6.00
16. Custom medal case for medals 12 and 14 — \$3.50
17. Medal case for medals No. 12, 14 and 15 — \$4.50

ALLAN JOHNSON

Box 128, East Holden, Maine 04429

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_, please send postpaid the medals, etc., circled here. FREE, a sturdy \$1.00 America keyholder with orders over \$10.00!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 (circle items wanted as listed above)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_



# Springfield Eyes January Jamboree

The 16th annual coin jamboree sponsored by the Springfield Coin Club will be held January 22, 23 and 24 in the Memorial Building at Eighth and North A Street, Springfield, Oregon. Admission will be free and the public is invited to attend.

Coin dealers from the Pacific Coast states and Canada will be at bourse tables, and it is hoped that some dealers from other states will also be present. Many of those already committed have been present for

the Jamboree every year.

There will be exhibits but they will not be judged in separate categories. Rosette ribbons will be given. Tables will be provided but exhibitors are asked to provide their own cases and will be limited to three each.

Twenty-five tables will be set up in the basement for a flea market where antiques, glassware, bottles, old kitchen items, books, and other collectors items will be offered for sale. This has proved a popular ad-

dition to the show. There will also be a catering service in the basement, operated by the Willamalane Swim Girls Club.

The Oregon Numismatic Association will have a no-host breakfast at 8 a. m. Sunday in the Red Coach Restaurant in Springfield, and a business meeting at 11:30 a. m. in the upper room of the Memorial Building.

The chairman of the jamboree is John W. Campbell, 1725 Berwin Lane, Eugene, Oregon 97402.

## Cheektowaga Sets Checopex '70

Checopex "70", the Cheektowaga Stamp & Coin Society's seventh annual Fall show will be held November 28 and 29 in the Rescue House Auditorium at 72 Randolph Avenue, Cheektowaga, New York. The show will open at 10 a.m. both days and close at 10 p.m. Saturday, and at 6 p.m. Sunday.

Gene Winling is in charge of bourse tables at which 33 coin and stamp dealers will offer their merchandise. Ron Todak is in charge of coin exhibits and Frank Chicarelli of stamp displays.

All correspondence should be addressed to the club at P.O. Box 12, Cheektowaga, New York 14225. The general chairman is Arthur H. Koblich and Lan Janecsek is assistant chairman. Admission and parking will be free.

## YMCA Plans 1st Coin-Stamp Show

The YMCA in Summit, New Jersey will sponsor its first coin and stamp show Saturday, December 14 in the auditorium. Show hours will be 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and admission will be free. The Summit Coin Club members will assist Joseph Bildner, who is in charge of show arrangements.

A good variety of numismatic material will be exhibited and offered at bourse tables. There will be a table where experts will evaluate or identify coins. Books on coin and stamp collecting will be offered as door prizes. Refreshments will be sold.

Inquiries may be sent to bildner at 54 Hawthorne Place, Summit, New Jersey 07901.

## Lafayette Lists Exhibit Winners

Winners of exhibit awards have been announced by representatives of the Lafayette Numismatic Society, which held its annual coin show October 17 and 18 in Lafayette, Indiana.

Four of the top six trophies and awards were won by the James B. McCullagh family of Muncie. McCullagh won the adult best of show trophy for his display of U.S. type coins and Mary L. McCullagh won third place in the senior division with an exhibit of miscellaneous and specialized coins. In the junior division Mary Jo McCullagh won first place with a display of "U.S. Coins Gone and Forgotten" and William McCullagh placed second with miscellaneous and specialized coins.

Other award winners were Ray L. Stivers second for miscellaneous and specialized coins, Mrs. Letha Martin fourth for love tokens, and Robert Bemis fifth for miscellaneous and specialized in the senior division; and Annette E. Martin third for foreign coins in the junior division.

## COINFORMATION

### PROOF SETS

Proof sets were struck only at the Philadelphia Mint through 1964. Not struck in 1965, 1966 and 1967, production was resumed in 1968, with the striking now taking place at the San Francisco Assay Office minting facility. A set consists of one coin of each denomination currently being issued, face value 91¢, struck on highly polished blanks. The Bureau of the Mint will begin accepting orders for 1971 sets on November 1, 1970. The price is \$5.00 per set, and they could be purchased in any quantity up to a maximum of 5 sets. Remittance in the correct amount should be accompanied by a personal check, money order or cashier's check payable and mailed to the Officer in charge, U. S. Assay Office, Numismatic Service, 350 Duboce Ave., San Francisco, Calif., 94102.

### SMS SETS

Special Mint Sets of United States coins were issued by the Treasury Department in 1965, 1966 and 1967. These sets each included one coin of each denomination, cent through half-dollar. No mint marks were carried on the coins. They were struck one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses and handled individually after striking. The 1965 sets were housed in vinyl packets, those of 1966 and 1967 in special plastic holders. They have a higher relief than regular coins, and a better appearance than any of the regular uncirculated sets. Priced at \$4.00, they were available through the San Francisco Assay Office Numismatic Service unit. Introduced as a stop-gap measure after the discontinuance of Proof Sets and regular Mint Sets in 1964, the production of these sets was discontinued after 1967.

### MINT SETS

Production of uncirculated sets of current United States coinage, consisting of one coin of each denomination being struck at the Philadelphia (1, 10 and 25 cents), Denver (1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents) and San Francisco (1 and 5 cents) minting facilities was resumed in 1968. The mint began accepting orders for 1970 sets on April 15, and terminated ordering August 31. A limit of 5 sets per order prevails. The ten coins, with a face value of \$1.33, cost \$2.50. Ordering addressee: Officer in Charge, United States Assay Office, Numismatic Service 350 Duboce Ave., San Francisco, Calif., 94102. Personal checks, money orders or cashier's checks, made payable to the same office, should accompany orders.

### CANADIAN PROOF-LIKE SETS

The only high quality set of coins regularly available from the Canadian Mint is an "uncirculated set," referred to as a "Proof-like Set." The Canadian Mint does not produce proof sets, as such. A set consists of one coin of each denomination from the cent through the dollar, struck on selected and specially handled blanks. Acceptance of orders for 1970 sets began on January 2, 1970. The price is \$4.00 per set, and they may be purchased in lots of 1, 3 or 5 sets, or for multiples of five sets. Remittance should be in the form of a money order made out in "Canadian Funds," payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and mailed to Coins Uncirculated, P. O. Box 470, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada.

### CANADIAN PROOF-LIKE DOLLARS

In 1968, for the first time since 1964, the Canadian Mint produced "uncirculated" or "proof-like" dollars independent of the full sets. Ordering period for the 1970 dollar began Jan. 2, 1970. These pieces are priced at \$2 each and can be purchased in minimum orders of 3 only. Remittance is in the form of a money order made out in "Canadian Funds," payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and mailed to Coins Uncirculated, P. O. Box 470, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada. The 1968 dollar was also available packaged in a special presentation box commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Canadian Mint. Price was \$2.25 each.

### CANADIAN 1967 CENTENNIAL COIN SETS

The collector service division of the Royal Canadian Mint halted the acceptance of orders for all 1967 coin sets on the previously announced date of September 30, 1967. The sets available prior to that date were: the regular proof-like set at \$4.00, the centennial proof set including the \$20 gold piece at \$40.00, the centennial medallion set including a silver centennial medal in place of the gold piece at \$12.00 and the commemorative silver medal separately at \$3.00.

### HISTORICAL U.S. COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

About 200 different historically significant medals dating from Revolutionary War days down to the present are stocked for regular sale by the Bureau of the Mint. Varying in size from 1 1/16 of an inch to 4 inches, and in price from 45¢ to \$15.00 they are all struck in bronze. Included are series which cover the presidents, secretaries of the treasury, directors of the mint, Army and Navy battles plus a grouping of miscellaneous items. A complete listing may be obtained by requesting it from the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130.

## We Will Not Be Over Bid!

### STILL BUYING

## U. S. SILVER COINS

U. S. War Time Nickels and U. S. Silver Dollars

Phone or write for prices.

**DANIEL J. LANDER**

Phone 212-765-3233

50 West 45th St.

New York, N. Y. 10036

### FOLKS:

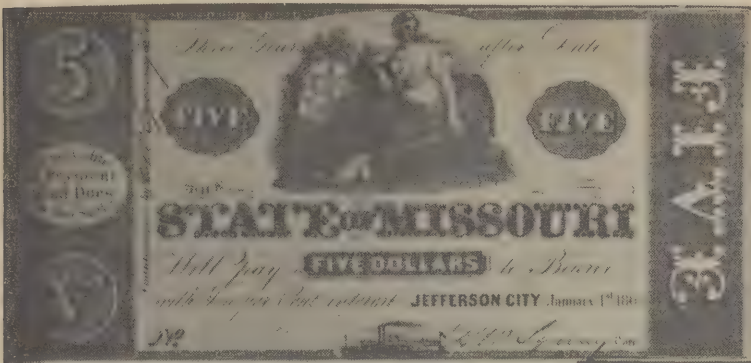
Lay-away for CHRISTMAS. NO CARRYING CHARGES. B.D. Grading. Send For FREE PRICE LISTS. Fla. residents add 4% Sales Tax. Please add 50¢ for postage and insurance.

1/2 CENTS	LINCOLNS	1878 \$3.00	QUARTERS
1797 AG 22.50	1909-S AG 10.50	Gold Pc.	1828 G 16.50
1804 VG 7.50	VG 15.50	AU \$185.00	VF 39.50
1809 F 12.50			1831 F 14.50
1810 VF 28.50	1909-SVDB	1925 Lexington	1832 XF 39.50
1825 VF 14.50	XF 109.50	Comm.	1834 F 14.50
1828 VF 14.50	1909VDB XF .95	Ch. BU \$24.50	1838 F 14.50
1832 XF 15.50	BU 2.50		AU 49.50
1833 AU 24.50	1910-S VF 3.50	7 different	1845 XF 18.50
1849 XF 28.50	1911-S G 5.25	First Day Covers	1853 XF 22.50
1851 VG 7.50	1912-S G 2.75	\$1.25	1856-S VF 69.50
AU 24.50	1912-D VG 1.50		1892 BU 32.50
1952 VF 18.50	BU 2.50	1875-S 20¢ Pc.	1892-S XF 42.50
		Good \$15.95	1897-O VG 6.50
			1902-S XF 26.50
			32-D Filler 12.50
			G 28.50
			1932-S VG 31.50
			1937-S BU 37.50
			HALVES
			1813 F 10.50
			1818-19 F 8.50
			1823 VG 6.50
			1826 VF 12.50
			1828 VF 14.50
			1828 Sq. 2,
			Lg. 8 F 10.50
			1828-30 XF 13.50
			1834 VG 6.50
			XF 17.50
			1836 XF 16.50
			1837 VG 14.50
			VF 37.50
			1838 XF 42.50
			BU 79.50
			1839 XF 34.50
			1840 XF 22.50
			1840-O XF 22.50
			1850-O AU 39.50
			1853 VG 6.50
			Ch. BU 349.50
			1855-O BU 69.50
			1856 BU 39.50
			1858-O VG 4.50
			1859-O XF 16.50
			1861-O AU 32.50
			1854-O XF 24.50
			1878 Proof 92.50
			1896-S G 22.50
			1914-S BU 85.00
			1916-D G 4.25
			1921-D G 46.50
			38-D BU 138.50
			1942-44 BU 4.50
			1941-D BU 8.50
			1946 BU 4.50
			1947 BU 8.50
			1948 BU 5.50
			1949 BU 11.50
			1949-S BU 11.50
			1950 BU 7.50
			1953 BU 7.50
			1955 BU 6.50
			DOLLARS
			1882-CC F 8.50
			1886-S F 7.50
			1896-S AU 58.50
			1897-O AU 6.50
			1899 BU 16.50
			1921 Peace
			F 9.50
			1934-D XF 5.50
			1934 XF 11.50
			AU 13.50
			BU 15.50
			1935 BU 8.50
			TRADE DOLLARS
			1873 BU 152.50
			74-OC BU 94.50
			1876 Prf 208.50
			1877-CC F 72.50
			AU 122.50
			1877-S XF 28.50
			1880 Prf 208.50

1/2 CENTS	LINCOLNS	1878 \$3.00	QUARTERS
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1810 VF 28.50	1909-SVDB	1925 Lexington	1832 XF 39.50
1825 VF 14.50	XF 109.50	Comm.	1834 F 14.50
1828 VF 14.50	1909VDB XF .95	Ch. BU \$24.50	1838 F 14.50
1832 XF 15.50	BU 2.50		AU 49.50
1833 AU 24.50	1910-S VF 3.50	7 different	1845 XF 18.50
1849 XF 28.50	1911-S G 5.25	First Day Covers	1853 XF 22.50
1851 VG 7.50	1912-S G 2.75	\$1.25	1856-S VF 69.50
AU 24.50	1912-D VG 1.50		1892 BU 32.50
1952 VF 18.50	BU 2.50	1875-S 20¢ Pc.	1892-S XF 42.50
		Good \$15.95	1897-O VG 6.50
			1902-S XF 26.50
			32-D Filler 12.50
			G 28.50
			1932-S VG 31.50
			1937-S BU 37.50
			HALVES
			1813 F 10.50
			1818-19 F 8.50
			1823 VG 6.50
			1826 VF 12.50
			1828 VF 14.50
			1828 Sq. 2,
			Lg. 8 F 10.50
			1828-30 XF 13.50
			1834 VG 6.50
			XF 17.50
			1836 XF 16.50
			1837 VG 14.50
			VF 37.50
			1838 XF 42.50
			BU 79.50
			1839 XF 34.50
			1840 XF 22.50
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			Ch. BU 349.50
			1855-O BU 69.50
			1856 BU 39.50
			1858-O VG 4.50
			1859-O XF 16.50
			1861-O AU 32.50
			1854-O XF 24.50
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			1921-D G 46.50
			38-D BU 138.50
			1942-44 BU 4.50
			1941-D BU 8.50
			1946 BU 4.50
			1947 BU 8.50
			1948 BU 5.50
			1949 BU 11.50
			1949-S BU 11.50
			1950 BU 7.50
			1953 BU 7.50
			1955 BU 6.50
			DOLLARS
			1882-CC F 8.50
			1886-S F 7.50
			1896-S AU 58.50
			1897-O AU 6.50
			1899 BU 16.50
			1921 Peace
			F 9.50
			1934-D XF 5.50
			1934 XF 11.50
			AU 13.50
			BU 15.50
			1935 BU 8.50
			TRADE DOLLARS
			1873 BU 152.50
			74-OC BU 94.50
			1876 Prf 208.50
			1877-CC F 72.50
			AU 122.50
			1877-S XF 28.50
			1880 Prf 208.50

			1828-30 XF 13.50
			1834 VG 6.50
		DIMES	XF 17.50
114 F	18.50		1836 XF 16.50
29 VG	7.50		1837 VG 14.50
32 F	7.50		VF 37.50
35 VG	4.50		1838 XF 42.50
42 XF	13.50		BU 79.50
44 XF	139.50		1839 XF 34.50
3 VF	6.50		1840 XF 22.50
60 Prf	74.50		1840-0 XF 22.50
62 XF	11.50		1850-0 AU 39.50
63 NA			1853 VG 6.50
Proof	55.00		Ch. BU 349.50
3 VF	5.50		1855-0 BU 69.50
Proof	39.50		1856 BU 39.50
6-S VG	6.50		1858-0 VG 4.50
7 XF	6.50		1859-0 XF 16.50
7-S BU	22.50		1861-0 AU 32.50
Proof	39.50		1854-0 XF 24.50





Many thousands of these notes were issued and signed (this one is number 55374), but it is doubtful if any of them received more than minimum circulation. All notes with a value of \$5 or more were supposed to pay 10 per cent interest.

## WAR

(From Page 18)

nolds became head of the government-in-exile and maintained a phantom administration until the end of the war.

Returning now to a discussion of the problems which confronted the provisional government of Missouri during that terrible and fateful fall of 1861, it is easily discerned that, first of all, the need for effective and vigorous government was definitely acute. Fortunately for the North, this government was being provided under the leadership of Gamble, even though it was an illegal government because Claiborne Jackson was still the popularly-elected chief of state. But, since Federal troops occupied a large portion of Missouri, effective argument was impossible.



"Authorized" by an act of November 5, 1861, the "Missouri Defense Bonds" were obviously the result of another act of desperation by the deposed Governor Jackson and his rebel legislature.

At that time, however (October, 1861) the Battle of Lexington had ended only three weeks earlier, with the North having been thoroughly defeated in a bitter struggle which lasted for three days. This prompted many Missourians (who had attempted to remain neutral) to show almost open allegiance to the Southern cause. And so, as might be expected, the men of the Union Army treated all Missourians with suspicion, distrust and even cruelty.

This problem was at least partially solved with the establishment of a new state guard, called the Enrolled Missouri Militia, which was armed by the federal government and whose duty consisted of maintaining order in the state. This was a difficult task.

Needing money desperately, the provisional government during this same session took action as described by William E.

Parrish in his "Turbulent Partnership, Missouri and the Union." Mr. Parrish wrote:

"The convention proposed two schemes to meet the governor's request for a new fiscal policy. The first called on the auditor of public accounts to prepare warrants in various denominations from five to one thousand dollars, up to a total of one million. These, when signed by the auditor, countersigned by the secretary of state and registered in the offices of both officials, would be redeemable at the state treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated. The state could use these warrants in payment of any indebtedness it might incur, and it would accept them in payment of taxes. Tax collectors who were found discrediting the warrants would be fined double the amount of those purchased. Since they were designed strictly as a tem-

porary measure, all warrants redeemed by the state were to be destroyed annually.

"The second revenue scheme authorized the governor to issue \$1,000,000 of 'Union Defence Bonds of Missouri.' Redeemable in ten years at seven per cent interest, these would be issued in denominations of two hundred to five thousand dollars. The interest, payable semi-annually, would be secured by having the state Treasurer set aside seventy thousand dollars each year for that purpose. During 1870 and 1871, the treasurer should establish a 'Union Defence Fund' to be raised by levying an additional fifteen cents on every hundred dollars of taxable property. This levy, together with a 25 per cent tax on all tax-gathering licenses issued during those years, would be used to redeem the bonds."

This action by the provisional government aided greatly in

alleviating the internal financial problems of the state, but it did not provide for Governor Gamble the funds with which to pay the Missouri State Militia. These funds were not too readily forthcoming from Washington. Missouri was still a "border state," and was viewed with some suspicion by the federal government. However, this problem, too, was solved, as explained by Mr. Parrish:

"Charles Gibson, a staunch supporter of Gamble, had been active in Washington. He arrived in St. Louis early in December, 1861 with a treasury draft for \$250,000 in favor of Gamble for payment of the militia. The governor deposited the funds to his own account and paid them out on his personal check. It is to his credit that, although his enemies later raised other charges against him, no one ever questioned Gamble's handling of these funds. At the same time the first allotment of arms and equipment arrived. It was enough for 7,000 men. In mid-January, word came that a large supply of clothing and 15,000 additional stands of arms were being sent. The Missouri State Militia began to take shape."

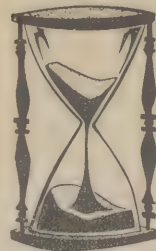
And so, in conjunction with the Enrolled Missouri Militia, these two units began to function with considerable effectiveness, but there was still much to be done as the bitter conflict dragged on for another three years and four months, finally ending on May 26, 1865.

By early 1862 the provisional government had well established itself as the ruling body of Missouri, even though it had done so with illegality. However, many serious problems remained to be solved. Governor Gamble knew that large numbers of Missourians were devoted to the Southern cause, so he was fearful of the outcome of an election of state executives scheduled for August, 1862. Therefore, in June he called the state convention to Jefferson City and asked that the general election be postponed and that an election be held in November only for the selection of the members of the state legislature. His request was granted.

Governor Gamble, as well as the members of the legislature, were apprehensive also over the possibility that a pro-secession vote might cause a chaotic condition to prevail in the state. As a result of this, a series of loyalty oaths were required of all citizens before they were permitted to vote. In addition, oaths were required by candidates for office by attorneys, clergymen, teachers and many others.

In discussing these oaths, Dr. Duane Meyer wrote in his book, "The Heritage of Missouri," as follows: "In each of these oaths, the individual swore his allegiance to the constitutions of the United States and of Missouri, declared that he had not taken up arms against either the United States government or the provisional government of Missouri since the date of December 17, 1861, and affirmed that he did not 'give aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.' By using these oaths, the leaders of the state convention believed they could disenfranchise Southern sympathizers and prevent the election of a secessionist legislature."

In this they were successful, and Missouri was not again seriously threatened by the secessionists, although much internal strife was still to be encountered throughout the remainder of the war. As one example, the pro-Unionists divided themselves into two factions, one of which, the Conservatives, was led by the governor; the other, called the Radicals,



## 10 YEARS AGO

in Numismatic News

Political campaign tokens issued for the 1960 presidential campaign and intended as souvenirs for party stalwarts have become popular coin collectors items. Though they are not true coins, they are of high quality silver alloy, slightly larger than a silver dollar. The Republican piece depicts the party's presidential and vice presidential candidates Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge, and on the reverse, the GOP elephant with the inscription "We don't care how you vote—just so it's Republican". The Democratic token has the profiles of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson on the obverse and the party symbol, the donkey, on the reverse with the slogan "Put A Democrat in the White House". The tokens are being sold by coin dealers at \$1 each or five for \$4.

Residents of Lansing, Michigan, are being warned to look carefully at any silver dollars they have or receive, as lead counterfeit dollars have turned up at the American Bank and Trust Company. Two other banks reported they hadn't found any. The counterfeit pieces found were apparently covered with mercury to give them the silver dollar appearance and a bank official said they apparently were passed in supermarket or dime store transactions.

A 15-year old member of the Illowa Coin Club of Clinton, Iowa, found two dimes in the 1957 paper sealed proof set he bought in a club auction. The second dime was in the pocket normally occupied by the cent. Immediately after the youth opened the brown envelope and discovered the extra dime he received offers of much more than he paid for it, but declined to sell.

A New York collector reports the discovery of an 1883 reeded nickel, which is unusual in that it is not a gold plated racketeer nickel but still weighs more than a normal uncirculated 1883 nickel.

A New Jersey collector reports finding several 1960 small date cents on which the mint mark does not show. They were found among uncirculated Denver mint 1960 cents, he said. Other readers have also reported finding such coins with the "D" missing. A plugged die is thought to be the reason.

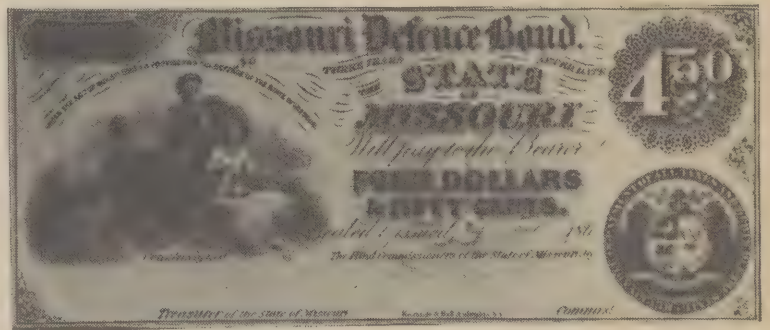
was under the leadership of General Samuel R. Curtis, who was the commander of the federal forces in Missouri. These two men were in almost constant disagreement as to methods of procedure, with the general, at times, going so far as to harass and even persecute the people if they were at all suspected of Southern inclination. He also appeared to be in favor of immediate emancipation.

Governor Gamble was opposed to hasty action, but even President Lincoln himself could not bring the factions together. Finally, in June of 1863, Lincoln removed General Curtis and replaced him with General John M. Schofield. Lincoln wrote to Schofield and warned him of the difficult task he would have, stating: "If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will be about right."

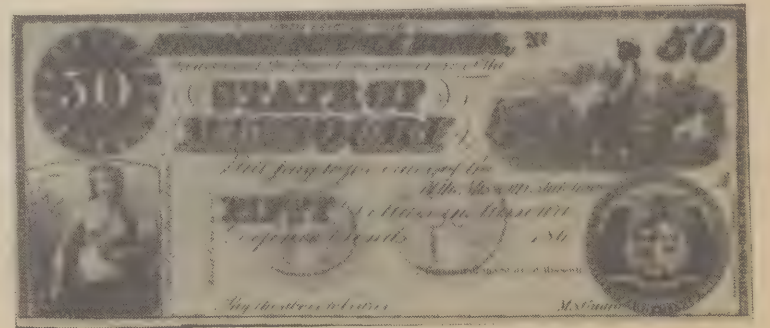
Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other."

Another serious problem facing many Missourians throughout these years consisted of the different gangs of raiders who would invade Missouri, especially from Kansas. Under the pretense of aiding the South, these raiders would make quick thrusts upon scattered farms and small villages. They would then just as quickly retreat back across the border. These gangs, one of which was called the Quantrill Raiders, were actually composed of young men and even boys, many in their teens and early twenties, who were nothing but arsonists, robbers and murderers of the worst kind. Only a few of them were ever caught, and so their forays and plundering continued throughout the war.

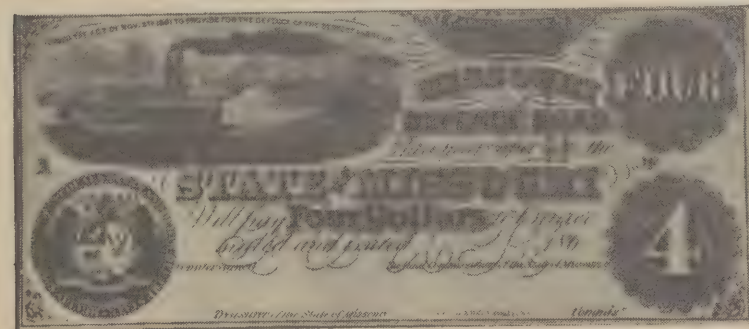
(To be Continued)



All bonds having a face value of \$5 or more were to pay 10 per cent interest. This \$4.50 note was probably issued so that, if it circulated, it would not accumulate interest.



These "requisitions" were payable only to an official of the Missouri State Guard, the organization hastily formed by Governor Jackson. None appear to have been used, however. Missourians serving with the South must have drawn pay in regular Confederate issues.



Missouri Defense Bond for \$4. Since only a very few of these notes were ever dated or signed, it is doubtful if any of them ever circulated.



# UNDER THE GLASS

DAVID L. GANZ

## The Body Politic

Over half a century ago, Winston Churchill uttered a maxim that will undoubtedly endure through time immemorial. He said that "politics is almost as exciting as war, and quite as dangerous." The Churchillian reasoning behind this was that "In war, you can get killed once, but in politics, many times." It would therefore follow, in a most fitting way, that one of the most exciting and interesting facets of numismatics would be that part which is related to the body politic. This is not to deny that there are other fascinating aspects of our hobby, but at times it seems that politics has more memorabilia and long-winded stories than any other artery of the many that comprise the whole of the numismatic body.

In the several months that proceed our November elections each year, America undergoes its "pre-November madness." By this we mean that there are

many candidates for each political office and an equal number of solutions for the many ills that plague the electorate. In an effort to bring their views across to the voters, most political candidates spew forth their views in a variety of ways that include the primary and secondary medias, sophisticated literature, buttons and bumper stickers. There is also another area that many candidates are using, and it is an integral part of our hobby. It encompasses the use of numismatics in the electoral process.

The United States and numismatics have, like politics, remained strange bedfellows. Were a world history of numismatics and enfranchisement written, it would undoubtedly take up many volumes, but in this country, suffice it to say that it was not until the time of the Tammany bosses that the art of tying electoral outcomes to the availability of the two

dollar bill became an expertly refined art. This black note in our hobby's history is directly responsible for Alexander Hamilton's insistence on an electoral college, instead of direct Presidential election. Fraudulent buying and selling had become so prevalent that it became impossible to be elected honestly.

Today, of course, the two dollar bating block is long gone. Inflation would have driven up the price of the vote anyway. But the fact remains that many political candidates are relying on other numismatic means to bring their point across to the eager electorate. Among these means are coins, pseudo-coins, medals and currencies. The most interesting fact about all this is that the aim is often strikingly successful. In other cases, it may simply call attention to an issue that might have otherwise escaped the attention of voters.

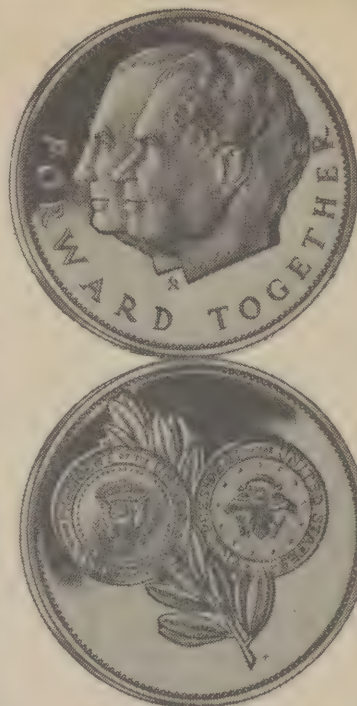
To those who are thinking of the minor candidacy of some state officials who used a "wooden nickel" to aid in campaigning, there are more prodigious examples. In 1968, during the Presidential election that pitted Richard Nixon against Hubert Humphrey and George Wallace, a number of minor-party candidates unsuccessfully ran. Among these many people was Dick Gregory, the Negro activist who used as a major campaign device a dollar bill with his picture superimposed on that of our first president. In 1970, the idea was taken up by both major parties, though the Republicans took the lead in the issuance of medals and the related memorabilia paraphernalia.

The Republican National Committee hit upon an ingenious method of fund raising through its annual campaign finance committee system. The idea is an official commemorative medal of the RNC for 1970 that features the busts of the President and vice-president. The medals cannot be purchased and are available on a limited basis in a bronze proof and sterling silver proof, as a "token of appreciation" for those making campaign contributions of more than \$10. According to Lynda Stout of the Republican Campaign Commit-

tee, the medal's aim is "to raise funds for the Republican party." The response to this medium of advertisement that appeared in several periodicals has been "pretty good." This ingenious method of combining politics with a thoroughly delightful hobby has been fostered by the Franklin Mint. Gilroy Roberts, the noted mint master, sculptured it.

What makes this item a prime example is not so much its fund raising end, but rather the theme of the piece. Underneath President Nixon's and Vice President Agnew's busts are the words "Forward Together," the basic theme of the Nixon presidency. The reverse contains the Seal of the President of the United States and the vice-presidential emblem, amidst pacific tree leaves that stretch the diameter of the side. In the generations to come, this medal may indeed be considered to be symbolic of the time and exemplary of the aims that the Nixon presidency tried to achieve. It seems to show that numismatics creates an ever present, living history that survives long after the men that take part in any event.

The Democratic Party—specifically, one Long Island candidate for Congress—has also been busy concocting items of numismatic-political interest. Capitalizing on the issue of inflation and unemployment, Harvey W. Sherman issued what he calls the "Nixon nickel." The pseudo-coin, is really a penny with a black and white label



Nixon-Agnew Medal

laminated to it. The label reads: "This was once a nickel/Sherman for Congress." Mr. Sherman, in an explanatory publicity release, said that "a nickel has been reduced to (a penny) since Nixon started playing games with our economy. If they keep it up, we'll be identifying a penny as a Nixon quarter by 1972."

Despite the altruistic efforts of Mr. Sherman to expose the inflation that he believes is ruining the American economic structure, there are several neg-

(GANZ, Page 29)

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1879-S	1879-P	1878-S	1885-P	1880-0	1888-0	1899-0	1897-P
1880-S	1880-P	1878-CC	1886-P	1881-0	1889-0	1900-0	1898-P
1881-S	1881-P	1878-8F	1887-P	1882-0	1890-0	1901-0	1899-P
1882-S	1882-P	1878	1888-P	1883-0	1891-0	1902-0	1900-P
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				1885-0			



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Would you now pay \$8.45 for 3 very scarce dimes?



These are the lowest mintage dimes since 1931. They were minted in proof condition only. The only way to obtain these coins is to break the proof sets. We feel that most people will never break their sets and therefore the actual availability will be less than one million. This would make these dimes comparable to the 1916-D dime which sells for \$65.00 even in the lowest grades and over \$600.00 in BU condition. We recommend the immediate purchase of these very scarce coins.

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# Civil War Money of Missouri

—by Fay C. Smith

## Part I

When I look at displays of Confederate or other money of the Civil War period, I sometimes think back to a few years ago when I stood on the old Civil War Battlefield in Lexington, Missouri. Near one corner of the field I noticed a small white picket fence enclosing a small plot of ground. I walked over and read this inscription:

"Beneath this 'hallowed ground' lie five Union soldiers, their names to be forever unknown. They died on this battlefield in September of 1861, while fighting with the forces of Col. James A. Mulligan. The remains of these five nameless heroes — their bones, tattered pieces of their uniforms, rusted bits of their equipment — were discovered in 1932 at the site of the old . . . Union headquarters.

"Pieces of the uniforms and equipment these unknown dead wore when they breathed their last can be seen at the battlefield museum. The spurs indicate these Union casualties of the Battle of Lexington doubtless were part of Col. Thomas A. Marshall's Cavalry, who were armed with harmless horse pistols and whose useless horses drank precious water during the three days the Union troops were surrounded and besieged here.

"The eternal resting place of these five Union Civil War soldiers is marked by a granite monument provided by the federal government. Other dead of the Battle of Lexington lie in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas."

To this, these words could have been added: "Whether they were of the Union or the Confederacy, they were Americans all."

In preparing this article I have attempted to use a rather rigid continuity, or a chronological relating of events as they occurred in relationship to the emission of currency in Civil War Missouri. However, since there was a period when both Confederate and Union money was being issued at the same time, a strict adherence to such a sequence was not possible.

In addition, I have written a brief bit about a few of the momentous problems which faced Missouri and the Union during these times, but I have kept these events at a minimum, concentrating mainly on the money problems of that time.

I can only hope that a history of this kind, as well as others, will give to collectors of Civil War Currency a greater appreciation of the notes in their possession.

After long and bitter debates many of our nation's lawmakers

were able to breathe with relief, at least temporarily, when the Missouri Compromise was passed by an Act of Congress in 1820. This act, which resulted in the admission of Missouri to the union in 1821 as a slave holding state, also contained a restriction that slavery should never be established in any state to be formed in the future from regions lying north of latitude 36° 30'. This latitude consists of a line forming the long southern border of Missouri.

Since Missouri was sharply split by both pro- and anti-slavery groups, the compromise consisted of only a shaky truce, both within Missouri as well as in other states and territories.

As the years passed, and as other bitter debates — followed by appeasements and unsatisfactory compromises — were taking place in Washington in attempts to hold the Union together, the gulf between the secessionists and the unionists

Since large numbers of the Missouri settlers had come from the South, with definite family ties centered there, they were extremely active and vociferous in favor of secession. Thus, Jackson was elected.

However, a general election was called in Missouri for February 18, 1861, to choose delegates to decide the issue of secession. Much to the surprise of Governor Jackson, most of the delegates chosen were conditional Unionists who opposed secession except under duress. After several meetings in Jefferson City and in St. Louis, the committee on March 9, 1861 found no adequate cause to withdraw from the Union. Thus, Governor Jackson was thoroughly defeated, but his power and influence were far from being ended.

He still fought on and secured from the general assembly authorization to issue one million dollars in state bonds. He was also able to obtain their consent to switch funds from



The date (1862) of this two dollar note was changed by hand to 1864. None of these notes were redeemable until three years after date of issue.

increased, not only in width, but in seething turbulency. In Missouri it was leading up to a condition that would make this state the only one in which both Confederate and Union currency would be printed during the Civil War, a condition that was pathetically unique.

In 1860, Claiborne Jackson, a strong pro-slavery candidate, was elected governor of Missouri. Jackson had the very active support of David Rice Atchison, a former United States Senator, a very close friend of Jefferson Davis and a long time leader of the pro-slavery element.

Many of the Missourians wanted to maintain the status quo, not because they favored slavery, but because they feared that the supporters of Lincoln would definitely bring about war, even though they knew that the hope of pro-slavery forces had been virtually ended when Kansas, on October 5, 1857, voted not to permit slavery within its territorial boundaries. And then, on January 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted to the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution which prohibited slavery there.

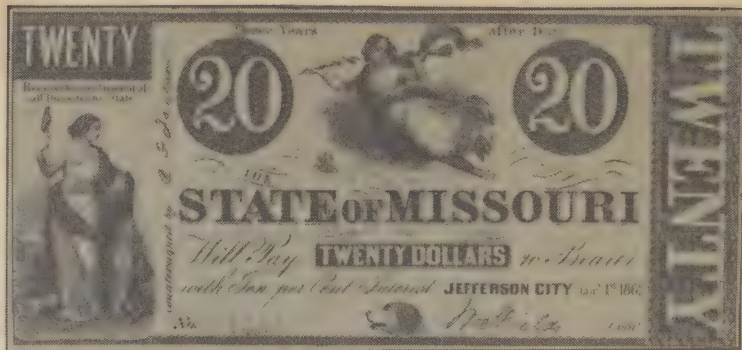
the state's charitable institutions and schools for the militia.

At about this time, General Nathaniel Lyon, commander of the Union forces, drove Governor Jackson from the state capitol in Jefferson City after he and the governor had failed to reach an agreement on the use and depolymet of the state forces of Missouri. Jackson called for 50,000 volunteers to fill the ranks of the state guard, and he and some of the other elected officials retreated into the southern part of the state, taking with them the state seal. On July 5, state forces under Jackson, defeated a smaller army of federal troops under Col. Franze Sigel near Carthage.

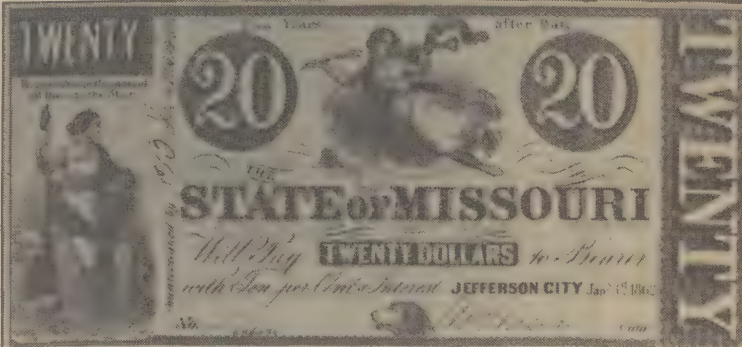
Jackson knew, however, that he must obtain Confederate aid if he was to hold Missouri. Finally, after he and David Rice Atchison had personally visited Jefferson Davis, Jackson was able to obtain the promise of assistance from the South as soon as the money could be appropriated by the Confederate Congress.

During July, the state convention of Missouri had been called back into session, and on July 30, 1861, Jackson and his regime were deposed and a provisional government was established. Hamilton R. Gamble, a sincere but moderate Unionist, was made provisional governor. It was a wise choice.

For the new government, the lack of money was a serious problem. The specie which had been available was nearly all being hoarded because of fear and of the inflationary spiral, and the people were forced to rely on unsatisfactory and unwieldy systems of barter and exchange. As early as October 10, 1861, Governor Gamble reported to a special session of the



Signed in brown ink by C. F. Jackson and Wm. Shields, this is the regular issue of the \$20 note of the Missouri Confederacy, one of many issued in the hope that the South would be victorious.



Differing from the regular issue because it was printed on blue paper, this \$20 is a rare bill. Obviously a "Fido," the note also states it is payable five years after date, instead of three years.

provisional state convention in St. Louis that, as of September 24, only \$21,422.73 was in the state treasury and that much of that had already been spent in salary payments. This brought about a situation that would be very similar to one of today if all our pay checks were suddenly stopped.

Before discussing the action taken by the provisional government at that time, let me point out that the deposed governor, Claiborne Jackson, had not been inactive. After securing the promise of financial aid from Jefferson Davis, Jackson on August 5, 1861, in New Madrid, Missouri, issued the New Madrid Proclamation, declaring Missouri an independent and sovereign state. He later called for a meeting of the deposed or "rebel legislature" to approve his action which, of course, meant secession. This was obviously an empty gesture.

The meetings of this "rebel legislature" were held in Neosho, Newton County, Missouri and later in Cassville between October 21 and November 7, 1861. Among the acts passed by this legislature was one entitled, "An act to provide for the defense of the State," which was passed on November 1, 1861. This act provided that bonds to the amount of \$10 million "to be denominated defense bonds, shall be issued, payable in three, five and seven years, and shall be receivable in payment of all dues." Section 3 provided that "said bonds shall be issued in sums of not less than one and not greater than five hundred dollars; and all bonds of five dollars and upward shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from their issue." It was further provided that the bonds should be "legally receivable in payment of

all taxes and debts due the state."

They were to be issued by three commissioners, to be appointed under provisions of the act, and were to be countersigned by the governor or the treasurer. These bonds were, of course, actually issued in denominations of one, three, four and four-and-one-half dollars. They were called "Missouri Defence Bonds," (note spelling of Defence) and they were printed on paper that was both unwatermarked and watermarked "W.T. & Co." and "T.C.C. & Co." The engraving was done by Keating & Ball, Columbia, South Carolina. Other notes, called "Requisitions for Missouri Defence Bonds," were issued in twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar denominations.

Since only a very few of these bonds were ever signed, it is indeed doubtful that any of them were ever used in actual circulation. Other "State of Missouri" Confederate bonds, all dated Jefferson City, January 1, 1862, of one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollars, some of which contained portraits of Jefferson Davis and the deposed Governor Jackson apparently did circulate for awhile. I have not been able to learn just how long they were used or how extensively.

Jackson was elated, as might be expected, when the Confederate army was victorious in Lexington during September of 1861, but he was undoubtedly just as dejected when Missouri was won for the Union during the Battle of Pea Ridge and the Confederate forces were driven into Arkansas in May, 1862. Nonetheless, he still tried to operate in exile until his death late in that same year. At that time, Lieutenant-Governor Rey-

(WAR, Page 34)



One dollar note, with portrait of Jefferson Davis, was printed on the reverse of a bill of exchange of the Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans. None were ever redeemed.



Portrait of Claiborne Jackson, deposed governor of Missouri, appears on this three dollar note. The notes were issued, apparently in desperation, by the ex-governor and his rebel legislature.



# OUR LOW COMMISSION RATES ARE JUST THE BEGINNING OF WHAT WE DO FOR YOU

design deluxe / 7020 hayvenhurst boulevard / van nuys, ca 91406 / (213) 787-0200

November 10, 1979

Mr. Douglas Ball  
NASCA  
265 Sunrise Highway  
Suite 53  
Rockville Centre, N. Y. 11570

Dear Mr. Ball,

I wonder if it would be possible to obtain an unfolded copy of the two page ad which has appeared in connection with the Brookdale Collection. It is the finest piece of advertising art which I have seen in the field, and I'd very much like to frame a Gem Unc. copy. I'd be happy to remit any expense incurred.

Best Wishes,

*Dan DuPont*  
Dan DuPont

## Read What Professional Artist Dan DuPont Had To Say

Pictured here is a letter we received from Dan DuPont of Design Deluxe in Van Nuys, California. The letter speaks for itself. NASCA, which charges **THE LOWEST COMMISSION RATES IN THE UNITED STATES** takes an extreme amount of care in the preparation of advertising for their public auction sales. If the message of **your great collection** is not properly put forth to the numismatic and investment communities in a proper fashion even the best collections will suffer. **Our services do not stop there!** At NASCA we pride ourselves on achieving record results for our consignors, our catalogues are considered by many as classics and our descriptions, photography, and efforts in preparing individual coins for

1856 Ch. BU	1,250.00
1857 Ch. BU	2,500.00
1858 Ch. Unc.	1,250.00
1862 Ch. BU	1,450.00
1868 Ch. Proof	2,700.00
1869 Ch. Proof	2,700.00
1870 Ch. Proof	3,500.00
1872 Ch. Proof	2,700.00
1873 Ch. Proof	7,500.00

## STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916-P Ch. BU	8,500.00
1917-P Var. 1, Ch. BU	1,050.00
1917-P Var. 2, Ch. BU	1,250.00
1917-D Var. 1, Ch. BU	2,750.00
1917-D Var. 2, Ch. BU	2,500.00
1917-S Var. 1, Ch. BU	1,250.00
1917-S Var. 2, Ch. BU	2,250.00
1918 Ch. BU	1,600.00

1884-CC Ch. BU Brilliant Proof-Like Superb	250.00
1885-CC Ch. BU	275.00
1889-CC Ch. BU Full lustre	17,000.00
1890-CC Superb Proof-Like Choice	550.00
1890-CC Ch. BU	475.00
1891-CC Ch. BU	385.00
1892-CC BU	550.00
1892-CC Ch. BU	1,200.00
1893-CC Ch. BU	3,400.00



# Missouri tokens recall conservation corps

By Agnar Wahlberg

(This account appeared in the 1978 *Missouri Journal of Numismatics*, reproduced here by permission.)

During the Great Depression of the early 1930's, jobless youth were everywhere, and their joblessness posed a problem. At the same time, forests were being denuded, and soil erosion was rampant.

While he was still governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt had been thinking of beginning a youth program. When he took the office of President, Roosevelt initiated plans to start such a program. By March 24, 1933, while the bill to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps was still in committee, the General Staff drafted complex regulations governing the Army's role in the establishment and maintenance of camps. The country was divided into nine corps areas, and the program was ready to go as soon as the bill passed.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture, under the impression that it was to run the

camps through the Forest Service, quickly drew up a work schedule of projects.

Originally, the work was intended to be divided among the various governmental departments. The War Department was to enroll the men and to feed, clothe, house, and condition them. Later, the Army would transport the enrollees to the camps. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior were to be responsible for the selection of the work projects, the supervision of the work, and the administration of the camps.

Eventually, it was decided that the Army should build and operate the camps and transport, feed, and discipline the workers.

Initially, the men were assigned to camps near their homes so that they could visit their families easily, thus avoiding the problems of homesickness. Later, when this was not possible, the men were shipped further and further away from their home bases.

When a company arrived in

camp, the men did not know how long they would remain there. The length of time depended on the nature and the amount of work to be done. As a result, they were often shifted from one camp to another before their six-month enlistment was up. At this time, new recruits would take their place. They also had the option of enlisting for an additional six-month term. As the number of men and camps grew (over 6000 camps and over 2,500,000 men), the transfer of men and companies became very commonplace.

Within the first three months about 300,000 men had been placed in 1,468 camps. By the summer of 1934, approximately 416 million dollars had been spent in caring for 850,000 men. On October 26, 1935, the CCC reported an enrollment of 582,648 men. From April 5, 1933, to April 5, 1936, about 1,600,000 different persons served in the CCC camps. They had earned \$356,638,000, of which about 260 million dollars was sent home to dependents.

By the end of the third year

of the CCC's operation, enrollees had planted 558 million trees, built 1,963,500 soil erosion control dams, cut 69 thousand miles of trails and minor roads, and fought numerous forest fires. The planting of as many as one million trees a day was regarded as an important element of the nation's flood control program. Thus, the technical agencies were responsible only for the work projects and the men during working hours.

On April 6, 1933, the Army was given the authority to begin selecting men for the camps. The first camp to be established was Camp Roosevelt at Luray, Va., on April 17. Its number was F-1 (The F-1 indicated that it was Forest Service Camp No. one in Virginia. Each state eventually used the same numbering system to designate its camps.) Each camp was to consist of 200 men. The groups were given a company number and then transported to a camp that had already been built. Each camp had its own project number and camp name.

There were over 20 different agencies which administered the various work projects. Each project was identified by initials, such as F for Forest Service, SP for State Park Emergency Conservation Work, P for Private Forest (under the Forest Service), and MP for Military Park (under the National Park Service). Following the initials, there was a project number and a name given by the agency in charge of the project.

The Army used a code number to designate the corps area: "4" was the Fourth Corps area, "9" was the Ninth Corps area, etc. Any company with a "4", for example, 400, 1400, 2400, 3400, designated a company that had been recruited in that particular corps area.

At first, only single men, 18 to 25 years of age whose families were on the relief rolls, were eligible to join. They were paid one dollar a day and subsistence. They had to agree to allot \$22 to \$25 out of their \$30 monthly wage to their dependents.

## C.C.C. TOKEN TYPES

An examination of the 115 different known CCC tokens reveals a wide variety of types and legends used in the administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Bearing in mind that the camps were headed by regular army officers, it seems only natural that army language such as "company store," "canteen," and "camp exchange" was frequently used on these tokens.

According to James Curto in his book *Post Exchange Canteens and Other Military Tokens*: "Company exchanges are authorized when they are deemed necessary by the Company commanders and on the approval of the department or division commander." Only when the Forestry Service issued tokens with their logo did uniformity of design begin to appear.

Some tokens have blank reverses. However, a number were manufactured by the E. A. Schmidt and A. E. Schmidt Companies, and their manufacturers' stamps are on the

★Please turn to page 71

# Missouri tokens recall conservation corps

★Continued from page 70

reverse. The two Schmidt companies are actually the same firm with name changes as the leadership was passed to the following generation. The firm, which manufactured pool tables, probably supplied the tokens along with other camp recreation equipment.

One unusual type, the Louisiana Camp Canteen Company token, was issued for CCC Co. 1492 which was stationed at Camp Henry E. Hartage at Olla, La. Camp Hartage was designated as Camp P-58 by

the Forestry Service. The P designation (meaning Private Forest) is not indicated on the token.

Many maverick types exist. Although this adds to the variety in a collection, it makes attribution difficult. Official records, however, still exist which record the history of each company.

An early example of a CCC token is the F-4 token issued for Camp Shady in Mena, Ark. It was the home of CCC Co. 742, which was organized on May 19, 1933, and was not dis-

banded until March 15, 1942. (This was one of the very last camps to be closed, and it had the longest life-span of any of the camps.) The F-4 designation was established by the Forestry Service in its attempt to establish its authority over the camps. After the Army was given control of these camps, another token type was issued for Camp Shady which used a company number and a camp name.

Company CCC 3762 was organized on June 21, 1935, at Sullivan, Mo. and it consisted

of 157 enrollees from Missouri. The company was sent to SCS-10, Camp Union, at Union, Mo. On Oct. 17, 1939, the company was sent to SCS-38 at Pilot Grove, Mo. where it was disbanded on June 30, 1941.

CCC Co. 787, which was stationed in the Cuivre River State Park at Troy, Mo. was organized at Fort Riley, Kan., on Nov. 24, 1934. The company consisted of 186 white junior enrollees: 22 from Missouri, 163 from Kansas, and one from Minnesota. The company was sent to Camp Cuivre River and was stationed there for six months. Then the new enrollees were sent to Minneapolis on June 25, 1935. The company was disbanded on Oct. 8, 1937. The second token listed above was probably used after the company was sent to Minneapolis.

CCC 1713 company was organized on June 18, 1933 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. It consisted of 233 enrollees: 232 from Missouri and one from Kansas. It was sent to SP-4 (under the jurisdiction of the State Park Emergency Conservation

Work program, an agency of the U.S. Forestry Service). The camp was known as Camp Roaring River and was located at Cassville, Mo. On Nov. 25, 1939, the company was sent to SP-25 at Laclede, Mo. where it remained until it was disbanded on Nov. 15, 1941.

Camp CCC 3732 was organized on June 1, 1935, at Albany, Mo. All of the 154 enrollees were from Missouri. They were sent to SCS-8 (the Soil Conservation Service, under the U.S. Forestry Service) which was known as Camp William P. Jackson at Pal-

myra, Mo. On Aug. 1, 1937, the company was sent to SCS-44 at Neosho, Mo. where it was eventually disbanded on Aug. 15, 1941.

CCC Company 3757 was organized on June 3, 1935, at Van Buren, Mo. All of its 164 enrollees were from Missouri. They were sent to SCS-22, Camp Bowling Green, located at Bowling Green, Mo. On May 10, 1941, the company was sent to AF-2 (an Army base) at Fort Leonard Wood, and was disbanded there on July 27, 1942.

## Ivy adds investment affiliate

A guarantee of authenticity, together with a grading guarantee, is provided for clients of the newly organized U.S. Numismatic Investment Group, Inc., of Dallas, Texas, the most recently organized affiliate of Steve Ivy Rare Coin Co.

Heading the new operation is Robert C. Green, a member of the International Association of Financial Planners, with more than four years' experience as an options specialist with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Green, a 1967 graduate of Virginia Military

Institute, holds an MBA from the University of Alabama. He and his staff provide professional services which include constant position updating through the use of the company's data processing facilities, continued research by personnel and quarterly market reports, as well as close personal contact with the client and/or his financial planner.

More information about numismatic investing and financial planning can be obtained directly from Robert Green, U.S. Numismatic Investment Group, Inc., 7515 Greenville Avenue, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75231.

## Partial collar results

Partial collar coins occur when the planchet is partially contained by the collar. The unrestrained portion will be larger than normal and the edge of that portion will be in the form of a protruding flange. Another term used by collectors is the "railroad rim" coin. Partial reeding will show on the reeded edge railroad rim coins, since the collar

acts as a die and applies such reeding during the striking, on the part it contacts.

## That's growth

In 1946, an Uncirculated Lafayette commemorative dollar could be purchased for \$13.00. The only change in the price today is that the decimal point has been moved two spaces to the right.



# ILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SERIES. No. 7—Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, OCT. 12, 1833. [Vol. XLV. WHOLE No. 1,141.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

present sheet is well-filled with interesting various kind—though nothing of an exciting is presented. But articles of the latter description not long be wanting. The ensuing session of will, probably, and on several accounts, be a riant and animated one.

sent the revised copy of Mr. Webster's speech rg, and expect, in our next, to redeem two aises of this sort—if convenience then serves. A nit of certain proceedings had at New York, in ce of the call of an anti-slavery meeting, is several reasons—though not of much import- emselves. It is exceedingly to be regretted, many desperate politicians in the south seem not to brew-up, an excitement concerning the ion—a few wild or wicked fanatics in the north rd even the slightest cause for an alarm on that slavery, as it affects the representation of the ates in congress, and as constituting also a ba- lic revenue, presents many debatable points, eneral subject, as to its effect or expediency, y be discussed—as it was discussed in the lef Virginia; for it interests the people of the ates to the amount of one-tenth part of the representatives; and our southern fellow citi- not insist upon an absolute silence on the sub- ject ought to know, and knowing to admit the there is not the shadow of a disposition in the the non-slaveholding states (a few solitary cepted) to interfere with the constitutional ie south, as to the preservation of its property r in any wise to disturb the public tranquility of the negroes, bond or free. Not less than nine id ninety-nine in a thousand agree, and will su- agreement, that the abolition of slavery rests ates in which slaves are held—and there is no institutional power entertained, or of any other e exerted, to interfere with the relations bet- ters and slaves—unless in the consent and with ation of the former; much as the large majo- posed to slavery, much as that majority would ve our country of slaves.

THE UNITED STATES, &c. The newspapers d with discussions and remarks about the re- he deposits, and concerning the manner in proceeding was had—but not much of an of- eumentary character has appeared; and we : to enter upon the publication of general re- subject which will soon engross the attention , and probably produce one of the most ear- s which has ever ensued—for which, and the facts then to be submitted, we wish to reserve The effect anticipated is gathering fresh force, vere pressure for money—which, if not soon ust produce a paralysis in business. New are entered upon with extreme caution, and antile and manufacturing operations are sud- ked. This state of things cannot long con- ut producing a large amount of public em- t and individual distress.

wing are the only articles which seem to claim tention:

"Globe" October 9. The following banks, to those heretofore mentioned, have been se- e secretary of the treasury as depositories of oney. We understand that sufficient infor- not yet been received to enable the secretary his arrangements, but it is expected that the be accomplished in a few weeks. And in e where only one bank is now selected, it is other will be added.

nk, Portland, Me.  
al bank, Portsmouth, N. H.  
LV—Sig. 7.

Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.  
Do. branch of, at Norfolk, Va.  
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.  
Planters' bank of Savannah, Savannah, Geo.  
The branch of the bank of the state of Alabama, at Mobile.  
Planters' bank of Mississippi, Natchez, Mis.  
The Union bank of Tennessee, Nashville.  
The Franklin bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.

We are authorised to state that instructions from the treasury department have been forwarded to the receivers of public money at Choctuma, Augusta, Columbus and Mount Salus, in the state of Mississippi, to receive in payment for lands to be sold at those offices in the present and succeeding months, as already advertised, notes of any of the specie paying banks in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.—We understand the United States branch bank in this city has received directions to take from the local banks which have received the government deposits, all branch notes taken by them in payment of duties. We presume the same arrangement has been extended to other cities. It is supposed that the amount of notes of different branches, taken last week, in the payment of bonds and cash duties, was not less than \$300,000. This large sum is to be redeemed by our branch to-day.

From the N. Y. American. The United States branch bank in this city, acting under the directions of the mother bank—notwithstanding the removal of the funds of the United States—receives on deposit from its customers and from the local banks, the notes of the distant branches. This is a judicious and liberal course of proceeding, as it gives at once to money, not otherwise bankable, the value of current money, and thereby increases both the means and the facilities of mercantile exchanges, while it proves conclusively that however wronged and outraged by party madness, the bank cannot, as perhaps it was hoped it would, be tempted to retaliate upon the community.

[This proceeding, no doubt, affords much present relief to the "commercial community" at New York and elsewhere: but it will of sheer necessity follow, we suppose, that all the offices so receiving, for paying, the notes issued at other offices, must severally gather in their own, and retain them, by refusing discounts to individuals—and thus, on the other hand, keep the state banks in check, and prevent that sudden flow of "accommodation" from these which many unwisely expected. The N. Y. Standard asserts that this proceeding has been adopted for the preservation of the offices—which would have been broken one after the other; and yet the official announcement of the removal of the deposits admitted that the measure would throw the local banks upon the forbearance of the bank of the United States. So there is no way of pleasing. Large quantities of specie have been sent to some of the weakest branches, to meet emergencies that may happen.]

The following order has been issued by the executive of Missouri. It is one of the queerest articles that we ever met with. Are not the notes of the bank of the United States "current money of the United States?" Are they not, every where, receivable in the payment of duties, and for all debts due the United States?

Treasurer's office, 4th Sept. 1833.

The relation between the United States bank and its branches, with the treasury of this state, having been materially changed by several acts of the last legislature, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to inform the collectors of the revenue, that he will not receive into the treasury more than two-thirds of the revenue due from the several counties, in notes on the bank of the United States.



and its branches; and that the balance must be paid in current money of the United States; and moreover, should any of those banks become insolvent, or their solvency questionable, their notes will all be rejected at the treasury.

JOHN WALKER.

To collector of St. Louis county.

Concerning the removal of the deposits, the "Richmond Enquirer" said—"the president ought to have been content with doing his duty, and leaving the responsibility where the law had left it, in the hands of the secretary. The president might have, in the mean time, obtruded information as to the best mode of depositing the public moneys in the state banks—and laid these facts, along with the gross abuses of which the bank had been guilty, before congress and his countrymen at the next session. For this course alone, he should not have removed the secretary, and appointed a substitute. A people, jealous of its liberties, should watch the exercise of the executive powers, in all cases; and particularly where the public purse is concerned. The most virtuous chief magistrate may be led into error. His virtues may betray him to the adoption of a remedy, which he erroneously considers within the strict line of his duty."

We learn from the Philadelphia Intelligencer, that the Girard bank of that city, and the Manhattan bank of N. York, have made arrangements with the American agent of the Rothschilds of London, for the loan of one million and a half dollars each.

What—the selected banks borrow money in Europe! Was it not a crime in the bank of the United States to owe money to foreigners?

**COTTON.** Liverpool, September 2. The operation in the preceding week comprised 470 Sea Island at 13d. to 23d. with 10 stained, at 13½d.; 5,330 Bowed, at 10 1-8d. to 12½d.; 3,440 Mobile and Alabama, at 9 3-8d. to 12½d.; 3,630 Orleans, at 9½d. to 14d.; making together 14,260 bales; of which 4,500 American, 150 Pernambuco, 550 Maranhão, and 200 Surat have been taken on speculation. The market has been very quiet on Saturday and to-day; sales for the two days do not exceed 2,700 bags, at previous prices.

P. S. To a letter of James Brown & Co. September 4th. The demand for cotton is still more limited than last week, and low qualities are extremely dull. [The price at Colombia, S. C. on the 27th ult. was 15 @ 15½ cents. And a Fayetteville paper of the 24th states that the price had gone down "as the fever subsided."

**THE CHOLERA.** Two deaths by this disease happened at Hagerstown, Md. 10 or 12 days ago—but none have been reported since.

On the appearance of the cholera at Millersburg, Ohio, the physicians left, and recommended also the flight of the citizens—for which conduct they have been severely censured, and we think justly.

The interments at New Orleans, from cholera and yellow fever, chiefly, from the 1st to the 22d September, inclusive were 782. Our latest date is of the 24th. Those diseases had not abated in the city, and the fever was spreading over many parts of the country.

The New Orleans Bee of the 24th ult. mentions that a lady of that city, who had lost her husband a few days previously, attempted, in a fit of despair, to destroy herself and two of her children, by precipitating them into a well, and then throwing herself in after them. They were taken out soon after; but the children were both dead, and little hope remained of the recovery of the mother, from the injuries sustained by the fatal act.

**ELECTIONS, &c.** At the late charter election in Albany, 399 votes were given to Jared L. Rathbone, and 3 to J. L. Rathbone—402; and 400 were given to Lemuel Steele, and 1 to L. Steele—401. The question is not yet settled, we believe, who was elected; but there are many cases in favor of Mr. Rathbone.

The "Eastern Argus" objects to the political classification which we published, as to the candidates for the chief magistracy of Maine. It is sufficient to say that this classification reached us through an eastern newspaper,

which we thought entitled to as much respect at time, as we suppose that the "Argus" is now.

See Maryland and Pennsylvania elections, page 1. In the first named state a most extraordinary and to unexpected revolution has taken place, through the aid and false security of one of the parties. The majority in the house of delegates is almost reversed, and so is it in favor the "Jackson party" as possibly to balance the senate, and elect their governor and congress, a result which no one of the sleepers dreamed of.

**MAINE.** The following is given as the result of late election for governor in this state—a few seats votes excepted:

		Dunlap.	Goodenow.	Smith.
York county,	25 towns	3,347	2,193	653
Cumberland,	26 "	4,776	3,240	255
Oxford,	35 "	2,453	1,621	487
Lincoln,	33 "	2,745	2,521	695
Kennebec,	29 "	2,365	3,393	344
Somerset,	35 "	1,112	1,611	75
Penobscot,	38 "	2,995	1,561	4
Waldo,	22 "	2,155	351	159
Hancock,	21 "	1,055	804	298
Washington,	26 "	1,108	952	22
290 towns	25,091	18,247	3,094	

So Mr. Dunlap has a majority, though there were candidates. He was the Jackson candidate. Mr. (present governor) was also a Jackson candidate Goodenow the national republican, and Mr. Hill ti-masque candidate.

One account says that Mr. Evans is re-elected by a majority of 27 votes, and another by 9 votes. There were 567 "scattering."

**MR. CLAY** arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday and has since received the visits of a large number of citizens; and, as will be seen by the following conference, has been invited to a public dinner, which found necessary to decline—

Baltimore, Oct. 8,

To the hon. Henry Clay—

Dear sir:—We have great pleasure in tendering to you, on the part of many of your fellow-citizens, an invitation to a public dinner, to be at the City Hotel, on any day which may suit you.

The sensitive and honorable delicacy by which conduct has ever been distinguished, seems, we were a candidate for the highest office of this country, have denied to us the opportunity of illustrating the hospitality of Baltimore, and of affording a station of that cordial respect and friendship which, once, the fruit and the ornament of your country fame. While we claim a connection with the common ties which bind the patriot to his we ask to be honored with the more intimate that springs from that deep, personal esteem character, which has known no change, but increased confidence in your virtues and talents.

Under the influence of these feelings, we request you will name some day, when we shall have of your company. We are, dear sir, your faithful servants,

Jno. McKim, jr.

Alex. Fridge,

Luke Tiernan,

Reverdy Johnson,

Hu. Boyle,

James Wilson,

Wm. Stewart,

Charles F. Mayer,

James Harwood,

Wm. R. Stuart,

Jas. L. Hawkins,

David Stewart,

Zeb. H. Cooch,

Sam'l Sands,

Robert Lemm

Isaac Munroe

H. W. Evans

John B. Mo

H. Niles,

W. H. Free

Sanil. Barne

John Patters

Nathl. Potte

Rich'd. Lem

Andrew Hal

Nathaniel F

Sam'l. Moa

Grafton L. I

To the above Mr. Clay returned the follow

Baltimore, 9th Octo

Gentlemen—I receive with deep sensibility most grateful feelings, the testimony, of co



Mr. Clay remarked, that the only question which the senate and the house, whether one judge, exercising the circuit court jurisdiction, could be actually authorized to try cases under, or whether two were necessary? But he must say, there was an crying injustice either felt or intended, as imputed in the course of the argument on this subject.

Mr. Leigh should concur in any plan that would extend the benefits of the circuit system to the new states. He entertained most fully the opinion that those states would derive great advantages from having a supreme court judge, as cases from the circuit court could be determined forthwith on the spot, instead of being sent to the supreme court at Washington.

The question was then taken on Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Lyon, McKean, Mangum, Morris, Nauden, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Satter, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Warraman, Webster, White—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Buchanan, Clayton, Cuthbert, Hill, Kane, Kent, Leigh, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge—10.

The bill was then recommitted with instructions.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, February 24, 1835.

The bill from the senate relative to the establishment of a judicial circuit in the United States, being presented by the chair—

Mr. Foster suggested to the house the consideration of the question, whether it was worth the while of the house to refer this bill to the committee on the judiciary, inasmuch as that committee had reported that it would be impossible for the house to act upon it during the present session. He moved to commit it to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Beardsley thought the bill too important to be acted on by the house without its first going through the investigation of a standing committee of the house.

Some conversation ensued between Messrs. Foster, Mercer, Wilde, Thomas, of Md. and Clay.

At the suggestion of Mr. Clay, Mr. Foster modified his motion so as to include the printing of the bill.

Mr. Wilde demanded the previous question, which motion was not, however, seconded by the house—ayes 68, noes 74.

Mr. Coulter could see no reason why there should be any departure, in this case, from the ordinary course. The bill was a most important one, involving the lives and properties of thousands, and he hoped the house would not divest it of those protective proceedings which the rules had thrown around every such measure. He was in favor of extending every privilege enjoyed by the old to the new states, but not at the expense of the former. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland had increased in population, and ought not to be deprived of any of their rights and privileges, and he entered his protest against it. The bill proposed a manifest act of injustice and he trusted would undergo the strictest scrutiny in the standing committee of the house.

Mr. Cantrill remarked that the proposition of the chairman of the judiciary committee, (Mr. Foster), was hastening the communication of the measure which Mr. C. firmly believed

it would deprive the three states referred to of a profit their just rights and privileges. The effect of it was to patch a judge, and not merely to organize a district. His object was to seek the man named for the district of Maryland. C. was opposed to it because it was unjust, and more, because its design was not as expressed. He hoped the gentleman from Georgia would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Clay disavowed any personal feeling on the subject. When on the one hand, however, he was disposed to re-strict justice in that part of the union, he stood then as representative of Alabama, and gentlemen must not expect him to abandon his interests.

Mr. Garland was convinced that the commitment of the bill to the judiciary committee would only tend to defeat or delay it. His only object was to secure the action of the house on this important subject.

Mr. C. adverted to the long withheld justice which house owed to the new states. He moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. Foster, who made explanatory remarks. He was pained at the opposition which had been elicited by the motion which he had made. He avowed his intention of posing certain amendments when the bill should come before the house. He then renewed, according to promise, the motion for the previous question.

[Here a discussion ensued on the nature of the previous question as applicable to the present case. Mr. Speight thought the previous question would be the passage, but the chair decided otherwise.]

Mr. C. then withdrew the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Thomas again addressed the house. He viewed the bill in the light of an attempt to destroy one of the worthy cities of Maryland. Justice had been denied to that state by the ceilings in this matter, and he demanded as one of her representatives that it should be rendered to her. Mr. T. had tested at the early part of the session and subsequently, acting upon this subject, because the facts were not full possession of the house, and he would appeal to the chair of the judiciary committee to say if he was acquainted with the circumstances involved, or had given this subject such investigation as had put him in possession of the principle the bill.

Mr. Barringer said, were it earlier in the session he would have no objection in gratifying the gentleman from Maryland by committing this bill; but he was convinced it would be practicable to obtain the action of the house by this course. New Jersey, Delaware and North Carolina had very little business, and Virginia not a great deal, and he was quite sure that the judges could perform the additional duties imposed under this bill. He was quite sure that neither the chief justice nor judge Baldwin would feel themselves unable to charge the burdens under this bill. Mr. B. referred to a fell from one of the gentlemen from Maryland, that the votes of the bill designed by it to destroy a distinguished citizen of Maryland, and Mr. B. disclaimed it for himself, hoped such a suggestion would have no influence there elsewhere. He supported the bill because he believed measure it embraced was required by the wants of the states. He was convinced there was no necessity for the bill to be referred to the judiciary committee, which would only postpone it till too late for action.

#### STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE YEAR 1831 TO 1835, INCLUSIVE.

	Loans.	Bills.	Totals.	Funds in Europe.	Specie.	Nett circulat.
1835. April 1.	\$7,173,747 75	22,928,468 86	60,100,216 71	Due to bank. 2,421,354 80	16,448,814 85	20,544,733
1834. " "	88,130,141 96	18,676,675 68	54,806,817 63	Due to bank. 2,235,090 76	10,180,608 76	17,521,26
1833. " "	41,574,206 29	22,749,723 50	64,323,929 79	Due to bank. 3,943,019 53	9,001,661 93	18,033,30.
1832. " "	43,449,593 95	21,481,100 39	69,930,693 54	Due by bank. 1,887,565 79	7,029,310 61	21,360,46
1831. " "	43,742,458 33	14,725,923 30	58,468,380 63	Due to bank. 180,339 68	12,485,609 61	18,233,49

The preceding shows a wonderful degree of strength—the present circulation is 20,544,736, and the amount to the enormous sum of \$16,448,814! What a contrast does this afford when compared with the notion of some of the state "rag-shops"—seventy-five cents in specie on hand for every dollar in circulation—yet the circulation is very large!

It may be observed, however, that the regular discounts exceed those of the last, or "panic" year, only in a mill of dollars—but that the "bills" are upwards of four millions more—greater than at any former period. The effect of this measure is manifest—it is to get, and to hold, the funds of the bank in a condition to be collected readily—as the bills are payable at their maturity; and a Fayetteville paper of the 7th says:

"The bank of the United States has commenced the delicate and unpleasant duty of winding up the affairs of its office this town. The reception of the order to that effect, on Tuesday last, produced quite a sensation, almost amounting to a panic. But it soon subsided, when it was understood that the order only contemplated the refusal to make any new discount, and the very gradual reduction of the existing debts. Some inquiry into the subject has led us to the conclusion, that no real embarrassment will grow out of the winding up of the office, other than the withdrawal of the great facilities which it has afforded all parts of the state in the fiscal operations of the people. The debt is not large, and is scattered over the whole state, and of the public."

The fact is, that money is, at present, very plentiful; and the bank, (like all other banks or individuals), to advantage of it, while preparing itself for the state of things whenever money becomes scarce; and we shall be surprised, if, by this time next year, a greater sum is discounted on bills than in the regular way, as it will then keep its funds at command.



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Bank of the  
United States

furnished to the commercial community in domestic exchanges, were probably never greater, or at so moderate rates. In the course of this year, additional depositories have been selected in four states, where no new ones before existed, and all the branches of the United States bank for some months have been discontinued for ordinary fiscal purposes. They are, however, still used, as claimed by the bank, under acts of congress, for the payment of the outstanding portions of the funded debt, and of invalid and other pensions, prior to 1832, except where drawn, as in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina and the interior of New York. The whole number of selected banks, without including branches, is now thirty-four, being, notwithstanding the addition of four new ones, less by six, than last year.

This diminution has been effected by the discontinuance of various old, and to the treasury, unimportant institutions, employed before 1833, in connection with the United States bank, and by adding no new ones, except where the public interests seemed to render it imperative or expedient. A great, though not the chief cause of some loss, which formerly happened in the deposits in state banks, is believed to have been the multiplication of them to something over one hundred in number. The system is now arranged so as probably to require, hereafter, few changes except in two or three instances, concerning which a correspondence is now pending, unless, as is not anticipated, such onerous conditions should be exacted by congress, of the present safe and efficient depositories, as to derange the system, induce some of them to withdraw, and compel the department to entrust the public funds to other agents, less cautious, skilful and trustworthy.

Great care has been exercised in preparing from the last returns made to his department, and from data since obtained by an extensive correspondence, tabular statements, which show in the most essential particulars, as near the 1st of January, 1835, and as fully as could be obtained, the names and conditions of each of the state banks in the union, of each of the selected banks of the United States bank, and of all combined. They exhibit further, the capital and situation of all the banks in each of the large cities in the United States, as well as of all in each state arranged together for convenience of reference, and the changes which have since happened, in the condition of the deposits and United States banks. So far as regard the capital, discounts, &c. of all the state banks, only the general exhibit of the aggregate results in each state, is now communicated; but, in a few days, all the voluminous details on those points, will be submitted to the house of representatives, in compliance with its resolution of the 10th of July, 1832. (H. R.)

It will be seen, that the situation of the selected banks, as a whole, bears an enviable comparison with the rest.

In all cases deemed proper, they have given collateral security, and are all believed to be entirely safe, to the extent they have been confided in. Their discounts have been, in general, somewhat increased, but, though tempted by the enterprising spirit of the times, not usually increased in a degree disproportionate to all their immediate available means. They have, in some cases, been able to aid, and have liberally aided other banking institutions in their neighborhood, by as large and long balances, and other indulgences, as would generally appear to have been sanctioned by correct principles. The names of each, with the amount of money in each belonging to the treasury, and subject to draft, not only at the commencement of the present year, but at the very last returns received, can be seen in three of the columns of the statement. (H. R. Nos. 2 and 3.) The distribution of these sums is generally that which has been given to them by circumstances connected with their collection and disbursement. No occasion has arisen, in which the department felt justified in making transfers of the public money, except from points where it had accumulated in the natural course of collection, which beyond the present and early anticipated wants of the government in that neighborhood, or in sums not proportioned to the responsibility of the public depositories there, and to points where it either would be better secured, or probably would soon be needed for disbursement, or could, from the course of trade and exchange, be more readily applied to any new objects which congress would be likely soon to sanction. These transfers when rendered necessary, have been performed in such directions, and so gradually, that, it is believed, they have tended to obviate rather than create any pressure in the money market, and to aid materially the course of business in exchanges and the other commercial operations of the country.

The department is aware, that in the present overflowing condition of the treasury, the regulation of these operations, with the selection and superintendence of the deposit banks, is a task of no small difficulty and delicacy, and when governed by a strict and uniform adherence to sound principles, as has been attempted, must necessarily lead to many disappointed applications—but in the absence of that specific legislation on the subject, which has been, and still is, earnestly requested—the department has not hesitated (it is hoped faithfully) to discharge, and frankly to explain the duties and the high and painful responsibility which so much discretionary power has imposed.

For various reasons of public importance, it was deemed desirable, and measures have been adopted, and recommendations urged, that the specie in the vaults of a number of select-

ed banks, should be still more increased in comparison with their issues and deposits, and that a still larger portion of the whole currency of the country especially for small purposes, should be metallic. In improvement of the currency during the past year, many of the selected banks have not only continued to obtain and pay, when wanted, to the public creditors, American gold, but have entered into salutary arrangements for the redemption, in our large cities, of most of their bills, which may be received in payment of the public dues. It is hoped, that in the progress of time, these beneficial arrangements may be further extended to most, if not all, of the bills in circulation, of the large institutions, and the introduction of hard money for the ordinary uses of life, be facilitated, by all the banks ceasing to circulate bills of small denominations. It is gratifying to find, that since the adjournment of congress, in addition to the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Indiana and Kentucky, which, before that time, are believed not to have allowed the circulation of bills under five dollars, others, viz Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Alabama, have united in similar legislative measures, except Connecticut, has as yet, extended the prohibition to only one and two dollar bills.

In Mississippi and Illinois, it is understood that bills under five dollars have not recently been issued, and Missouri has no bank issuing bills of any denomination—so that more than two-thirds of the states have already usages or laws in existence on this subject of a highly salutary tendency. The great benefits which have already resulted to the general condition of the currency where such measures have been tested, besides numerous others to the security of the banks themselves, and to the less moneyed classes of society, detailed in the supplement to the last annual report from this department, would seem to be a sufficient inducement for similar legislation on this important subject in all the states. In some of them, where no laws have yet been passed to suppress the circulation of small notes, their deposit banks have voluntarily entered into arrangements not to issue certain descriptions of them, and most of the deposit banks have, in a correspondence with the department, evinced a willingness to co-operate in the suppression of small notes, whenever the regulation can be made general.

The treasury, so far as seemed practicable and judicious with its present powers, has endeavored to promote so desirable an end, not only by instituting the inquiries in that correspondence, but by instructions to its collecting offices not to receive in payment any bills under five dollars after the 30th of September, 1835. (L.) It proposes to go further on this point the ensuing year, so as to prevent the receipt for public dues of all bank notes under ten dollars, unless congress in the mean time shall adopt some new provisions on this subject, similar, it is hoped, to what previously have been, and still are urged by this department, not only as to the deposit banks and the kind of bills received for the revenue, but as to the suppression entirely, in the District of Columbia, of the circulation of any bank notes under ten dollars in amount. The means for a sound currency in this country are at present ample. Within the last two years, or from October, 1st, 1833, to Nov. 1st, 1835; in addition to the former stock of specie, there has been imported into the United States, beyond the exports from it, with a due allowance for what does not appear on the custom house books, more than twenty-seven millions, and the produce of our own mines within that period, is estimated to have been over three millions. Hence the whole amount of specie now in the country, probably exceeds the sum of sixty-four millions; and the means of the community to obtain more from abroad to meet any contemplated change in the character of our currency were never greater. The actual amount of specie returned and estimated as belonging to all the banks in the United States, about the first of January, 1835, was near forty-four millions. As a portion of that may have been bullion, a sum quite equaling, if not exceeding the remainder of twenty millions probably consists of the amount of specie in active circulation, which has been somewhat increased throughout the country during the last two years, so that if the remaining small bills in circulation under five dollars in the whole union, which are chiefly in seven states, and which probably do not exceed six or seven millions, were withdrawn, it would not require, to supply their places, one-third of the addition which has been made in the last two years, to the national stock of the precious metals. The specie on hand in the banks will, in this way, as it ought, soon bear a larger proportion to their notes in circulation, and the security and real usefulness of all banking institutions to the community be thus greatly augmented. The specie in active circulation, thus increased by excluding small notes, will constitute, while retained in the country a great and safe reliance for banks to depend on, (beside what belongs to them in their vaults) whenever an unfavorable course of exchange abroad, or a panic at home, should cause an unusual demand for specie to be shipped abroad, to meet a balance of the trade against us, or to be used in circulation at home, by those whose confidence, from real or imaginary causes, may for a time become diminished in the security of banks. When the further suppression of small notes, extending to all under ten dollars in amount shall be deemed advisable by congress and the states, no doubt is entertained that sufficient specie can and will be readily found to supply their place, in connection with what now exists in the country.

The proportion of specie to bank notes in circulation will not then be so great as it is in all the most commercial nations in



shall not be restricted to any particular contingencies, but absolute and unconditional as far as their interests are involved in the removal. The order, therefore, of the secretary of the treasury, directing the public money to be deposited elsewhere, can in no event be regarded as a violation of the contract with the stockholders, nor impair any right secured to them by the charter.

The treasury department being entrusted with the administration of the finances of the country, it was always the duty of the secretary, in the absence of any legislative provision on the subject, to take care that the public money was deposited in keeping, in the hands of faithful agents, and in convenient places, ready to be applied according to the wants of the government. The law incorporating the bank has reserved to him in its full extent, the power he before possessed. It does not confer on him a new power, but reserves to him his former right, without any new limitation. The obligation to assign reasons for his direction to deposit the money of the United States elsewhere, cannot be considered as a restriction of power, because the right of the secretary to designate the place of deposit was always necessarily subject to the control of congress. And as the secretary of the treasury presides over one of the executive departments of the government, and over all the subject forms a part of the executive duty of the office, the manner in which it is exercised must be subject to the supervision of the officer to whom the constitution has confided the whole executive power, and has required to care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The faith of the United States is, however, pledged, according to the terms of the section above stated, that the public money shall be deposited in this bank, unless "the secretary of the treasury shall otherwise order and direct." And as this money has been entered into by congress, in behalf of the United States, the place of deposit could not be changed by a private act, without disregarding a pledge, which the legislature has given; and the money of the United States must therefore continue to be deposited in the bank, until the last hour of its existence, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the authority mentioned in the charter. The power over the place of deposit for the public money would seem properly to belong to the legislative department of the government, and it is difficult to imagine why the authority to withdraw it from this bank was deduced exclusively to the executive. But the terms of the charter appear to be too plain to admit of question; and although it is not safe to be satisfied that the public money was not safe in the care of the bank, or should be convinced that the interest of the people of the United States imperiously demanded removal, yet the passage of a law directing it to be done, would be a breach of the agreement into which they have entered.

Summing this to be the true construction of the charter to the bank, it must be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to draw the deposits of the public money from that institution, whenever the change would in any degree promote the public interest. It is not necessary that the deposits should be withdrawn in order to justify the removal. The authority to remove is not limited to such a contingency. The bank may be perfectly solvent, and prepared to meet promptly all demands on it. It may have been faithful in the performance of its duties, and yet the public interest may require the deposits to be withdrawn. And as that cannot be done without the action of the department, the secretary of the treasury would betray his trust confided to him, if he did not cause the deposits to be removed elsewhere, whenever the change would advance the public interests, or public convenience. The safety of the deposits—the ability of the bank to meet its engagements—its fidelity in the performance of its obligations—are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The public interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct.

This principle was distinctly asserted by Mr. Crawford when he was secretary of the treasury, soon after the bank obtained its charter. In a postscript to his letter to the president of the Mechanics' Bank of New York, dated February 13th, 1817, he says: "the secretary of the treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the state banks, and will invariably direct the removal of the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit. But as the position of the bank of the United States excludes the idea of security on its part, no measure of that nature appears to be necessary at this time." Other passages in the correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the banks, about the period above mentioned might be referred to, equally indicating the same opinion; but at that day no doubt, seems to have been entertained of the error or of the duty of the secretary in relation to this subject. It does not appear to have been then even suggested, that the removal depended on the solvency of the bank, or the safety of the public money committed to its custody. On the contrary, in the passage above quoted, the superior safety of the state banks is by no means regarded as necessary to give the right to make the transfer to them. For he declares that he will give the deposits to the state banks, on account of their weakness, and to protect them from the bank of the United States, if by means of its superior strength, it sought to oppress them. Nor can any distinction be drawn between the transfer of a part, and the transfer of the whole sum, remaining on deposit. The language of the charter recognises no such distinction, and the principles asserted

by Mr. Crawford, would have led him to the removal of the whole amount of the public money to the state banks, if a pressure on the part of the bank of the United States had rendered such a measure necessary, in order to support the state banks in their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit.

The language of the law therefore, and the usage and practice of the government under it, establish the following principles.

1st. That the power of removal was intended to be reserved exclusively to the secretary of the treasury, and that according to the stipulations in the charter, congress could not direct it to be done.

2d. That the power reserved to the secretary of the treasury, does not depend for its exercise merely on the safety of the public money in the hands of the bank, nor upon the fidelity with which it has conducted itself; but he has the right to remove the deposits, and it is his duty to remove them, whenever the public interest or convenience will be promoted by the change.

Taking these two principles as unquestionable, I proceed to state the reasons which induced me to believe that it was necessary for the interest and convenience of the people that the bank of the United States should cease to be the depository of the public money.

The charter of the bank will expire, according to the existing law on the subject, on the third of March, 1836; and for two years after the termination of the charter, it is authorized to use the corporate name for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate—but not for any other purpose. It is the duty of the executive departments of the government to exercise the powers conferred on them, and to regulate the discretion confided to them, according to the existing laws and they cannot be allowed to speculate on the chances of future changes by the legislative authority.

Perhaps there may be cases, in which the discretion vested in an executive department might with propriety be in some degree influenced by the expectation of future legislation. But they must be cases in which the principles of justice, or the public interest manifestly call for an alteration of the law, or where some expression of the public opinion has strongly indicated that a change will probably be made. But where nothing of this kind exists, an executive officer of the government is not authorized to regulate a discretion, which the law has entrusted to him, upon the assumption that the law will be changed.

In deciding upon the course which it was my duty to pursue in relation to the deposits, I did not feel myself justified in anticipating the renewal of the charter on either of the above-mentioned grounds. It is very evident that the bank has no claim to renewal, founded on the justice of congress. For, independently of the many serious and insurmountable objections, which its own conduct has furnished, it cannot be supposed that the grant to this corporation of exclusive privileges, at the expense of the rest of the community, for twenty years, can give it a right to demand the still further enjoyment of its profitable monopoly. Neither could I act upon the assumption that the public interest required the recharter of the bank, because I am firmly persuaded that the law which created this corporation, in many of its provisions, is not warranted by the constitution, and that the existence of such a powerful moneyed monopoly, is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and to the purity of our political institutions.

The manifestations of public opinion, instead of being favorable to a renewal, have been decidedly to the contrary. And I have always regarded the result of the last election of the president of the United States, as the declaration of a majority of the people that the charter ought not to be renewed. It is not necessary to state here, what is now a matter of history. The question of the renewal of the charter was introduced into the election by the corporation itself. Its voluntary application to congress for the renewal of its charter four years before it expired, and upon the eve of the election of president was understood on all sides as bringing forward that question for incidental decision, at the then approaching election. It was accordingly argued on both sides, before the tribunal of the people, and their verdict pronounced against the bank, by the election of the candidate who was known to have been always inflexibly opposed to it.

Under these circumstances, I could not have been justified, upon either of the grounds above mentioned, in anticipating any change in the existing laws in relation to the bank; and as the act of congress which created the corporation, limits its duration to the third of March, 1836, it became my duty, as secretary of the treasury, in executing the trust confided to me, under the law, to look to that period of time as the termination of its corporate existence. I had no sufficient grounds for presuming that the law would be altered in this respect, by future legislation, and a new charter be granted to the bank. It was, therefore, incumbent upon me, in discharging my official duties, to act upon the assumption, that this corporation would not continue in being after the time above specified. And in this state of things, without any reference to the manner in which the bank had conducted itself, it became necessary to decide, whether the deposits ought to remain in the bank until the end of its corporate life, or be removed at some earlier period. In forming my opinion on this subject, I could only inquire which of these measures would most conduce to the public good.

It is obvious, that the interests of the country would not be promoted by permitting the deposits of the public money to

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1826	857820	14472	158623	45166	505381
1825	813906	29545	187285	17960	860644
1824	996792	31879	152723	20373	779297
1823	756792	25665	141501	4272	749034
1822	827865	19971	148288	4418	509098
1821	1056119	23523	131669	25812	607277

YEARS.	AMERICA.					EUROPE.			AFRICA.		ASIA.	TOTAL.
	British N. Amer. provinces.	West Indies.	South Amer.	Great Britain & Ireland.	France and Portugal.	Spain and Madeira.	Other parts of Europe.	All parts.	All parts.	HABITS.		
1821	131035	1531396	158688	94341	1173	25104	9074	3123	10337	1056119		
1822	89940	1436849	211039	13096	4852	21375	976	3929	26429	827865		
1823	39191	143459	193236	70873	426	25851	47449	3883	11864	756792		
1824	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1825	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1826	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1827	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1828	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1829	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1830	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1831	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1832	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1833	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1834	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1835	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1836	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1837	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1838	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1839	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1840	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1841	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1842	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1843	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1844	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1845	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1846	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1847	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1848	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1849	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1850	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1851	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1852	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1853	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1854	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1855	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1856	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1857	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1858	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1859	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1860	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1861	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1862	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1863	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1864	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1865	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1866	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1867	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1868	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1869	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1870	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1871	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1872	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1873	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1874	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1875	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1876	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1877	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1878	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1879	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1880	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1881	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1882	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1883	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1884	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1885	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1886	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1887	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1888	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1889	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1890	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1891	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1892	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1893	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1894	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1895	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1896	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1897	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1898	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1899	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		
1900	30780	1439760	552786	18357	102	25851	55818	7623	15438	996792		

Statement of the quantity and destination of wheat flour exported from the United States, commencing 1st October, 1831, and ending 30th September, 1831.

Due from bank United States and branches	20393806	87	27173998	23
Due from state banks	2602869	64	3944847	74
Due from United States	5267	32	5267	32
Deficiencies	142010	55	123699	40
Banking houses, bonus and premium	1281332	71	1159637	22
Expenses	60794	09	101306	55
Cash, viz. notes of U. States bank and offices	14248825	86	15990463	58
Cash of state banks	1965371	19	2171676	31
Specie	11169428	24	7038823	12
Mortgages	164988	44	111396	66
Navy agent Norfolk	40144	17	40144	17
Foreign exchange account	2991	35		
Redemption of public debt in advance			1032716	71

Total	\$109902798	24	127418078	01
Capital stock	34996269	63	35000000	00
Notes issued	33048551	76	40621211	11
Discount, exchange & interest	864247	97	529316	11
Dividends unclaimed	286675	48	64917	2
Profit and loss	1686281	59	1747865	3
Contingent fund, less losses chargeable to that fund	2064159	84	2114365	7
Due bank United States and branches	19768260	06	23018486	1
Due state banks	1739299	95	1951103	1
Redemption of public debt	515428	90	2698829	7
Deposits by treasurer United States, less overdrafts and special deposits	5413093	55	8258155	1
Deposits of public officers	1309748	43	1632372	1
Deposits of individuals	8767751	14	8107155	1
Total deposits	15490593	12	17997689	1
Foreign exchange account			326546	1
Loans from foreign bankers			1447743	1



BANKING AND FINANCE IN MISSOURI IN THE  
THIRTIES

Missouri's experience with banks and with a circulating medium during the Jacksonian period was in many respects unique. For a number of years prior to the great contest in the thirties over the national bank, Missouri alone of all the states had consistently refused to charter state banks. This antipathy was clearly due to an earlier discouraging experience with banking corporations.

The Bank of St. Louis, chartered in 1813, and opening its doors in 1816, failed in 1819. The Bank of Missouri, commencing operations also in 1816 (though not chartered until the next year), failed in 1821. The charters of both had been drawn as carefully as could have been expected in a frontier community. Both institutions were located in St. Louis, with power to establish branches in counties which subscribed a certain amount of stock. In both charters was reserved the right for the territory to purchase shares, and in both were the directors held responsible in their separate and private capacities for exceeding the powers of their corporation in contracting debts or for impairing the capital stock. But in neither was there any provision for supervision, examination, or publication of the bank's accounts, or for the maintenance of the proper reserves or safety funds. The notes of the second were eventually redeemed at fifty cents on the dollar, while the notes of the first were never redeemed at all.<sup>1</sup>

The territory had not used its privilege of subscribing stock in either of these two banks. There were those who believed that an official state institution might supply a circulating medium and furnish loans at reasonable rates, and yet be managed so conservatively as to prevent failure. Accordingly an act of 1821 had provided for the establishment of loan offices and the issue of certificates ranging in value from twelve and a half

<sup>1</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, March 12, 1836.

cents to ten dollars. The scheme apparently worked well for a few months, but suspicion as to its soundness arose when losses occurred from loans on insufficient security. Finally borrowers refused to make repayments for loans of the certificates on the ground that the act violated that section of the United States constitution which provided that no state could "emit bills of credit." A decision in the state supreme court supported the contention that the certificates were unconstitutional, though holding that borrowers were still under obligation to make repayment of the loans.<sup>2</sup> But the United States supreme court in the case of *Craig et al v. Missouri*<sup>3</sup> held not only that the certificates were unconstitutional, but that any one sued by the state on a note given in exchange for certificates could plead their unconstitutionality. This made the notes uncollectible. The loan office experiment, therefore, had also been a failure and a losing business to all except, as Governor Miller said, to the borrowers who were sheltered by the decision of the supreme court and to the speculators who purchased the paper at reduced prices.<sup>4</sup> For it is to be noted that the state eventually redeemed the outstanding certificates in full.

Another circumstance through which many people of the state were convinced that banks were superfluous, even if not detrimental, was the monopoly enjoyed by Missouri in the overland trade to Santa Fe, by which immense supplies of specie in Mexican coin and bullion were brought into the community. By 1828 the most of the silver in circulation, particularly in the western part of the state, was supplied by this trade, and thereafter from one to two hundred thousand dollars' worth of silver and gold were imported annually.<sup>5</sup> Since the Santa Fe trade was supplying Missouri with hard money, since it was considered throughout the west to be the chief function of banks to issue paper currency as an aid to the circulating medium, and since Missouri's experience with banks and bank paper had invariably been bad, why establish banks?

<sup>2</sup> *Manser et al. v. Missouri*.

<sup>3</sup> *Peters United States* 431.

<sup>4</sup> Governor Miller's biennial message to the legislature, November 16, 1830.

<sup>5</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 6, April 10, 1829; November 10, 1832; October 18, 1834.

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It is hard to say to what extent Thomas H. Benton's position in the United States senate toward the national bank and national currency problems was determined by Missouri's experience with similar problems. It is quite apparent, however, to one who studies the politics of the state during this period, that public opinion strongly supported President Jackson and Senator Benton in all their financial policies. Their great contest with the national bank had its counterpart in the state, beginning the year of Jackson's national bank veto and centering around the question as to whether a state bank ought to be incorporated. Occasionally the discussion of national policies would eclipse the local question, and then for a time the reverse would be true, but at all times the arguments for and against a state bank were largely influenced by national financial affairs.

The discussion was precipitated by the recommendation of Governor Miller in his biennial message of November 20, 1832, to establish a bank for the purpose of investing the various state funds. These funds, created by the enabling act and specially set apart by the constitution of 1820 for schools and internal improvements, amounted in 1832 to about \$150,000. Governor Miller thought that this should be earning interest so as to relieve the taxpayers to some extent. The safest way to invest the money, he declared, was for the state itself to go into the banking business.

The recommendation produced an immediate and warm discussion in the legislature and throughout the state. The contest was of a nonpolitical character. The *Missouri Intelligencer*, the ablest anti-Jackson paper in the state with the exception of the *Missouri Republican*, was strongly opposed to the bank, as was also the *Jeffersonian Republican*, the ablest pro-Jackson paper.

In the legislature the bank project gradually increased its number of friends. Governor Miller's argument for the establishment of a bank soon gave way to another, more closely connected with the national situation, to the effect that the United States bank was to be destroyed by President Jackson. This would result in the withdrawal from circulation of much of the medium of exchange and the consequent serious reduction of property values. To prevent the prostration and sacrifice of the business interests of the state, Missouri was urged to do

as most of the other states were doing — establish a state bank with which to provide a substitute for the national bank currency.<sup>6</sup>

To inquire fully into the situation, a select committee was appointed and a representative sent to St. Louis to feel out the attitude of the capitalists there. This committee made a long report favorable to a state bank in February, 1833. It was declared to be almost certain that the United States bank would not be rechartered, thus producing a considerable pressure in the money market. That would cause the issue of a spurious or doubtful currency in states remote from Missouri by incorporated companies of which but little could be known and over the actions of which Missouri could have no control nor at any time profit by their success. With these evils would come a train of shavers and money dealers who would profit by extending and enlarging the financial confusion. As to the use of hard money, the committee reported that it was impossible to reduce the circulating medium of any one state entirely to a specie currency, and to keep it for any length of time, when the currency of surrounding states was that of paper. To avert the derangement and pressure which was confidently expected shortly to be felt by the community, as well as to create a profit for the state funds, the committee reported a bill for the incorporation of a state bank.<sup>7</sup>

This bill was eventually rejected by the legislature. Probably one argument producing that result followed the decision of the legislators to distribute a part of the state funds among the counties for road building. But the chief argument was the opposition to banks in general. The opposition to the United States bank in particular was shown by an interesting and noteworthy provision in an act passed by this same legislature. The act was one authorizing the governor to repay a state loan contracted in 1829, and the provision was as follows: "Be it further enacted, That, hereafter, it shall not be the duty of the treasurer of this state to cause any money to be deposited by the different collectors in the Branch Bank of the United States at St. Louis; and it is hereby made the duty of said treasurer to

<sup>6</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, January 12, 1833.

<sup>7</sup> *Journal of the house of representatives of Missouri, 1832-1833*, p. 258 ff.



withdraw from said Branch Bank, all deposits heretofore made by the said treasurer."<sup>8</sup> Thus the Missouri legislature by legal enactment had removed the state deposits from the United States bank more than seven months before President Jackson informed his cabinet of his intention to take similar action in regard to the deposits of the United States government.

The state treasurer actually went a step further than the legislature. In a circular issued to the county collectors they were notified that he would not receive more than two-thirds of the revenue due from the several counties in notes of the United States bank or its branches. The balance was to be paid "in current money of the United States," (meaning thereby gold and silver coined by the United States mint).<sup>9</sup> These two actions led to the withdrawal within a few months of the branch bank from St. Louis.

After the legislature adjourned little was heard for several months about state banking, but in the autumn of 1833 agitation began for a special session to pass again upon the bank question. This revival of the issue apparently resulted from President Jackson's determination to remove the deposits from the United States bank. The pro-bank newspapers of the state thought that this would result in the destruction of the United States bank currency sooner than had been expected, that paper money was a necessity, and that it should be issued by an institution under the control of the state. Moreover, the panic of 1833 was causing considerable financial distress. In order to secure some response from the new Jacksonian state executive, public meetings were held, petitions to the governor were circulated, and finally denunciatory articles were published in the papers. The *Missouri Courier* of Palmyra, a strong pro-Jackson paper, sharply criticised the governor and referred to him as a tool of the United States bank for refusing the aid of a state bank to relieve the distress of the people.<sup>10</sup>

Governor Dunklin finally wrote for publication a long letter to William Blakey of Palmyra, carefully setting forth his views on

<sup>8</sup> *Laws of Missouri, 1832-1833*, p. 94.

<sup>9</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, October 5, 1833.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, November 9, 23, 30, December 7, 1833; February 1, 1834.

the need for a special session as well as on a state bank. He believed that no extraordinary occasion, in the meaning of the state constitution, had arisen. Since the last session, nothing of a financial character had occurred except the removal of the deposits of the general government from the United States bank. To argue that, in consequence of that action, state legislation was necessary was to argue that the removal of deposits was unwise. Even if a bank were now established and were made a deposit bank by the national government, it would not aid the circulation of a medium of exchange in the state, for no issue could be made with such deposits as security. It was the governor's conviction also that the people of the state were opposed to banks in any form, due to their previous disastrous experiments in banking, which he characterized as "legalized swindling." Bank issues also aided counterfeiters, the losses from whom almost invariably fell upon the poorer classes. He combatted the argument that a bank issuing notes could make money plentiful, pointing out that there must be specie back of the paper to make it good or it at once depreciated. Finally he referred to the difficulty of getting even the friends of a bank to agree upon the terms of a charter.<sup>11</sup>

This letter placed an immediate quietus upon all discussion of a special session. It also made the bank question one of the chief issues in the legislative elections of August, 1834. Ordinarily the announcements of candidates for office indicated a large amount of indecision, but after the election in most cases the members-elect understood their constituents' desires.<sup>12</sup>

When the new legislature met in November, 1834, it was found that there were three factions: a hard money faction, opposed to all banks; a national bank faction, opposed to a state bank; and the state bank faction. This meant, according to the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer*, that the people of the state would soon be without an adequate currency, "for it is idle to suppose," he declared, "there is *silver* enough in the state to supply even in a remote degree their demands—and as to *gold* (so much talked of by a certain class of politicians) where is the

<sup>11</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, February 8, 1834.

<sup>12</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, May 9, 1835.



solitary individual in the state who has seen a single eagle, half eagle, or quarter of the boasted new emission, which was to render paper unnecessary? We answer, no one."<sup>13</sup>

It was evident that the *Missouri Intelligencer*, which had always been opposed to the establishment of banks in Missouri, was beginning to veer around in favor of such corporations, in order, as its editor later explained, "to get a circulating medium."<sup>14</sup> Even the *Jeffersonian Republican*, consistently and radically opposed to banks, admitted that it might be a good policy to charter a bank to issue large notes for a while. It estimated that there was enough gold and silver for small transactions.<sup>15</sup> The same paper, the most influential at Jefferson City where the legislature was meeting, published an inspired article while the discussion was at its zenith, the argument of which was as follows: the withdrawal of the notes of the United States bank, soon to take place because of the extinction of that corporation, would deprive the state of three-fourths of its circulating medium. Specie, or paper issued by state banks, must be the substitute, and the former was scarce in the United States. Missouri was left to choose, therefore, between the paper of a bank under its own control and the doubtful and unstable currency of external banks, totally irresponsible to the state.<sup>16</sup>

A bill finally appeared in the legislature providing for the incorporation of a bank with a capital of one million dollars, of which one-half was to be subscribed by the state. Of the fifteen directors, nine were to be elected by the general assembly. The notes issued by the bank were to be receivable for all dues owed to the state and the private property of stockholders was to be liable for all the debts of the bank in proportion to the capital invested and owned by them. Eventually this bill passed the senate by a narrow majority, but it failed in the house.<sup>17</sup>

Within a few months after the legislature adjourned, it was proposed again that a special session should be called to pass on the question of a bank bill. The agitation this time did not

<sup>13</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, December 20, 1834.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, February 2, 1835.

<sup>15</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, January 17, 1835.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, February 7, 1835.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, January 24, March 7, 1835.

amount to much, however, for it was quickly pointed out that Governor Dunklin's letter to Mr. Blakey prior to the last election had made the bank proposition an issue in many counties, and therefore it was presumed that the legislature would never pass a bank bill until after another election. In the spring of 1836, however, it was proposed that the bank problem be settled at the August elections by a special ballot, allowing the electors the alternatives of voting for a bank with the usual privileges (meaning the "old-styled, unregulated, unsupervised" bank), for a bank with the individual stockholders liable for the debts of the bank, or against all banks issuing paper money.<sup>18</sup> The editor of the *Missouri Republican* objected to this plan, declaring that specie money had failed; he thought that the members of the legislature should resign at once, that new elections should be held with the one issue before the people, and that the new legislature should be summoned immediately to pass upon the bank question.<sup>19</sup> The *Jeffersonian Republican* denied that specie money had failed; it asserted, on the other hand, that credit currency had failed, pointed to Missouri's experience to prove it, and declared that a special election in the spring of the year would be unfair to the great body of farmers throughout the state. If the poll were taken at the August election and the voters decided for a bank, the *Jeffersonian* would be resigned to their decision, but confidence was expressed that the farmers of the state would oppose the bank. The editor was certain that nothing worse than the establishment of a bank could befall the farmers, who already could obtain gold and silver for all they had to sell and who realized that a depreciated paper money would be of no more use than tobacco leaves in a land office.<sup>20</sup>

Neither plan of laying the problem before the voters was worked out, and the newspaper discussion drifted to the other phases of the constitutional, political, and economic questions involved. Generally speaking, this discussion was theoretical, badly warped by politics, and sadly deficient in an understanding of public finance. Constant reference to the earlier banking failures in the state was made. The clamor for a bank, its opponents

<sup>18</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, March 12, 1836.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, April 9, 1836.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, May 7, 1836.



charged, came from the St. Louis merchants, the remainder of the state, judging by the last two general assemblies, being against the proposition. The chief points involved in the newspaper war were the comparative advantages of hard money and paper money, the amount of control which a state could exercise independently of surrounding states over its circulating medium, and, granted that paper money was a necessity, the question as to whether it would be preferable to have it issued within or without the state. The proponents urged the desirability of a paper currency less depreciated than that coming into the community from distant states. They were answered that eastern banks issued sounder paper money than could be issued in Missouri. For example, the New York banks issued a smaller percentage of notes as compared with their capital, and the notes were secured from loss by the banking reserves. Among the eastern banks it was more profitable to deal in bills of exchange than in note issue, while among the western banks the reverse was true. This was because eastern bills were above par in the west, while the western bills were below par in the east, and because money was generally scarce in the west and more in demand and hence note issue was profitable, and hence also it was overdone. It was asserted that New York paper was better than any ever issued in Missouri, and better than that being issued in Illinois. "And we lay it down as a truth not to be contradicted," said the *Jeffersonian Republican*, "that the injury of a depreciated currency falls on the country that issues it. If the community is determined to have a depreciated currency, it is better that it be issued abroad than at home."<sup>21</sup>

Meanwhile the announcements of candidates for the state election in August, 1836, began to appear. That of L. W. Boggs, democratic candidate for governor, was the most significant so far as the bank question was concerned. He declared himself in favor of a well-restricted and wisely-organized specie-paying bank, issuing no note under twenty dollars, in order to aid the specie circulation. He advocated state control in proportion to the amount of its stock, the profit accruing to the state to be used to reduce taxation. "The situation of our state," he de-

<sup>21</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, April 23, May 14, 1836.

clared, "is a peculiar one. Missouri is the only state in the Union that has not one or more banks. We must either depend upon a circulating medium composed of the notes of the Banks of other states, or establish one of our own; otherwise we shall have all the evils of Banking without any of its advantages." This announcement was lauded by the *Missouri Argus*, a liberal democratic paper of St. Louis, except that it thought that bills of smaller denomination than twenty dollars should be issued.<sup>22</sup>

During the canvass the subject of a state bank was the issue of most importance. Both parties were divided. The whigs all desired a national bank, but one faction had concluded that a national bank could not be secured and that state banks were better than no banks at all. The other faction believed that the democratic party had determined to destroy the United States bank in order to aid state banking, to which it was therefore bitterly opposed. This latter faction of whigs was quietly circulating among the St. Louis merchants a petition addressed to the United States bank to reestablish the branch in St. Louis. The democrats were all opposed to a national bank, but were divided as to the expediency of a state bank. All the democratic papers of the state, except the *Jeffersonian Republican*, had come to the conclusion (with some reservations) that a wisely-organized bank should be incorporated. That paper expressed its opinions succinctly when it declared that its first object was to have no paper money, but if there *must* be paper money let it be issued under the responsibility of the state, and if there must be individual stockholders let them be separately and jointly bound for the redemption of all notes issued.<sup>23</sup>

After the election, it was apparent that the bank party had carried the day and that if the various bank advocates could work together an institution would be established. In the meantime, President Jackson issued the specie circular. Coincident with its publication in Missouri a circular from the state treasurer announced that he would accept in the future only "lawful money of the United States." Among the anti-bank people these two circulars only confirmed the dislike felt toward any paper money system.

<sup>22</sup> *Missouri Argus*, May 20, 1836.

<sup>23</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, August 27, 1836; *Missouri Argus*, September 27, 1836.



When the assembly met in November, 1836, the bank question was the one engrossing topic. Every phase of the question was discussed by the legislators as well as by the newspapers. In answer to the petition from the St. Louis merchants, the United States bank, chartered now by the state of Pennsylvania, had reopened a branch in that city, and this fact was used to excite opposition to a state bank.<sup>24</sup> The indignation of the legislators was turned against the agencies of outside banks, however, and a bill was passed providing for the expulsion of the branch United States bank immediately and unconditionally, and for that of the agency of the Commercial bank of Cincinnati after the following June first. The latter was the depository in Missouri for the national government, and to expel it at once would have led to the removal of the government money to an adjoining state.

As the session advanced the bank project grew in popularity, and before adjournment an act of incorporation was passed and approved by the governor, thus ending the five-year contest. On the whole the provisions of the charter were remarkably well drawn up. The bank was to have a capital stock of five million dollars, one-half of which was reserved for the state. The control was vested in a president and twelve directors, seven of whom, including the president, were to be elected biennially by the legislature. The bank was empowered to begin business June 1, the time of the expulsion of the Commercial agency, the debt of which in Missouri it was authorized to purchase and manage. The shares were to be subscribed in gold and silver, and the bank was forbidden to issue notes to exceed one hundred per cent above the amount of the capital stock paid in. The suspension of specie payments was forbidden under penalty of the annulment of the charter. In lieu of all taxation on the bank the corporation was to pay the state a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent annually on all the private stock subscribed. The issuing of bills of a smaller denomination than ten dollars was forbidden. The notes of the bank were to be receivable for all debts due to the state, while on the other hand the state was to use the bank and its branches as places of deposit. The bank

<sup>24</sup> *Missouri Argus*, November 4, 1836.

was also empowered to open negotiations with the federal government anticipatory to appointment as its deposit bank in the state.<sup>25</sup>

When news was circulated of this action of the legislature, considerable disappointment was expressed by the "no-bank" faction of the democratic party. As was natural also, fault was found with the terms of the charter. The editor of the *Jeffersonian Republican* declared himself as unalterably opposed to all banking institutions as he had ever been, but piously added that he hoped *this* bank might prove a public blessing. Newspaper contributors from the hard-money faction maintained that the charter violated both the national and the state constitutions.<sup>26</sup>

The two features most criticised, however, were those relating to the denominations of the notes to be issued and to the omission of a provision making the individual stockholders liable in their private property for the debts of the bank. To reassure the public on these points, the directors, soon after their organization, let it be known that they had unanimously resolved to emit no bill under twenty dollars and to emit no more bills than could be redeemed in specie.

The bank was opened for business in a small way early in May, 1837, and by proclamation of the governor was authorized to commence issues and discounts on its own paper after July 28.<sup>27</sup> Despite the panic of that year, the operations of the bank were highly successful. In August it became the deposit bank in Missouri for the United States government and in September its notes were commanding a premium of seven and a half per cent over the notes of all other western banks.<sup>28</sup> It was a specie-paying bank from the first, and continued to be despite the efforts of the whigs in 1839 to destroy it by presenting a mass of depreciated paper from the banks of surrounding states, paper which the bank refused to honor. A run on the bank, organized for political purposes, followed, but the state govern-

<sup>25</sup> *Laws of Missouri*, 1836-1837, p. 11.

<sup>26</sup> *Jeffersonian Republican*, January 21, March 4, 1837.

<sup>27</sup> *Missouri Argus*, May 3, August 1, 1837.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, September 8, 1837.



ment and the Santa Fe traders came to its aid and it emerged from the contest stronger than ever. For the next twenty years it was a powerful institution, conservatively managed, and during this ante-bellum period of state banking was at all times an honor to the state.

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## THE JESUIT IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The story of the Jesuit in the Mississippi valley is cut by the course of events into two chapters, between which there is a conspicuously blank page. Roughly speaking, each chapter covers a century (104 and 96 years); the blank page accounts for 59 years. The first chapter comprises the period from the coming of Father Rene Menard into this valley in 1660, until in 1764 a decadent monarchy broke up the missions and carried the missionaries as captives away from their flocks. During a few years of the succeeding period of captivity a solitary, decrepit old man, a last lingering leaf after the blasts of autumn, Father Sebastian Meurin, ministered here in the vicinity of St. Louis to the aborigines and the trappers. Finally in 1823 — ninety-six years ago — a new apostolate of twelve Jesuits (DeSmet among them) came over the Alleghanies to reestablish the work of their predecessors under happier auspices.

This paper will say a word to awaken your memory of the Jesuits of that olden time, which might be called the French régime; and then another word to invite you into the very lives of the men of our own day, the American Jesuits, that you may see and know the spirit which is the Jesuit. If in the first century you have seen the workmanship of the tool, you may today see how the tool is fashioned to produce its work. An interpretation is placed before you such that the historian who reads the Jesuit in its light may be able almost certainly to write true history.

First, however, it will be well to dispose of the intervening blank page. It is not without its meaning. John Bach McMaster, describing the northern section of this valley just at the period when no Jesuit had set foot upon its soil for a decade of years, says that there "Indians, Jesuits, and buffalo roamed at will." He appends a lengthy footnote of evidence that the buffalo had not yet vanished. One is tempted to be vexed that he should care more about the beast than the men, but beneath



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Columbia, Mo. 65201

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
Department of Finance

Telephone  
314 449-9251

February 25, 1970

Eric P. Newman, Numismatic  
Education Society  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman,

Just a line to say that up until now I had not realized that Building and Loan Associations had issued negotiable certificates of deposit which had circulated as money. Though I know Boatmen's and other early banks in Missouri had issued low denomination C.D.'s.

Enclosed is a copy of the Farmers and Mechanics B&L Association negotiated C.D. Thought this just might be of interest to you.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lewis E. Davids".

Lewis E. Davids  
Hill Professor of Bank Management

LED/cg



*a brief history*

## Savings and loan associations

by Louis C. Kleber

*For millions of Americans, the reality of home ownership has been made possible through participation in savings and loan associations. S&Ls, now only 138 years old, will enter the 70s with assets in the neighborhood of \$160 billion and a most colorful past. What follows is a brief history of these venerable institutions.*

*Louis C. Kleber is a consultant in PMM&Co.'s Los Angeles employee benefits group. Before joining the firm, Kleber was a Service Supervisor with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, spent nine years in London with the American Chamber of Commerce, and worked for United States Lines, mainly as a delegate to the Atlantic Conference. A prolific writer, Kleber contributes frequently to History Today, the monthly magazine of The Financial Times of London.*

Monday evening, April 11, 1831, was of no particular significance to the citizens of Frankford, Pennsylvania. The little community on the banks of Frankford Creek was hardly the place for big events, nor was it the place for men of consequence to gather. Even the stagecoach to Philadelphia carried a guard as protection against highwaymen. Yet, an event of great importance did take place, and the central figure was an obscure combmaker named Comly Rich, who also served as lamplighter for Frankford.

That April 11th evening he and other members of America's first savings and loan association had gathered to make their bids in secret ballot to see who would get the first loan for a home. Comly Rich offered a premium of \$10, higher than that of any of his colleagues. As a result, he received the first loan from the Oxford Provident Building Association. It was for a tiny structure on Orchard Street with a living area under 500 square feet—two rooms of 11 x 14 feet, one above the other, and a smaller room on top. The house cost \$375. At best, the home could be described as modest, but it was home. For Comly Rich the excitement must have been great as he hurried to break the news to his wife, Charlotte, and their three little children.

The Oxford Provident's Constitution required borrowers to place title papers to the property in the hands of the Association's trustees. Now it was up to Comly Rich to make his payments, but America's first loan recipient proved to be a bad risk. He was fined \$.25 in May 1831 for failure to pay on time and frequently thereafter, until the house was acquired by Robert K. Duffield in July 1836.

That episode in Frankford represented the very essence of the savings and loan movement—cooperative effort. Without it a man of Comly Rich's means would have had little more than a hope to acquire his own home.

The origins of savings and loan associations lie in England, and these were an outgrowth of the "friendly societies." Described by one writer as "noble institutions of self-help," the friendly societies did not receive aid from the government or the rich. The poor people made weekly contributions to the society in order to provide for benefits in case of illness, for funerals and for other cases of critical need. By the late 1700's they were firmly established; the cooperative idea had proven itself.

If mutual thrift could provide financial help to meet such contingencies as funeral expenses, then why not homes? There was a pressing need for the ordinary man to find a way to regain some of the independence that he enjoyed prior to the encroachment of the Industrial Revolution. The man in a factory, working prohibitive hours by today's standards and earning a minimal wage, could hardly be expected to build his own home or finance one out of his own resources. The solution came with the establishment of England's first building society in 1781.

It is not surprising that Englishmen who emigrated to America brought the building and loan society idea with them. Indeed, three of the founders of the Oxford Provident Building Association were Englishmen. Samuel Pilling, Jeremiah Horrocks and Dr. Henry Taylor played



key roles in the Association's organization. One man, however, must stand out as the workhorse and the link of continuity that made the Association really function. His name was Isaac Shallcross. To his dual occupation of teacher and surveyor, he added the task of secretary of the Association. Shallcross' many responsibilities even included a careful check of currency to be certain the Association was protected from counterfeiters. He probably told his wife, Deborah, that it was only temporary, but Shallcross would spend more than 30 years as a savings and loan association secretary. To begin his career he was paid \$15 a year, and for this he was subject to a fine of \$.50 for failing to attend a meeting unless personal or family illness prevented his presence. Even so, he was obligated to send his books to the meeting or be fined \$1.00 without any provision for excuses. By the time he finished his career, Shallcross was receiving \$75 a year. That makes his average annual increase approximately \$2.00. Shallcross was obviously a dedicated man. In many respects he could be called the father of America's savings and loan associations.

Shallcross and his colleagues began the movement at a propitious time. The United States was beginning to gather industrial as well as agricultural strength and the population was about 13,000,000. Although there was an unquenchable vitality in the nation, the second United States Bank provided less than satisfactory financial stability or economic impetus. State banks even issued their own currency during this period. Loans were made, but these were for commercial ventures and business—certainly not for men like Comly Rich to acquire a home. However, the need was there and the 37 members of the Oxford Provident Building Society opened the door to an enterprise that would become, in hardly more than a century, a pillar of the American economy and a symbol of home ownership.

As for the Oxford Provident, its own life would end just ten years after the founding date, for it was a "terminating" association by choice. But the movement was launched, and the Frankford experiment came to the attention of other people. After visiting Frankford in 1836, a group from Brooklyn formed the Brooklyn Building and Mutual Fund Loan Association, America's second. The Mutual Building Association of Germantown, Pennsylvania was another early association, unique and certainly ahead of its time in some respects. Organized in 1848, one of its founders was John Button, a dynamic opponent of slavery. His efforts were largely responsible for the tag of "Abolitionist Association," for both Negroes and whites could hold shares.

The savings and loan movement spread rapidly to the west—California in 1865 and Texas in 1866. The last of the Continental States, Oklahoma, entered the field in 1890.

San Francisco provides an example of how the idea became reality in new areas. The California Building and Loan Society was the first in the state. Incorporated on February 9, 1865, it began in May 1861 with only \$1,000 capital as a type of savings bank. But Thomas Mooney, a director of the Society, nurtured a wider concept as the

organization grew. He envisioned the organization as one that could provide the capital for an ordinary man to own his own home. Mooney attained his objective, and in 1867 "The Pacific Review" of San Francisco reported that his system would be of "immense future benefit to those who are here and those who shall come after us. His public service in this connection will well deserve from the historians of California favorable recollection."

From 1831 to the 1890's there were four types of savings and loan associations, each representing a constructive step forward.

#### **Terminating plan**

This was the earliest type of association and its operation was the essence of simplicity. The Oxford Provident Building Association was established on this basis.

In their original form, these voluntary associations were unincorporated, without supervision by government. Despite this almost "carte blanche" situation, they quickly gained the public's trust.

Under the terminating plan a group of people would establish a constitution and by-laws. Each member would then be obligated to pay a fixed amount to the association at regular intervals over a specified length of time. It was a "forced" savings scheme and there were fines for failure to remit. Once enough money had been accumulated in the fund, members held a drawing or perhaps bid with a premium (as Comly Rich did) to see who would get the loan.

As savings and loan associations grew in number, a wide variety of practices developed. A bidder might, for example, bid \$200 on an \$800 loan. In this case both his note and the mortgage would be for \$800, while he actually received only \$600. Interest might be charged on the entire \$800 or not at all. Of course, he was still obligated to pay his regular sum into the association just like the other members.

Once each member had received his loan, the association terminated its existence, hence the name.

#### **Serial plan**

This type of plan was very popular. It came into operation in the 1850's and differed sharply from the terminating plan in that more than one series of stock was issued as new members subscribed. In effect, this meant that there were often several "terminating" groups under one serial plan. It also meant that the groups could be self-perpetuating.

As in the case of terminating associations, there was an emphasis on regular payments. Fines, forfeitures and other penalties were used to preclude a frivolous approach to membership. Persons who defaulted in their payments often lost their right to participate in earnings or even forfeited part of the principal paid into the association.

Another feature of serial plans was the practice of charging interest. As a result, subscribers would choose between use of their savings to build a home or to earn interest. Many associations earned very substantial sums by offering money to the highest bidder. Some savers



eventually earned more than 20% per annum on their money. This high return was supported by the fines and other penalties assessed against defaulters.

Many states' first experience in the field was with the serial plan. In fact, that system remained dominant in a number of states until well into the twentieth century, although by the 1880's permanent plans were coming into prominence.

#### **Permanent plan**

Credit for the first American permanent plan must go to Charleston, South Carolina where, even before the Civil War, the fundamental concept was implemented by a Methodist minister, the Reverend S. K. Cox. Known as the "South Carolina Plan," it did not spread to other states.

While the terminating and serial plans required borrowers to subscribe for association shares equal to the loan's face amount, the permanent plan dispensed with that practice. Shares could be issued at any time and each savings account became a separate entity. Dividends from net earnings were paid to each person proportionate to his own balance. Reserves were also established to guard against losses.

Although home purchase was the primary purpose in making loans, associations would often offer the money to the highest bidder. The successful party frequently had to pay both interest and a premium.

A popular innovation in the permanent plan concept originated with Judge A. A. Winters and the Mutual Home and Savings Association of Dayton, Ohio. Paid-up stock was introduced and withdrawals were permitted without the excessive penalties so common in the past. Premium charges for loans were also abolished as well as enforced savings. Plans with these and certain other features gained great acceptance and became known as "Dayton Plans."

#### **Permanent capital plan**

This was another variation in savings and loan operations. Developed in the 1890's, it gained prominence in California, Kansas, Ohio and Oregon. These associations issued non-withdrawable stock that was subscribed and paid for by the founders. It brought a new permanence, stability and management responsibility to savings and loan.

The growth of savings and loan associations in the latter 19th century was phenomenal. By 1893 there were 5,598 local associations supported by 1,348,345 shareholders. Operating as local institutions, they provided nearby communities with the answer to one of man's most fundamental needs—his home.

Into this healthy atmosphere, there came in 1887 a spectre which struck at the very life of the savings and loan associations. It began with the organization of the National Building, Loan and Protective Union in Minnesota. This was the first of the "nationals." Their meteoric rise, coupled with unscrupulous business practice, so damaged the good name of local savings and loan associations, that the ill will and distrust created by the nationals

lingered into the 1930's. Further aggravating the distrust were the names that the nationals managed to connect with their frequently fraudulent business. Many prominent people were simply "taken in" by the nationals, including a vice-president of the United States.

They moved into a field which was largely free of close governmental supervision and regulation. The victim was a trusting public, which based its faith on the reputation of the local associations. The scheme worked along these lines: The basic objective was, in the vast majority of cases, maximum profit for the organizers with little or no consideration for anyone else. The National Building, Loan and Protective Union, for example, issued \$100 par shares and charged \$.85 a month dues. Of this amount, \$.60 went to the loan fund, \$.15 to insurance and \$.10 to "expenses." The last item represented one of the most dubious facets of national association operations. To cite one case, the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis allocated 6% for annual "expenses" while the average local savings and loan association operated on ½ to 1%.

The nationals had no capital and no reserve. Their stock was sold on a membership fee or commission basis by agents who swarmed across the nation in search of quick money by making big promises. The lure was a high yield for the investor's money. This could come about only if the member kept up all payments until the "guaranteed" maturity date. It was true that he could receive a large return, but the pitfalls and dangers along the way were formidable. There was no surrender or withdrawal value prior to the maturity date. He could thus lose everything. Fines, forfeitures and penalties were usually unreasonable. Through these techniques the nationals pursued a "tontine" operation to produce a high return for those who were lucky enough to stay for the course.

The nationals placed money in risky ventures and far too often there was little or no searching investment analysis. Their fall was inevitable and the local savings and loan associations saw the dangers. Aside from the fact that money which might be invested with the locals was being diverted to the nationals, it was obvious that the public would put them all in the same boat when the crash came. The locals rose to the attack and virtual warfare broke out between the two.

Among other things, locals objected to the nationals' advertising. For example, the Railways Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis claimed investment with them was:

"Better than Government Bonds"

"Better than a Savings Bank"

"Better than an Insurance Policy"

"Better than Local Building & Loan Association Stock"

The last item was a particularly painful barb for the locals. Their efforts to reveal the true nature of the nationals' operation and disassociate themselves reached into every available channel of communication. The exchanges between the two ran from acid or patronizing comment to logic and rational argument. A leading local association publication attacked the nationals' expense





*The Farmers and Mechanics Building and Loan Association of Columbia, S.C., issued its own currency in 1873. Congress later halted this practice by levying a 10% tax on all state bank and building and loan money.*

fund as an arrangement to “suck the life blood” out of the association and further described it as “diabolical.”

The nationals claimed the locals couldn’t stand real competition and asked: “And if the nationals should in time absorb the locals, who would be the sufferer? Would not borrower and investor alike gain by the wider market for their investments?”

Locals began an earnest drive for much-needed legislation to control the nationals. Many states initiated bonding and deposit requirements. One state investigative agency described the nationals as seeming to “deprive their patrons of the very objects for which building and loan associations are organized.”

In their ten-year span the nationals took in \$250,000,000 and loaned \$150,000,000. It must have appeared to many that they were here to stay. Then in 1897 the largest national of all crashed, the Southern Building and Loan Association of Knoxville, Tennessee, with \$5,000,000 in assets. Helped on by the depression of 1893-97, the other nationals collapsed in rapid succession. Extravagant expenses and unsound investment practices left them in no position to withstand economic pressure.

For the locals, the greatest blow lay in the damage to their reputation. To many people, the locals and nationals were “in the same business together.” Although a considerable number of locals failed, they came out of the ordeal in remarkably good shape. The secretary of the United States League was even able to report an increase in investments for the year 1897-98.

A landmark in the evolution of the American savings and loan movement was the founding of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations in 1892. Later on it became the United States Savings and Loan League. Aside from its role in leading the fight against the nationals, the League brought cohesion, stability and a feeling of national purpose to the locals. The first meeting was at Chicago’s Grand Pacific Hotel in April 1893. It was sparked by the dynamic personality of Judge Seymour Dexter. He felt that a national slogan was essential for public identification with savings and loan. The convention adopted “The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberties.” Dexter had his motto, but this was not enough: He realized the great value of graphic presentation—something visual for people to associate with words, something to motivate their desires. Dexter wanted a picture of the typical American Home, and he finally settled on what can only be described as the average man’s dream. It contained every superficial element of family contentment. At the same meeting, William Fries of Chicago spoke about “The benefits of auditors and how to audit the accounts of Building and Loan Associations.”

Some of the ads of the period reflected a combination of America’s fervent patriotism and independence coupled with a Benjamin Franklin-like appeal for thrift. Part of one reads:

“FOURTH OF JULY! INDEPENDENCE DAY!  
Young man and woman, stop and reflect! The money you fritter away uselessly will make you in-



dependent. Today sign the magna carta of your independence, and, like your forefathers, in about eight years you will, in a great degree, be independent by saving only thirty-three cents each day. In that time you will realize \$2,000 or have a home and be independent of the landlord.

The savings and loan movement was more than twenty years old before the first book was written on the subject. On January 8, 1852 Walker and Cox of Charleston, South Carolina published *Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Associations: Their History, Principles and Plan of Operation*. The author was the same Reverend Cox who established the "South Carolina Plan." He is believed to have been killed later while serving the Confederacy.

An early and highly regarded textbook on savings and loan was written by Edmund Wrigley. Published in 1869, it carried an impressively long title: *The Workingman's Way to Wealth. A Practical Treatise on Building Associations, What They Are and How to Use Them*. Wrigley's work provides an interesting comment on the salaries of the time. He noted that the lowest was \$20 a year while the highest was \$600. It was no field for employees with get-rich-quick ideas.

In the period from 1890 to 1930, savings and loan associations more than quadrupled their assets to reach the then phenomenal figure of \$8 billion. The same period witnessed the beginning of highly relevant Federal legislation. The Wilson Tariff Act of 1894 was aimed at taxing corporation net income, but of great importance to the savings and loan associations was a provision reading: "Nothing herein contained shall apply to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders." Subsequent legislation upheld this approach.

During World War I, savings and loan associations as well as banks and trust companies were eligible for loans from the War Finance Corporation. In turn, the associations were instrumental in giving thrust to the Government's Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps effort. This also provided the associations with interest on their funds.

With peace, the United States entered its famous decade of never-ending prosperity, dizzy speculation and a severe housing shortage. In 1919 Building and Loan Commissioner George S. Walker reported on legislation pending before Congress that would establish a Federal Building Loan Board and Regional Building Loan Banks to "...aid the building and loan associations that become subscribers and members in securing additional funds, at a low rate of interest, with which to make loans for the construction of new homes, and thereby aid in relieving the housing congestion so acute in many localities." Action on this idea, however, did not come until 1932 when the Federal Home Loan Bank System was established by Congress.

Even without a massive Federal program, the 1920's saw a tremendous increase in savings and loan-financed homes. The housing pressures were enormous. In 1921 alone, more than 800,000 immigrants entered the United States and more than half of the American population

lived in urban areas. The housing boom also did much to end the day of part-time administrators and further the acquisition of full-time professional and clerical staff by savings and loan institutions. Their record of integrity and service is an enviable one and very few lapses are recorded. One interesting case concerns the Utah State Building and Loan Association, which failed on October 31, 1920. The collapse was due to the quite incredible behavior of its secretary. He was gradually becoming unbalanced, but not enough to arouse the suspicion of his colleagues. He managed to mix deposits, withdrawals, names and other records into such a state of chaos that no one could untangle them.

In 1920, 247,000 non-farm housing units were started. By 1922 housing starts reached 716,000 and by 1926 the figure stood at just under 1,000,000. In only seven years the number of savings and loan associations increased by approximately 50%. Speculation was rife in real estate as well as stocks. October 1929 arrived, and with this fateful month America toppled from its peak of prosperity. All of the "roar" went out of the twenties.

A very substantial amount of savings and loan association cash was in commercial banks. As these failed—more than 9,000 from 1930 to 1933—the associations either lost this vital money or found it "frozen." People could not make payments, unemployment escalated and the dramatic and sad story of the Depression unfolded.

Despite the disastrous enormity of the Depression, savings and loan associations came through with remarkable durability. The percentage of failures was very low in comparison to many other financial institutions. It is also significant that, whereas home values declined approximately 40%, many other investments were either lost in their entirety or declined by a much greater percentage—ample proof that purchase of a home remains a solid financial venture for American families.

As for the Depression, there can be no doubt that public fear played a great part in deepening the initial financial collapse. Investors were preoccupied with getting their money out of anything which they held suspect. In the early thirties that included just about everything. Another key factor was the lack of Federal assistance as a bulwark against the crisis conditions which rapidly developed between 1929-32.

In 1930 savings and loan associations had over 2,000,000 loans out on the "share accumulation plan" or "sinking fund mortgage." Under this system the borrower subscribed for shares equal to the face amount of his loan. As payments were made, the amount that did not go toward interest was paid into the shares. Earnings were credited to those shares but interest was paid throughout the entire loan period on the full amount originally borrowed. The loan was cancelled when the shares plus earnings equalled the face value of the loan. An acute problem resulted as associations cut the rate of earnings to savers—as low as 1% in some cases. Under these circumstances the borrower could not pay off the loan within the time originally planned.

In January 1932 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided \$500 million in government funds to





*The 1906 San Francisco earthquake destroyed more than 50% of the city's S&L records. Most were back in business in only five months.*

stimulate business. Then on July 16, 1932, Congress passed the Federal Home Loan Bank Act. Six days later President Hoover signed this absolutely vital piece of legislation. Under the Act, member savings and loan associations could go to regional Federal Home Loan Banks which provided funds to supplement those available from investors and savers.

In April 1933, the Home Owners Loan Corporation was established. Help was desperately needed, for by mid-1933 almost 1,000 homes a day were being foreclosed. The mortgage refinancing operation of this organization ultimately involved over 1,000,000 homes and \$2,750,000,000. In those days only a miracle could have been called a panacea and the HOLC was no cure-all. However, it was vital in halting the frightening flow of foreclosures.

Up to this time the natural independence and self-reliance of Americans had made us a nation which abhorred anything more than minimal governmental interference in business. The Depression stilled many of those voices that would normally have spoken in bitter opposition to government involvement.

Leaders of the United States Savings and Loan League were instrumental in shaping and amending much of the legislation in the 1930's. It was fortunate that their counsel was heeded by different agencies. For example, they secured an amendment affecting the HOLC, which pre-

cluded wholesale and arbitrary switching of loans to the HOLC from private lending institutions.

The League was also keenly aware of the need for adequate communications. It was absolutely essential that concerned parties and the general public understand all relevant facets of the HOLC. A concise and highly informative release was prepared for the widest possible dissemination.

One of the developments stemming from the HOLC was the option for state chartered savings and loan associations to switch to Federal charters. This could be done only if they were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and approval was secured from the FHLB Board in Washington. Section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act provided that these "Federal Savings and Loan Associations" could be incorporated by the Board only if "the community to be served is insufficiently served by the local thrift and home financing institutions." After a period of adjustment, Federals and mutuals existed in harmony with each other.

The nation had yet to turn the corner to true prosperity, but a glimmer of vitality and confidence was returning. Much of the confidence was generated by enlightened legislation, such as Title IV of the National Housing Act of June 1934. This created the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and provided for insurance of accounts up to \$5,000.





*The Comly Rich house in Frankford, Pa. became the first American home financed by an S&L loan on April 11, 1831.*

During the thirties, associations adopted the "Direct Reduction Plan" of making loans. Under this system the principal portion of the monthly payment reduced the balance of the loan.

In the late 1930's the United States League initiated institutional advertising throughout the United States. It stressed the "local" aspect in promoting the financing of houses by savings and loan associations. The campaign was well planned and aggressively supported. Its theme: "When you support your local savings or building and loan association—you help local business."

The growth of the savings and loan movement since World War II calls for superlatives. America's savings and loan associations had assets of just over \$8.7 billion when the war ended in 1945. By 1955 the figure was approaching \$38 billion, and today's total assets have reached the monumental region of \$160 billion!

The course of post-war events was of major concern to the United States League. As early as 1943 the League's President appointed a committee to study known and expected problems. A plan was initiated in 1944. Emphasis was placed on the search for a better mortgage plan and a new flexibility in the approach to savings and loan operations. New factors such as the Veterans Administration guarantee of home loans for ex-servicemen called for maximum cooperation between the Federal Government and local associations.

Early skepticism about VA loans in many association circles gave way to wholehearted participation. In 1946 an association spokesman stated: "We believe that it is good business; we believe that every savings and loan association in the country must enter the program."

A universal desire to relieve the acute post-war housing shortage presented many opportunities for new thinking, improvisation and experiment. There were some fiascos. An outstanding example was the government's maintenance of price controls and building material priorities in an effort to provide low-cost housing on a crash program basis. \$600 million in subsidies was made available to building material suppliers and those dealing in prefabricated homes. The net result was a massive production of inferior and inadequate housing. However, in December 1946, the controls were relaxed and a prosperous American economy surged into an unprecedented era of free enterprise expansion. Government legislation was generally enlightened from 1947 on and Federal Housing Administration and VA loans were liberalized in consecutive Congressional acts.

Although there have been "easy" and "tight" money periods, the American home building boom has continued on a foundation of thrift in savings to supply capital for homes. This has undeniably contributed much to our social and economic progress.

It would be both limiting and unfair if this article did not comment on the great strides made in other areas of the world where the savings and loan movement has generated new vistas and exciting prospects for home building—particularly in newly emergent nations and economies such as those in Africa, South America and Asia.

Recently, delegates from more than 20 nations met in Sydney, Australia for the 11th Congress of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations. Delegates were challenged to "make cities for men rather than fit men into inadequate cities."

The Philippine Islands has been host to an international savings and loan workshop; the Inter-American Savings and Loan Union, founded in 1964, promotes the movement in South America and in Africa there is a keen awareness of the growing need for homes as people gravitate to new population centers in the wake of industrialization and diversified economic progress. In these and other areas of the world, the savings and loan concept of cooperative effort continues to gain momentum. The United States League plays a dynamic part in giving impetus to that development—one which is devoted to construction and not constrained by national borders.

We must remind ourselves to look back to a little town in Pennsylvania—winter in 1831—37 men with an idea—Isaac Shallcross earning \$15 a year—a tiny house on Orchard Street—Comly Rich and a loan of \$375—all of it just 138 years ago. How incredulous these men would be to see today what they started not that many yesterdays ago. Surely, their reactions would include pride, for the savings and loan movement has evolved with the American nation to greatness. ■





GOLDEN AGE APARTMENT

NOW RENTING

POST-VIETNAM  
CONSTRUCTION  
COMPANY INC.  
CONSUMER DATA  
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HOUSING...



Mother bank 110/48 STL bank, 450,050 circ out of 1,514,470 delin

With a view to a more thorough investigation of the condition of the several branches, interrogatories were addressed to the President of each Bank, copies of which, together with the respective answers thereof, are hereto annexed, under their appropriate heads, and made a part to this report.

The following exhibits of the several Branches are respectfully referred to:

**SPRINGFIELD BRANCH.** \$157,540

Exhibit A (1) shews the state of this Branch on the 24th October 1848.

Exhibit B (1) is the answer to the interrogatories addressed to the Bank and the several exhibits therein referred to.

Exhibit C (1) is a copy of the expense account of this Branch for the last two years.

**JACKSON BRANCH.** \$195,300

Exhibit A (1) is a statement of the state of this Branch on 2nd day of November, 1848.

Exhibit B (2) contains answers to interrogatories submitted to the President of this Branch.

**PALMYRA BRANCH.** \$200,600

Exhibit A (3) is referred to for a statement of the state of the Bank, November 13th, 1848.

Exhibit B (3) contains the answers to interrogatories addressed to the Bank.

Exhibit C (3,) copy of expense account.

**FAYETTE BRANCH.** \$232,030

Exhibit A (4) will furnish a statement of the state of this Branch, 16th November, 1848.

Exhibit B (4) contains answers to interrogatories propounded to the Bank.

**LEXINGTON BRANCH.** \$239,940

Reference is respectfully made to Exhibit A (5) for a statement of the condition of this Branch 21st November, 1848.

Exhibit B (5,) copy of expense account for the last two years.

Exhibit C (5) contains answers to interrogatories addressed to the President of this Branch.

Exhibits referred to will shew the average annual net profits of the mother Bank and the several branches for the period indicated in the



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**STATEMENT** Showing the Amount of Circulation Delivered to the Banks and Denomination of the Notes.

## APPENDIX.

BANKS.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five Hundreds.	Total.
Bank of the State of Missouri.....	\$92,000	\$19,960	\$160,000	\$420,000	\$599,600	.....	\$1,381,560
Branch of same at Fayette.....	22,000	47,920	90,720	36,000	.....	.....	219,320
" " Palmyra.....	6,000	23,920	26,640	66,000	.....	.....	106,560
" " Springfield.....	6,000	63,920	26,640	50,000	.....	.....	146,560
" " Cape Girardeau.....	8,000	91,960	126,600	60,000	.....	.....	290,560
" " Louisiana.....	16,000	48,000	16,000	50,000	.....	.....	130,000
" " Chillicothe.....	20,000	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000
Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	20,000	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000
Mechanics' Bank.....	70,000	122,000	66,040	75,700	136,300	.....	609,040
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis.....	106,000	109,000	106,000	100,000	166,000	.....	509,000
Farmers' Bank of Missouri, and Branches.....	50,000	50,000	194,880	260,000	160,000	.....	614,880
Bank of St. Louis.....	350,000	400,000	80,000	23,300	45,700	.....	309,000
Branch of same at Booneville.....	20,000	40,000	.....	90,000	80,000	.....	349,000
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	80,000	.....	.....	10,000	20,000	.....	110,000
Branch of same at Glasgow.....	60,000	60,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	.....	230,000
Branch of Mechanics' Bank at Weston.....	30,000	60,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	.....	160,000
Branch of Merchants' Bank at Brunswick.....	10,000	30,000	16,000	6,000	6,000	.....	107,000
	\$974,000	\$1,313,710	\$1,996,920	\$1,249,000	\$1,202,600	\$38,000	\$5,574,230

Deduct notes burnt, belonging to Southern Bank 40

\$5,874,190

*His Excel*



11/59

**STATEMENT of the amount of Circulation delivered to the several  
by the Bank Commissioners.**

BANKS.	\$5.	\$10.
Bank of the State of Missouri.....	102,000	49,000
Branch of same at Fayette.....	22,000	107,900
Branch of same at Palmyra.....	6,000	63,900
Branch of same at Springfield.....	6,000	63,900
Branch of same at Cape Girardeau.....	8,000	91,900
Branch of same at Louisiana.....	16,000	128,000
Branch of same at Chillicothe.....	20,000	76,000
Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	70,000	122,000
Branch of same at Independence.....	30,000	40,000
Mechanic's Bank.....	140,000	160,000
Branch of same at Weston.....	44,000	48,000
Branch of same at Warsaw.....	26,000	24,000
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis.....	60,000	110,000
Branch of same at Brunswick.....	20,000	30,000
Branch of same at Osage.....	20,000	30,000
Farmers' Bank of Missouri.....	320,000	280,000
Branch of same at Liberty.....	50,000	70,000
Branch of same at Paris.....	50,000	50,000
Bank of St. Louis.....	20,000	40,000
Branch of same at Booneville.....	120,000	25,000
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	80,000	130,000
Branch of same at Glasgow.....	100,000	110,000
	<b>\$1,330,000</b>	<b>\$1,850,700</b>
Deduct notes burnt for Bank of St. Louis.....		
Deduct notes burnt for Southern Bank.....		

**banks in the State of Missouri, up to the first day of February, 1859,  
and the denominations of notes.**

\$20.	\$50.	\$100.	\$500.	Total.	Each bank and branches separate.
160,000	430,000	590,000		\$1,341,560	
106,720	50,000			286,640	
66,640	50,000			186,560	
146,640	90,000			306,560	
184,000	50,000			333,990	
16,000	50,000			210,000	
120,000	30,000			246,000	
96,040	99,000	183,000	25,000	695,040	2,911,310
50,000	15,000	35,000	10,000	180,000	775,040
100,000	100,000	100,000		600,000	
112,000	15,000	15,000		231,000	
80,000	10,000			140,000	974,000
200,300	200,000	150,000		720,000	
160,000	25,000	45,000		280,000	
40,000	5,000	5,000		100,000	1,100,000
320,000	73,300	146,700		1,140,000	
60,000				180,000	
40,000				140,000	1,460,000
80,000	90,000	80,000	38,000	348,000	
25,040	15,000	20,000		205,040	553,040
85,000	25,000	30,000		350,000	
25,000	25,000	20,000		280,000	630,000
<b>\$2,273,080</b>	<b>\$1,447,300</b>	<b>\$1,429,300</b>	<b>\$73,000</b>	<b>\$8,403,390</b>	<b>\$8,403,390</b>
				26,000	
				40	26,040
					<b>\$8,377,350</b>



Fayette No new circ in last 2 years ~~11/10/54~~ 11/10/54 - 10/31/54  
 Palmyra Circ 11/17/54 \$95,360 10/31/56 \$ 125,800  
 Lexington No new circ, only replacement.  
 Cape Girardeau circ 12/1/54 \$174,900 11/1/56 \$179,380  
 Springfield No new circ 11/3/55 \$143,770 11/17/56 \$151,470

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## APPENDIX.

### Answer to eighth question.

There are fifteen salaried officers attached to the Bank, viz:

President; with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

Cashier, salary \$3,600; bond \$75,000.

Teller, salary \$2,500; bond \$20,000.

Specie Teller, salary \$2,000; bond \$20,000.

Discount Clerk, salary \$2,400; bond \$10,000.

General Ledger Book-keeper, salary \$2,000; bond \$10,000.

Two Individual Ledger Book-keepers, salary each \$2,000; bond \$10,000 each.

Note Clerk, salary \$1,550; bond \$10,000.

Assistant Clerk, salary \$1,500; bond \$10,000.

Attorney, salary \$1,000; bond \$10,000.

Porter, salary \$800; bond \$5,000.

Messenger, salary \$600; bond \$10,000.

Two Watchmen, salary each \$600; bond \$2,000 each.

### Answer to ninth question.

Expenses of the Bank for past two years is shown by statement D.

### Answer to tenth question.

The real estate of the Bank consists of the following, viz:

Banking House and Lot, present value.....	\$75,000
Lot in Block No. 14, " " .....	2,000
Two lots in suburb St. George, " " .....	1,500
1,200 acres land in Illinois, " " .....	8,000 — \$81,500

### Answer to eleventh question.

Tabular statement E shows the nett profits of the Bank for the past two years.

### Answer to twelfth question.

The entire circulation of Parent Bank, 25th October, 1856, was.....	\$1,880,290
" " on hand at that date.....	145,570
Whole circulation of Branches " .....	1,016,260
Of which on hand at Parent Bank, " .....	234,000

### Answer to thirteenth question.

The Bank redeems, and has continued to redeem, the notes of its Branches at her counter since June, 1841.

### Answer to fourteenth question.

The coin on hand, 25th October, 1856, was.....	\$1,126,765 34
Circulation outstanding " " " .....	1,684,720 00
Deposits, " " " .....	924,601 36

### Answer to fifteenth question.

In November, 1854, the Board adopted a rule, which provided that the aggregate liability of any individual or firm to the Bank as drawer, co-

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LIABILITIES.

BANKS.		IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES.			
BANKS.	Circulation received from Bank Com'r.	Capital Stock paid in by Parent Bank.	Due Parent Bank on account.	Contingent Fund.	Total Liabilities.
Bank of the State of Missouri.....	\$1,311,600 00	\$125,000 00	\$116,387 16	\$81,095 35	\$1,608,983 74
Branch of same at Fayette.....	238,640 00	125,000 00	147,140 97	.....	498,807 97
Branch of same at Palmyra.....	186,600 00	125,000 00	147,140 97	.....	447,701 24
Branch of same at Springfield.....	206,600 00	127,800 00	41,436 86	.....	532,800 00
Branch of same at Cape Girardeau.....	306,600 00	127,800 00	41,436 86	.....	532,800 00
Branch of same at Louisiana.....	333,980 00	148,900 00	.....	.....	519,812 03
Branch of same at Chillicothe.....	210,000 00	97,800 00	.....	.....	345,803 72
Southern Bank at St. Louis.....	246,000 00	126,340 00	16,708 02	.....	412,824 72
Branch at Independence.....	593,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,444,104 19
Partners' Bank of Missouri.....	100,000 00	65,950 00	.....	6,197 87	189,297 60
Branch at Liberty.....	1,070,000 00	170,460 00	45,130 00	700 26	1,838,160 06
Branch at Paris.....	180,000 00	.....	.....	.....	412,760 56
Mechanics' Bank.....	140,000 00	35,000 00	.....	.....	274,262 00
Branch at Weston.....	500,000 00	.....	.....	9,636 32	1,311,510 42
Branch at W. Taw.....	198,000 00	118,500 00	.....	.....	377,463 71
Mechanics' Bank at St. Louis.....	662,000 00	52,750 00	.....	.....	166,068 06
Branch at Brunswick.....	200,000 00	103,221 50	.....	9,470 00	2,139,580 02
Branch at Oreada.....	100,000 00	50,000 00	13,962 37	.....	349,044 36
Bank of St. Louis.....	322,000 00	.....	.....	.....	174,519 80
Branch at Moonville.....	200,040 00	65,000 00	.....	3,309 58	1,167,806 34
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	330,000 00	.....	.....	5,651 22	408,179 30
Branch at Glasgow.....	280,000 00	140,000 00	38,784 06	.....	666,888 26

Due to depositors..... \$3,118,274 18  
Due to banks..... 679,830 68  
Circulation outstanding..... 6,169,120 00  
\$9,767,224 76

BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
St. Louis, Mo. 1, 1889.

C. F. JACKSON,  
Bank Commissioner



## SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT—Concluded.

## LIABILITIES

BANKS.	Circulation received from Commissioner.	Capital paid in by Parent Bank.	Due Parent Bank on account.	Contingent fund.	Sum Total.
Bank of the State of Missouri.....	\$1,321,560 00	.....	.....	\$31,833 15	\$4,483,076 38
Branch of same at Fayette.....	210,640 00	\$120,990 00	\$10,451 14	.....	430,150 24
Branch of same at Palmyra.....	106,560 00	119,100 00	92,480 88	.....	306,047 23
Branch of same at Springfield.....	106,560 00	79,000 00	58,164 03	.....	230,447 10
Branch of same at Cape Girardeau.....	149,990 00	130,032 25	49,167 61	.....	320,075 23
Branch of same at Louisiana.....	130,000 00	65,200 00	.....	.....	220,000 87
Branch of same at Chillicothe.....	56,000 00	58,190 00	64,196 40	.....	199,386 44
Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	500,000 00	.....	.....	271 95	1,000,000 75
Farmers' Bank of Missouri.....	450,000 00	.....	.....	262 14	970,000 86
Mechanics' Bank.....	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000 18
Mercants' Bank of St. Louis.....	602,000 00	.....	.....	3,870 00	1,000,000 83
Bank of St. Louis.....	238,000 00	.....	.....	.....	700,000 61
Branch of same at Boonville.....	97,000 00	65,470 00	.....	.....	200,000 40
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	260,000 00	.....	.....	2,750 00	700,000 35
Branch of same at Glasgow.....	130,000 00	121,360 00	.....	.....	205,000 11
	\$4,851,310 00	\$759,342 25	\$274,468 96	\$38,087 24	\$12,200,214 00

## IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES

Due to Depositors.....	\$2,653,383	29
Due to Banks.....	768,028	76
Circulation outstanding.....	3,665,015	00

\$7,086,427.06

**BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, August 2, 1858.**

**C. F. JACKSON, Bank Commissioner.**

AMOUNT  
report  
officer

**To the Bank of**  
 Same b  
 Same b  
 Same b  
 Same b  
 Same b  
 Same b  
 Same b

**To the  
Exchange  
Promoter  
Mechanics  
Members  
Southern  
Bank of  
Louisiana**

**AMOUNT**  
Assistance  
bank no  
February

From the Bank of  
Exchange  
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7/1/58

# SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT--Continued.

## RESOURCES.

BANKS.	Notes of other Banks.	Coin on hand.	Circulation on hand.	Real Estate.	State Bonds.	Sum Total.
Bank of the State of Missouri .....	\$233,355 00	\$796,960 96	\$465,795 00	\$100,000 00	\$126,000 00	\$4,422,976 06
Branch of same at Fayette .....	10,096 00	122,360 71	10,500 00	5,780 00	.....	422,139 24
Branch of same at Palmyra .....	4,490 00	99,386 53	210 00	5,649 82	.....	366,267 23
Branch of same at Springfield .....	9,500 00	86,408 96	.....	7,552 00	.....	270,257 16
Branch of same at Cape Girardeau .....	9,430 00	111,447 32	1,500 00	930 00	.....	365,775 08
Branch of same at Louisiana .....	.....	89,364 23	14,285 00	.....	.....	226,950 87
Branch of same at Chillicothe .....	10,320 00	71,160 27	19,366 00	3,504 02	.....	195,349 44
Southern Bank of St. Louis .....	185,390 00	265,440 06	168,873 00	.....	28,000 00	1,068,418 76
Farmers' Bank of Missouri .....	70,925 00	263,702 57	10,290 00	10,500 00	16,384 00	672,128 36
Mechanics' Bank .....	117,933 00	287,080 55	316,705 00	7,945 00	43,000 00	1,390,361 18
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis .....	211,190 00	625,653 90	95,215 00	.....	14,000 00	1,007,057 83
Bank of St. Louis .....	119,330 00	252,899 26	12,220 00	2,489 99	14,000 00	783,244 61
Branch of same at Boonville .....	4,770 00	80,465 52	6,400 00	.....	5,000 00	266,295 40
Exchange Bank of St. Louis .....	100,740 00	155,827 96	37,630 00	.....	.....	705,734 36
Branch of same at Glasgow .....	13,470 00	80,007 60	27,310 00	.....	.....	265,294 11
	\$1,109,020 00	\$3,488,186 51	\$1,180,295 00	\$144,650 83	\$266,384 00	\$12,209,214 89

## IMMEDIATE RESOURCES

Exchange matured .....	\$418,976 82
Due from Banks .....	476,526 04
Notes of other Banks .....	1,109,020 00
Coin on hand .....	3,486,106 51
	\$5,491,708 17

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Missouri, on the first day of July, 1858, as shown by their returns, made under oath, to the Bank Commissioner.

## LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Capital owned by the State.	Capital owned by Individuals.	Due to Depositors.	Unpaid Dividends.	Interest and Exchange.	Due to other Banks.
Bank of the State of Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



1/1/58

# SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT—Continued.

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## RESOURCES.

BANKS.	Notes of other Banks.	Circulation on hand.	Real Estate.	Coin on hand.	Invested in State Bonds.	Total Resources.
The Bank of the State of Missouri .....	\$114,150 00	\$764,820 00	.....	\$337,102 24	\$60,000 00	\$3,513,325 87
Branch of State Bank at Fayette .....	20,620 00	15,920 00	\$5,780 00	55,173 79	.....	443,129 48
Branch of State Bank at Palmyra .....	4,690 00	1,480 00	5,641 22	67,282 79	.....	369,029 29
Branch of State Bank at Springfield .....	5,110 00	7,950 00	7,852 00	56,339 81	.....	312,748 40
Branch of State Bank at Cape Girardeau .....	485 00	32,000 00	.....	48,628 10	.....	359,309 79
Branch of State Bank at Louisiana .....	4,380 00	34,075 00	.....	65,923 81	.....	219,534 29
The Southern Bank of St. Louis .....	31,365 00	143,630 00	.....	123,634 32	12,000 00	730,556 55
The Mechanics' Bank .....	49,865 00	273,950 00	.....	151,519 96	.....	751,190 19
The Merchants' Bank of St. Louis .....	42,515 00	71,280 00	.....	303,594 94	.....	1,031,437 77
The Farmers' Bank of Missouri .....	10,860 00	19,415 00	10,500 00	191,779 22	.....	711,444 93
The Bank of St. Louis .....	45,045 00	147,415 00	.....	88,949 38	.....	374,411 00
	\$329,085 00	\$1,511,685 00	\$29,773 22	\$1,489,928 36	\$72,000 00	\$8,836,117 56

APPENDIX.

## IMMEDIATE RESOURCES.

Exchange Matured .....	\$152,160 87
Due from Banks .....	96,702 70
Notes of other Banks .....	329,065 00
Coin on hand .....	1,489,928 36
	\$3,067,835 93

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Missouri, on the first day of January, 1858, as shown by their returns, under oath, to the Bank Commissioner.

## LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Capital stock paid in by the State.	Capital paid in by Individuals.	Due to Depositors.	Dividends Unpaid.	Interest and Exchange.
The Bank of the State of Missouri .....					



**LIABILITIES.**

BANKS.	Due to other Banks.	Circulation received from Bank Commissioner.	Capital paid in by Parent Bank.	Due Parent Bank on Account.	Total Liabilities.
The Bank of the State of Missouri .....	\$97,088 65	\$1,243,560 00	.....	.....	\$3,513,325 87
Branch of the State Bank at Fayette .....	.....	148,640 00	\$105,305 00	\$140,939 04	443,129 48
Branch of State Bank at Palmyra .....	48,522 83	100,560 00	96,160 00	79,264 05	389,029 29
Branch of State Bank at Springfield .....	.....	100,560 00	79,000 00	96,726 26	312,748 40
Branch of State Bank at Cape Girardeau .....	.....	110,000 00	114,230 00	114,120 90	359,309 79
Branch of State Bank at Louisiana .....	.....	128,000 00	65,200 00	16,716 10	219,534 29
The Southern Bank of St. Louis .....	41,815 28	331,000 00	.....	.....	730,556 55
The Mechanics' Bank .....	4,760 90	300,000 00	.....	.....	751,190 19
The Merchants' Bank of St. Louis .....	49,930 28	350,000 00	.....	.....	1,031,437 77
The Farmers' Bank of Missouri .....	.....	350,000 00	.....	.....	711,444 93
The Bank of St. Louis .....	.....	161,500 00	.....	.....	374,411 00
	\$242,117 94	\$3,323,760 00	\$450,895 00	\$447,766 35	\$8,836,117 56

### IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES.

Due to depositors.....	\$1,486,984 79
Due to banks.....	242,117 94
Circulation outstanding.....	1,812,575 00

**\$3,541,777 73**

**BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, St. Louis Feb. 1, 1858.**

C. F. JACKSON, Bank Commissioner.

## APPENDIX

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Location.	Name of Bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
New-Orleans.	Southern Bank.	Frederick Rodewald.	Thomas Layton.	1,250,000
"	Merchants' Bank.	Phoenix N. Wood.	William S. Mount.	852,200
"	Bank of America.	William G. Hewes.	A. M. Fortier.	507,800
"	Crescent City Bank.	J. J. Person.	Joseph Rau.	1,020,800
Shreveport.	Citizens' Bank, Branch	Charles R. Griswold.	Ulger Lauve.	
		Circulat'n \$10,000,000.	Specie \$12,000,000.	\$24,551,666

## MISSOURI.

Arrow Rock.*	Bank State of Mo.	William B. Sappington	W. L. Boyer.	\$82,790
Boonville.	Bank of St. Louis.	Robert B. Bacon.	William E. Burr.	200,000
Brunswick.*	Merchants' Bank.	W. H. Plunkett.	A. Johnson.	212,410
Canton.*	Bank State of Mo.	S. H. Stewart.	A. Reese.	70,725
Cape Girard.*	Bk. of State of Mo.	A. T. Lacey.	R. Sturdivant.	300,000
Charleston.*	Union Bank, Branch.	John Bld.	J. C. Moore.	55,300
Chillicothe.*	Bk. of State of Mo.	J. N. Bell.	James A. Shirley.	150,000
Columbia.*	Exchange Bank.	D. H. Hickman.	R. B. Price.	250,000
Fayette.	Bk. of State of Mo.	William Payne.	Adam Hendrix.	125,000
Galatin.	Southern Bank.			
Glasgow.	Exch. Bk. of St. Louis.	D. C. Garth.	W. C. Boon.	250,000
"	Western Bank.	W. D. Swinney.	W. F. Birch.	250,000
Independ'ce.	Southern Bank.	A. F. Henley.	James T. Thornton.	250,155
Jeff. City.	Bk. of State of Mo.			200,000
Kansas City.	Mechanics' Bank.	J. Riddlesparger.	E. C. McCarty.	52,800
"	Union Bank.	H. M. Northrup.	John S. Harris.	75,000
Kirksville.*	Bank of St. Louis.	D. A. Ely.	W. P. Linder.	100,000
La Grange.*	Union Bank.	Thomas Richardson.	J. N. Hagood.	62,400
Lexington.*	Farmers' Bank, Mo.	Robert Aull.	Charles R. Morehead.	600,000
Liberty.*	Farmers' Bank of Mo.	E. M. Samuel.	Greenup Bird.	250,000
Louisiana.*	Bank State of Mo.	J. B. Henderson.	B. P. Clifford.	186,450
Milan.	Union Bank.	John C. Hutchison.	William A. Lane.	50,000
Osceola.*	Merchants' Bank.	W. L. Vaughn.	J. T. McClain.	151,445
Palmyra.	Bank State of Mo.	H. S. Lipscomb.	E. M. Moffett.	125,000
Paris.*	Farmers' Bank of Mo.	Thomas Crutcher.	O. P. Gentry.	150,000
Richmond.*	Union Bank.	George J. Watson.	Joseph S. Hughes.	125,200
Savannah.*	Southern Bank.		E. C. Breck.	52,100
St. Charles.*	Southern Bank.	E. D. Bevirt.	B. W. Dudley.	100,000
St. Gene's.*	Merchants' Bank.	F. A. Rezin.	L. Bert. Valle.	79,650
St. Joseph.*	Bank State of Missouri.	R. W. Donnell.	A. M. Saxton.	200,000
"	Western Bank of Mo.	Milton Tootle.	B. M. Hughes.	104,000
St. Louis.	Bank State of Mo.	Robert A. Barnes.	Antoine S. Robinson.	2,961,125
"	Bank of St. Louis.	John J. Anderson.	D. C. Van Arnam.	372,380
"	Exchange Bank.	J. B. Alexander.	Robert E. Carr.	687,848
"	Mechanics' Bank.	J. W. Wills.	Charles Everts.	500,000
"	Merchants' Bank.	J. A. Brownlee.	Richard F. Barry.	1,200,000
"	Southern Bank.	E. B. Kimball.	James H. Britton.	583,600
"	Union Bank.	George E. Harding.	J. B. Cates.	292,100
Springfield.*	Bank State of Mo.	D. D. Berry.	James R. Danforth.	181,600
Warsaw.	Mechanics' Bank.	James Atkisson.	James Dunn, Jr.	134,000
Warrens'g.*	Union Bank.	William C. Mitchell.	W. H. Anderson.	85,000
Weston.	Mechanics' Bank.	R. M. Railey.	George T. Hulse.	126,250
Total 42 Banks.		Circulation \$3,000,000.	Specie \$4,160,000.	\$7,160,000

## MICHIGAN.

Detroit.	Michigan Insur. Co.	John Owen.	Henry K. Sanger.	\$200,010
"	Peninsular Bank.	Daniel Ball.	Emory Wendell.	347,500
"	Farmers & Mechanics.	Julius D. Morton.	C. M. Davison.	188,955
"	State Bank of Michigan.	L. E. Clark.	T. P. Hall.	100,000
Total 4 Banks.		Circulation \$222,000.	Specie \$48,000.	\$270,000

\* Branch Banks. † Free Banks.

## Minnesota—Mississippi—Nebraska—Ohio.

Location.	Name of Bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
Austin.	State Bank.	A. L. Pritchard.		\$25,000
Chatfield.	Bank of Chatfield.			50,000
La Crosse.	La Crosse & La Crosse.			50,000
New Ulm.	Central Bank.	T. R. B. Eldridge.	C. J. Burnell.	50,000
St. Paul.	Bank of St. Paul.	E. S. Edgerton.	D. A. Monfort.	100,000
St. Peter.	Peoples' Bank.	A. W. Webster.	Z. H. Lake.	50,000
Winona.	Winona Co. Bank.			100,000
Total 7 Banks.		Circulation \$195,000.	Specie \$36,000.	\$425,000
MISSISSIPPI.				
Aberdeen.	Miss. Mutnal Ins. Co.	T. W. Williams.	H. D. Spratt.	\$100,000
Columbus.	Columbus L. & G. Is. Co.	James Whitfield.	Nath. E. Goodwin.	300,000
Holly Springs.	Northern Bank Miss.	F. W. Lucas.	George West.	200,000
Yazoo City.	Com. Bk. Manchester.	Jos. H. Johnston.	Sam. V. Mitchell.	200,000
Total 4 Banks.		Circulation \$800,000.	Specie \$50,000.	\$850,000
NEBRASKA.				
De Soto.	Bank of De Soto.	Samuel Hale.	G. W. Scott.	\$100,000
Florence.	Bank of Florence.	Geo. B. Sargent.	J. M. Parker.	50,000
Nebraska City.	Platte Valley Bank.	S. F. Nuckolls.	J. Garside.	50,000
Omaha City.	Bank of Nebraska.	B. F. Allen.	S. Moffatt.	50,000
"	Western Mar. Ins. Co.	Thos. H. Benton, Jr.	Le Roy Tuttle.	100,000
"	Bank of Tekamah.	S. L. Campbell.	F. M. Akin.	
Total 6 Banks.		Circulation \$600,000.	Specie \$100,000.	\$400,000
OHIO.				
Ashtabula.	*Farmers' Branch Bk.	O. H. Fitch.	Amos F. Hubbard.	\$100,000
Athens.	*Athens Branch Bk.	E. H. Moore.	L. H. Stewart.	100,000
Bridgeport.	*Belmont Branch Bk.	W. W. Holloway.	John C. Tallman.	100,000
Cadiz.	*Harrison Branch Bk.	C. Dewey.	Wm. Phillips.	25,000
Canton.	*Stark County Branch.	J. A. Saxton.	E. P. Grant.	250,000
Chillicothe.	*Chillicothe Br'ch Bk.	Henry Massie.	T. S. Goodman, Jr.	150,000
"	*Ross County Branch.	Noah L. Wilson.	B. P. Kingsbury.	50,000
Cincinnati.	*Commercial Bk. of Cin.	James Hall.	Charles B. Foote.	179,295
"	*City Bk. of Cleveland.	W. W. Scarborough.	Charles B. Goodman.	150,000
Cleveland.	*Commerce' Branch B.	Lemuel Wick.	Wm. A. Meriam.	175,000
"	*Bank of Commerce.	Truman P. Handy.	J. B. Meriam.	125,000
"	*Forest City Bank.	Thomas M. Kelly.	Dan F. Eells.	100,000
Columbus.	*Exchange Bank.	Joseph Perkins.	George Mygatt.	127,100
"	*Franklin Branch Bk.	Jos. J. Brooks.	H. B. Hurbit.	150,000
"	*State Bank of Ohio.	William A. Platt.	S. B. Sturges.	125,000
Cuyahoga Falls.	*Summit County Bank.	David W. Deshler.	Thomas Moodie.	175,000
Dayton.	*Dayton Branch Bank.	David W. Deshler.	Charles J. Hardy.	100,000
Delaware.	*Bank of Delaware.	David W. Deshler.	Joseph Hutcherson.	107,000
"	*Delaware County Bk.	John Andrews.	J. J. Janney, Sec.	50,000
"	*Plebe County Bank.	E. N. Sill.	George W. Swain.	15,000
Eaton.	*Lorain Bank.	Peter Odlin.	Daniel Beckel.	94,500
Elyria.	*Franklin Bank.	D. A. Haynes.	Charles A. Powers.	100,000
Franklin Mills.	*Iron Bank of Ironton.	P. D. Hillyer.	S. Moore, Jr.	75,000
Ironton.	*Hocking Valley Bank.	Hosea Williams.	H. C. Hiestand.	25,000
Lancaster.	*Logan Branch Bank.	V. Winters.	J. W. Hulbert.	78,850
Logan.	*Farmers' Bank.	Elijah Dewitt.	Charles Peck, Jr.	100,000
Mansfield.	*Marietta Branch Bk.	Zenas Kent.	George Willard.	100,000
Marietta.	*Bank of Marion.	John G. Peebles.	H. V. Weakley.	101,000
Marion.	*Union Bank.	D. Tallmadge.	J. Walker.	100,000
Massillon.	*Merchants' Bank.	John Madeira.	H. Colby.	50,000
Mt. Pleasant.	*Mt. Pleasant Bank.	James Purdy.	Iracl R. Waters.	150,000
* Branches.		John Mills.	J. J. Hane.	50,000
		Abm. Monnett.	John McClymonds.	100,000
		T. McCullough.	S. Hunt.	100,000
		Isaac Steese.	Jonathan Binns.	100,000
		Joseph H. Cope.		

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Location.	Name of Bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
*Covington...	Northern Bk. of Ky...	James M. Preston...	William Ernst.....	\$ 400,000
*Cynthiana...	Deposit Bank.....	J. W. Peck.....	J. S. Withers.....	25,000
*Danville...	Bank of Kentucky....	James Kinnaird....	Thomas Mitchell.....	220,000
"	Central Bank.....	Clifton Rhodes.....	G. Rice.....	100,000
*Flemingsburg	Bank of Louisville....	S. Stockwell.....	D. K. Stockton.....	100,000
*Frankfort...	Bank of Kentucky....	A. W. Dudley.....	Edmund H. Taylor....	350,000
"	Farmers' Bank of Ky..	Philip Swigert.....	John B. Temple.....	300,000
"	" " ".....	James F. Robinson..	Fabricius C. McCalla..	200,000
*Georgetown..	Northern Bk. of Ky...	Geo. W. Trabue.....	Thomas J. Gorin.....	150,000
*Glasgow.....	Bank of Kentucky....	E. H. Hobson.....	William B. Fairman..	125,000
*Greensburg...	Commercial Bk. of Ky.	Peter R. Dunn.....	Thomas P. Mitchell...	150,000
*Harrodsburg	Harrodsburg Sav. Inst	A. G. Kyle.....	J. W. Cardwell.....	100,000
"	People's Bank.....		J. C. Morton.....	
*Hartford....	Farmers' Bank of Ky..	Joseph Adams.....	T. D. Tilford.....	250,000
*Henderson...	Bank of Kentucky....	J. P. Campbell.....	Isaac H. Caldwell....	250,000
*Hopkinsville	Lancaster Dep. Bank..	J. Price.....	W. H. Kinnaird.....	33,000
*Lancaster...	Commercial Bk. of Ky	Benedict Spalding..	N. S. Ray.....	150,000
*Lebanon.....	Agricultural Dep. Bk.	J. G. James.....	J. A. Grinstead.....	99,500
*Lexington...	Bank of Kentucky....	Henry Bell.....	Horace B. Hill.....	550,000
"	Northern Bank of Ky.	Madison C. Johnson..	A. F. Hawkins.....	480,000
*Louisville...	Bank of Kentucky....	Virgil McKnight....	S. H. Bullen.....	1,480,000
"	Bank of Louisville....	Joshua B. Bowles...	Charles Tilden.....	1,480,000
"	Commercial Bank.....	D. S. Benedict.....	W. C. Hite.....	850,000
"	Franklin Bank of Ky..	James Marshall.....	John D. O'Leary.....	200,000
"	Louisville Savings Ins.	G. W. Merriwether...	J. H. Rhorer, Treas..	100,000
"	Mechanics' Bank.....	John M. Stokes.....	H. S. Julian.....	100,000
"	Merchants' Bank of Ky	H. C. Caruth.....	J. H. Lindemberger..	500,000
"	Northern Bk. of Ky...	William Richardson..	H. C. Pindell.....	600,000
"	Southern Bank of Ky..	A. A. Gordon.....	J. G. Barret.....	500,000
*Mayfield...	Bank of Ashland.....	R. K. Williams.....	J. N. Beadles.....	100,000
*Maysville...	Bank of Kentucky....	Andrew M. January..	James Barbour.....	400,000
"	Farmers' Bank.....	Harrison Taylor....	James A. Johnson....	400,000
*Monticello...	Commerce'l Bk. of Ky..	William J. Kendrick..	J. T. Sanders.....	50,000
*Mt. Sterling.	Farmers Bank.....	A. Barnes.....	William Mitchell.....	200,000
Owensboro...	Owensboro Deposit Bk	T. C. McCreery.....	W. B. Tyler.....	50,000
"	Southern Bank of Ky..	S. M. Wing.....	James B. Anderson..	200,000
*Paducah....	Bank of Louisville....	James Campbell.....	Samuel B. Hughes....	200,000
"	Commercial Bk. of Ky.	L. M. Flournoy.....	J. L. Dallah.....	400,000
*Paris.....	Deposit Bank.....	George W. Williams..	H. M. Rucker.....	50,000
"	Northern Bk. of Ky...	Robert T. Davis.....	Charlton Alexander..	870,000
*Princeton...	Farmers' Bk. of Ky....	P. B. McGoedwin....	Caleb B. Henry.....	300,000
*Richmond...	Northern Bk. of Ky...	Daniel Breck.....	E. L. Shackelford....	150,000
Russellville..	Southern Bank of Ky.	George W. Norton....	M. B. Morton.....	400,000
*Shelbyville	Bank of Ashland.....	Josephus H. Wilson..	Shelby Vannatta.....	200,000
*Smithland...	Southern Bk. of Ky....	T. M. Davis.....	B. Barner.....	300,000
*Somerset...	Farmers' Bk. of Ky....	John M. Hail.....	Eben Milton.....	100,000
*Springfield	Springfield Dep. Bank	H. McElroy.....	C. R. McElroy.....	50,000
*Stanford...	Stanford Dep. Bank..	Leo Hayden.....	J. W. Proctor.....	50,000
Versailles...	Commercial Bk. of Ky.	David Thornton.....	Richard D. Shipp....	150,000
Total 57 Banks.		Circulat'n \$13,500,000.	Specie \$5,000,000.	\$18,500,500

LOUISIANA.

* Baton Rouge	La. State Bank, Br...	J. B. Kleinpeter.....	William S. Pike.....	
* New-Orleans	+Bank of America...	William G. Hewes.....	A. M. Fortier.....	\$ 507,800
* " "	Bank of Louisiana...	Robert M. Davis.....	Auguste Montreuil...	3,993,500
* " "	+Bank of New-Orleans	Frank Williams.....	Mortimer Belly.....	2,000,000
* " "	Citizens' Bank of La...	James D. Denegre....	Engene Rousseau....	6,847,044
* " "	+Crescent City Bank...	J. J. Person.....	Joseph Rau.....	1,020,800
* " "	Louisiana State Bk...	J. M. Lapeyre.....	Chas. A. F. Rondeau...	2,000,000
* " "	" " Branch	W. H. Avery.....	Robert J. Palfrey....	
* " "	+Mechanics & Trad'rs'	Walter S. Robinson...	Gustavus Cruzat.....	1,500,000
* " "	+Merchants' Bank...	Phoenix N. Wood....	William S. Mount....	852,200
* " "	N. O. Can'l & Bank. Co.	H. A. Rathbone.....	Alfred H. Kernion....	8,164,000
* " "	+Union Bank of La...	Alfred Penn.....	George A. Freret....	1,500,000
* " "	+Southern Bank.....	Frederick Rodewald...	Thomas Layton.....	1,250,000
* Shreveport..	Citizens' Bank, Branch	Charles R. Griswold...	Ulger Lauve.....	

*Total 14 Banks.*

*Circulat'n* \$8,000,000.

*Specie* \$11,000,000. \$24,674,844

\* Subscribers to the Bankers' Magazine.

† Free Banks.

MICHIGAN.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Name of Bank.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Cashier.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Detroit .....	Farmers & Mechanics'	Julius D. Morton .....	\$ 188,955	
" .....	Michigan Insur. Co.,	John Owen .....	200,010	
" .....	Peninsular Bank .....	H. P. Pulling .....	347,500	
* .....	State Bank of Michigan	Samuel Medbury .....	50,000	
<i>Total 4 Banks.</i>		<i>Circulation</i> \$222,000.	<i>Specie</i> \$48,000.	<u>\$ 786,465</u>

Total 4 Banks.

*Circulation* \$222,000.

*Specie* \$48,000.

\$ 786,465

## MISSOURI.

*Arrow Rock...	Bank State of Mo. ....	William B. Sappington	W. L. Boyer	\$ 82,790
*Boonville...	Bank of St. Louis. ....	James M. Nelson	William E. Burr	200,000
Bloomington.	Western Bank of Mo. ....	J. N. Brown	A. L. Shortridge	63,600
*Brunswick..	Merchants' Bank	W. H. Plunkett	A. Johnson	212,410
Canton	Bank State of Mo. ....	S. H. Stewart	A. Reese	70,725
*Cap Girard.	Bank State of Mo. ....	A. T. Lacey	R. Sturdivant	800,000
Charleston.	Union Bank, Branch	John Bird	J. C. Moore	75,000
Chillicothe..	Bk. of State of Mo.	J. N. Bell	James A. Shirley	150,000
*Columbia...	Exchange Bank	D. H. Hickman	R. B. Price	250,000
*Fayette	Bk. of State of Mo. ....	William Payne	Adam Hendrix	125,000
Fulton	Western Bank of Mo. ....	Edwin Curd	J. S. Henderson	58,800
Gallatin	Southern Bank			
Glasgow	Exch. Bk. of St. Louis.	D. C. Garth	W. F. Dunnica	250,000
	Western Bank	W. D. Swinney	W. F. Birch	250,000
*Independ'ce	Southern Bank	John McCoy	David Waldo	200,000
Jeff. City....	Bk. of State of Mo.			200,000
*Kansas City.	Mechanics' Bank	J. Riddlebarger	E. C. McCarty	107,600
"	Union Bank	Thomas Johnson	John S. Harris	100,000
Kirksville...	Bank of St. Louis.	D. A. Ely	W. P. Linder	100,000
*La Grange.	Union Bank	Thomas Richardson	J. N. Hagood	800,000
*Lexington...	Farmers' Bank, Mo.	Samuel Wilson	R. H. Hoffman	600,000
Liberty	Farmers' Bank of Mo.	E. M. Samuel	Greenup Bird	250,000
Louisiana...	Bank State of Mo.	J. B. Henderson	J. E. Carstarphen	195,950
*Milan	Union Bank	John C. Hutchison	William A. Lane	70,008
Oseola	Merchants' Bank	W. L. Vaughn	J. T. McClain	215,000
*Palmyra...	Bank State of Mo.	H. S. Lipscomb	E. M. Moffett	120,084
*Paris	Farmers' Bank of Mo.	Thomas Crutcher	O. P. Gentry	150,006
Richmond	Union Bank	George I. Watson	Joseph S. Hughes	150,598
Savannah...	Southern Bank	George W. Samuel	E. C. Breck	87,700
*St. Charles.	Southern Bank	E. A. Lewis	Willoughby W. Orrick	100,000
St. Gene've...	Merchants' Bank	F. A. Rezin	L. Bert. Valle	72,050
*St. Joseph..	Bank State of Missouri	R. W. Donnell	A. M. Saxton	220,051
"	Western Bank of Mo.	Milton Tootle	James L. O'Neill	241,001
*St. Louis	Bank State of Mo.	Robert A. Barnes	Antoine S. Robinson	2,961,005
"	Bank of St. Louis.	R. P. Hanen Kamp	Louis C. Billon	872,000
"	Exchange Bank	J. B. Alexander	Edward D. Jones	500,000
"	Mechanics' Bank	J. W. Wills	Charles Everts	750,780
"	Merchants' Bank	William L. Ewing	Richard F. Barry	1,200,800
"	Southern Bank	E. B. Kimball	James H. Britton	1,084,400
"	Union Bank	George E. Harding	J. B. Cates	875,100
*Springfield.	Bank State of Mo.	D. D. Berry	James R. Danforth	181,600
*Warsaw	Mechanics' Bank	James Atkisson	William P. Borland	160,025
Warrensburg.	Union Bank	William C. Mitchell	W. H. Anderson	100,000
Weston	Mechanics' Bank	R. M. Railey	George T. Hulse	186,000

Total 44 Banks.

*Circulation \$8,000,000.*

Specie \$4,160,00

\$ 13,884,388.

MINNESOTA.

La Crosse....	La Crosse & La Cres'nt .....	.....	.....	\$ 50,000
St. Peter....	People's Bank.....	E. S. Edgerton .....	D. A. Monfort .....	50,000
*Winona....	Winona Co. Bank....	A. W. Webster.....	Z. H. Lake.....	100,000

*Total 3 Banks.*

*Circulation* \$195,000.

*Specie* \$36,000.

**\$ 200,000**

## MISSISSIPPI.

Aber.	Mass. Mutual Ins. Co.	T. W. Williams.....	H. D. Spratt.....	\$ 100,000
*Columbus	Columbus L. & G. Is. Co.	James Whitfield.....	Nath. E. Goodwin....	300,000

\* Subscribers to the Bankers' Magazine.

Bunker May Vol XI New Series No 12 June 1862



# CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

On the first day of July, 1859, as shown by their returns made under oath to the Bank Commissioner.

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Banks of the State of Missouri.

[September,

RESOURCES.												
BANKS.	Capital Stock in Branches.	Bills Discounted.	Exchange Matured.	Exchange Maturing.	Suspended Debt.	Due from Banks.	Expense Account.	Notes of other Banks.	Gold and Silver Coin on hand.	Circulation on hand.	Real Estate.	State Bonds.
Bk. of the State of Missouri, .....	\$941,530	\$983,125	\$19,074	\$1,156,456	\$88,419	\$147	\$15	\$250,825	\$461,243	\$1,259,205	\$100,000	\$196,000
Branch, Fayette, .....	.....	112,979	9,867	180,507	4,000	80,587	1,208	39,330	156,523	7,280	5,000	....
" Palmyra, .....	.....	130,637	9,809	211,063	4,624	27,633	1,708	5,710	198,090	1,270	5,808	....
" Springfield, .....	.....	140,419	....	231,977	3,054	27,293	1,141	12,800	198,923	4,200	7,352	....
" Cape Girardeau, .....	.....	186,069	11,335	20,014	5,839	181,180	1,510	41,970	195,772	8,740	980	....
" Louisiana, .....	.....	82,796	....	157,910	1,800	123,275	1,639	13,840	149,289	35,000	....	....
" Chillicothe, .....	.....	118,373	4,644	193,237	875	....	1,811	7,950	150,373	35,150	9,590	....
Southern Bank of St. Louis, ..	800,330	444,117	2,174	322,067	31,908	115,000	9,421	91,870	156,638	417,650	19,592	68,000
Branch, Independence, .....	.....	153,843	7,967	194,379	....	20,639	8,446	27,540	137,671	65,580	2,805	....
" St. Charles, .....	.....	51,794	19,415	52,390	....	....	2,794	....	80,537	57,203	....	....
Farmers' Bank of Missouri, ..	67,300	399,158	14,410	375,631	64,064	46,698	3,039	56,700	877,105	457,580	11,022	64,020
Branch, Liberty, .....	.....	182,952	....	266,382	....	84,110	3,866	845	213,081	62,900	9,775	....
" Paris, .....	.....	104,550	1,730	164,877	400	3,081	2,512	23,810	180,352	1,000	....	....
Mechanics' Bank, .....	275,235	412,438	3,930	426,411	....	....	11,580	114,165	160,656	454,640	8,959	68,000
Branch, Weston, .....	.....	94,083	71,748	101,531	2,700	....	2,901	37,415	94,386	....	....	....
" Warsaw, .....	.....	93,373	43,593	99,702	....	33,905	2,378	....	98,227	985	....	....
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, ..	165,000	434,756	74,554	750,242	8,208	619	15,419	163,320	255,501	497,200	....	125,000
Branch, Brunswick, .....	.....	151,222	245	233,982	....	....	2,927	6,930	157,324	90,965	2,036	....
" Osceola, .....	.....	102,280	137	182,180	96	36,798	1,040	12,315	189,850	610	858	....
" Ste. Genevieve, .....	.....	40,422	173	44,591	....	....	816	11,045	68,907	....	1,057	....
Bank of St. Louis, .....	166,620	173,439	113,643	332,781	718	55,000	1,693	123,155	126,311	179,045	....	43,000
Branch, Boonville, .....	.....	94,908	....	167,719	....	42,810	1,419	15,660	163,728	89,915	6,970	10,000
Exchange Bank of St. Louis, ..	318,577	171,248	....	277,420	16,443	5,324	1,607	54,309	159,567	201,580	....	30,000
Branch, Glasgow, .....	.....	149,731	....	562,630	....	54,882	1,536	17,735	150,430	52,175	....	25,000
" Columbia, .....	.....	64,445	221	714,896	....	18,629	2,967	26,715	73,265	720	....	....
Western Bank of Missouri, ..	90,025	23,133	....	52,020	....	22,800	1,886	9,320	159,395	53,075	....	....
Branch, Glasgow, .....	.....	40,275	....	100,134	....	7,415	929	6,025	63,611	23,695	....	....
Union Bank of Missouri, ....	\$25,000	99,172	12,720	104,531	....	10,000	4,560	44,190	101,295	55,310	....	25,000
Total resources, .....	\$2,839,607	\$5,241,833	\$419,808	\$6,678,819	\$177,682	\$847,285	\$88,843	\$1,221,600	\$4,595,111	\$4,062,375	\$192,549	\$654,020

## LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Capital Stock.	Due to Depositors.	Unpaid Dividends.	Interest and Exchange.	Due to other Banks.	Circulation rec'd from Bk Comm'r.	Due Parent Bank for Capital.	Due Parent Bank on Account.	Contingent Fund.	Total Liabilities.
Bank of the State of Missouri, .....	\$2,799,193	\$588,080	\$3,650	\$91,637	\$427,064	\$1,371,560	....	....	\$119,913	\$5,401,095
Branch, Fayette, .....		85,894	....	16,436	10,369	310,640	\$125,000	....	....	543,890
" Palmyra, .....		50,998	....	16,044	85,892	312,500	125,000	....	....	590,428
" Springfield, .....		29,612	....	18,959	....	406,560	173,500	....	....	628,689
" Cape Girardeau, .....		34,616	....	9,706	1,338	339,590	166,000	....	....	599,201
" Louisiana, .....		15,429	....	13,116	....	364,000	178,550	....	....	571,094
" Chillicothe, .....		34,396	....	15,934	3,689	320,000	148,540	....	....	529,060
Southern Bank of St. Louis, .....	864,030	383,006	246	28,564	123,571	600,000	....	....	14,541	1,979,060
Branch, Independence, .....		4,999	....	13,729	426	380,000	200,220	....	....	614,377
" St. Charles, .....		41,138	....	2,363	....	100,000	70,080	....	....	214,037
Farmers' Bank of Missouri, .....	599,910	148,811	876	45,089	....	1,140,000	....	....	6,925	1,941,114
Branch, Liberty, .....	237,000	44,243	....	91,749	13,357	450,000	....	\$12,066	....	773,414
" Paris, .....	127,500	7,386	....	9,346	2,404	240,000	....	45,000	....	432,136
Mechanics' Bank, .....	612,870	382,226	810	27,933	241,373	638,000	....	....	23,716	1,936,329
Branch, Weston, .....		26,882	32	11,036	....	242,000	125,200	....	....	403,168
" Warsaw, .....		15,156	20	8,743	....	228,000	126,200	....	....	373,121
" Kansas City, .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, .....	1,187,130	445,894	753	86,473	102,057	673,000	....	....	20,040	2,519,809
Branch, Brunswick, .....		21,046	69	19,236	5,516	390,000	209,015	....	....	645,784
" Osceola, .....		4,886	....	11,000	....	269,600	141,095	....	....	426,611
" Ste. Genevieve, .....		14,984	....	2,131	....	84,000	61,310	....	....	162,396
Bank of St. Louis, .....	447,970	403,150	677	28,226	93,630	342,000	....	....	8,905	1,399,618
Branch, Boonville, .....		87,161	307	14,045	5,375	270,910	166,620	....	500	545,120
Exchange Bank of St. Louis, .....	538,507	175,876	367	23,619	83,715	362,260	....	....	26,930	1,233,319
Branch, Glasgow, .....		34,341	....	19,581	....	394,000	211,297	....	....	659,221
" Columbia, .....		83,979	....	5,592	21	156,000	107,280	....	....	307,346
Western Bank of Missouri, .....	157,093	91,537	....	2,410	....	150,000	....	....	....	401,660
Branch, Glasgow, .....		48,529	....	3,602	....	119,340	80,025	....	....	207,086
Union Bank of Missouri, .....	203,770	92,026	....	5,037	7,399	178,000	....	....	....	451,330
Total liabilities, .....	\$3,990,370	\$3,292,246	\$7,441	\$507,583	\$1,313,187	\$10,890,869	\$2,441,972	\$57,066	\$221,524	\$26,512,437

1859.]

Banks of the State of Missouri.

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Location.	Name of Bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
New-Orleans.	+Crescent City Bank...	J. J. Person.....	Joseph Rau.....	\$1,020,300
"	Louisiana State Bk....	J. M. Lapeyre.....	Chas. A. F. Rondeau..	2,000,000
"	" " Branch	W. H. Avery.....	Robert J. Palfrey.....	
"	+Mechanics & Trad'rs	Walter S. Robinson...	Gustavus Cruzat.....	1,500,000
"	+Merchants' Bank....	Phoenix N. Wood.....	William S. Mount.....	852,200
"	N. O. Can'l & Bank. Co.	H. A. Rathbone.....	Alfred H. Kernion.....	3,164,000
"	+Union Bank of La....	Alfred Penn.....	George A. Freret.....	1,500,000
"	+Southern Bank.....	Frederick Rodewald...	Thomas Layton.....	1,250,000
Shreveport...	Citizens' Bank, Branch	Charles R. Griswold...	Ulger Lauve.....	
Total 14 Banks.		Circulat'n \$8,000,000.	Specie \$11,000,000.	\$24,674,844

## MICHIGAN.

Detroit.....	Farmers & Mechanics'	Julius D. Morton.....	Henry K. Sanger.....	\$188,955
"	Michigan Insur. Co....	John Owen.....	Emory Wendell.....	200,010
"	Peninsular Bank.....	H. P. Pulling.....	T. P. Hall.....	106,600
"	State Bank of Michigan	Samuel Medbury.....		50,000
Total 4 Banks.		Circulation \$222,000.	Specie \$48,000.	\$788,465

## MISSOURI.

Arrow Rock.*	Bank State of Mo....	William B. Sappington	W. L. Boyer.....	\$82,790
Boonville.*	Bank of St. Louis....	Robert B. Bacon.....	Joseph L. Stephens...	200,000
Bloomington.*	*Western Bank of Mo.	J. N. Brown.....	A. L. Shortridge.....	63,600
Brunswick.*	Merchants' Bank....	W. H. Plunkett.....	A. Johnson.....	212,410
Canton.....	Bank State of Mo....	S. H. Stewart.....	A. Reese.....	70,725
Cape Girard.*	Bank State of Mo....	A. T. Lacey.....	R. Sturdivant.....	800,000
Charleston.*	Union Bank, Branch..	John Bird.....	J. C. Moore.....	75,000
Chillicothe.*	Bk. of State of Mo....	J. N. Bell.....	James A. Shirley.....	150,000
Columbia.*	Exchange Bank.....	D. H. Hickman.....	R. B. Price.....	250,000
Fayette.*	Bk. of State of Mo....	William Payne.....	Adam Hendrix.....	125,000
Fulton.*	Western Bank of Mo..	J. Q. Hockaday.....	J. S. Henderson.....	52,700
Gallatin.*	Southern Bank.....			
Glasgow.*	Exch. Bk. of St. Louis.	D. C. Garth.....	W. C. Boon.....	250,000
"	Western Bank.....	W. D. Swinney.....	W. F. Birch.....	240,000
Independ'ce.*	Southern Bank.....	A. F. Henley.....	James T. Thornton...	200,000
Jeff. City.*	Bk. of State of Mo....			200,000
Kansas City.*	Mechanics' Bank.....	J. Riddlesparger.....	E. C. McCarty.....	55,400
"	Union Bank.....	H. M. Northrup.....	John S. Harris.....	100,000
Kirksville.*	Bank of St. Louis....	D. A. Ely.....	W. P. Linder.....	100,000
La Grange.*	Union Bank.....	Thomas Richardson...	J. N. Hagood.....	600,000
Lexington.*	Farmers' Bank, Mo....	Samuel Wilson.....	Charles R. Morehead..	600,000
Liberty.*	Farmers' Bank of Mo..	E. M. Samuel.....	Greenup Bird.....	250,000
Louisiana.*	Bank State of Mo....	J. B. Henderson.....	B. P. Clifford.....	186,000
Milan.*	Union Bank.....	John C. Hutchison...	William A. Lane.....	70,000
Oceola.*	Merchants' Bank.....	W. L. Vaughn.....	J. T. McClain.....	215,000
Palmyra.*	Bank State of Mo....	H. S. Lipscomb.....	E. M. Moffett.....	120,084
Paris.*	Farmers' Bank of Mo..	Thomas Crutcher.....	O. P. Gentry.....	75,006
Richmond.*	Union Bank.....	George I. Watson.....	Joseph S. Hughes.....	16,598
Savannah.*	Southern Bank.....	George W. Samuel...	E. C. Breck.....	86,010
St. Charles.*	Southern Bank.....	J. F. Riggs.....	Willoughby W. Orrick..	100,040
St. Gene'vieve.*	Merchants' Bank.....	F. A. Rezin.....	L. Bert. Valle.....	72,050
St. Joseph.*	Bank State of Missouri	R. W. Donnell.....	A. M. Saxton.....	220,051
"	Western Bank of Mo..	Milton Tootle.....	James L. O'Neill.....	241,001
St. Louis.....	Bank State of Mo....	Robert A. Barnes.....	Antoine S. Robinson...	2,961,005
"	Bank of St. Louis....	R. P. Hanen Kamp.....	William E. Burr.....	372,000
"	Exchange Bank.....	J. B. Alexander.....	Edward D. Jones.....	637,700
"	Mechanics' Bank.....	J. W. Wills.....	Charles Everts.....	750,780
"	Merchants' Bank.....	George L. Stansbury...	Richard F. Barry.....	1,200,600
"	Southern Bank.....	E. B. Kimball.....	James H. Britton.....	1,014,001
"	Union Bank.....	George E. Harding...	J. B. Cates.....	375,100
Springfield.*	Bank State of Mo....	D. D. Berry.....	James R. Danforth...	181,600
Warsaw.*	Mechanics' Bank.....	James Atkisson.....	William P. Borland...	160,025
Warrensburg.*	Union Bank.....	William C. Mitchell...	W. H. Anderson.....	100,000
Weston.*	Mechanics' Bank.....	R. M. Railey.....	George T. Hulse.....	186,000
Total 42 Banks.		Circulation \$8,000,000.	Specie \$4,160,000.	\$13,178,299

\* Branches. † Free.

## MINNESOTA.

Location.	Name of Bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
Chatfield.....	Bank of Chatfield....			\$50,000
La Crosse.....	La Crosse & La Cres'nt			50,000
New Ulm.....	Central Bank.....	J. Jay Knox.....	H. H. Knox.....	50,000
St. Paul.....	Bank of St. Paul.....	T. R. B. Eldridge.....	C. J. Burnell.....	100,000
St. Peter.....	People's Bank.....	E. S. Edgerton.....	A. A. Monfort.....	50,000
Winona.....	Winona Co. Bank.....	A. W. Webster.....	Z. H. Lake.....	100,000
Total 6 Banks.		Circulation \$195,000.	Specie \$36,000.	\$400,000

## MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen....	Miss. Mutual Ins. Co..	T. W. Williams.....	H. D. Spratt.....	\$100,000
Columbus....	Columbus L. & G. J. Co.	James Whitfield.....	Nath. E. Goodwin....	800,000
Holly Springs	Northern Bank Miss..	F. W. Lucas.....	George West.....	200,000
Yazoo City...	Com. Bk. Manchester.	Jos. H. Johnston.....	Sam. V. Mitchell.....	200,000
Total 4 Banks.		Circulation \$300,000.	Specie \$50,000.	\$800,000

## NEBRASKA.

Nebraska City	Platte Valley Bank...	S. F. Nuckolls.....	J. Garside.....	\$59,400
Total 1 Bank.		Circulation \$18,000.	Specie \$5,827.	

## OHIO.

Ashtabula...	*Farmers' Branch Bk.	O. H. Fitch.....	Amos F. Hubbard....	\$100,000
Athens.....	*Athens Branch Bank	E. H. Moore.....	L. H. Stewart.....	100,000
Bridgeport...	*Belmont Branch Bk..	W. W. Holloway.....	John C. Tallman.....	100,000
Cadiz.....	*Harrison Branch Bk..	C. Dewey.....	Wm. Phillips.....	100,000
Canton.....	Stark County Bank...	J. A. Saxton.....	E. P. Grant.....	25,000
Chillicothe...	*Chillicothe Br'ch Bk.	Henry Massie.....	T. S. Goodman, Jr....	250,000
"	*Ross County Branch.	Noah L. Wilson.....	B. P. Kingsbury.....	150,000
Cincinnati...	Bk. of Ohio Valley...	W. W. Scarborough..	Wm. A. Goodman.....	500,000
"	Commercial Bk. of Cin.	James Hall.....	Charles B. Foote.....	50,000
Circleville...	Pickaway Co. Bank...			
Cleveland....	Bank of Commerce...	Joseph Perkins.....	H. B. Hurlbut.....	100,000
"	City Bk. of Cleveland.	Lemuel Wick.....	J. B. Meriam.....	150,000
"	*Commerc'l Br'ch Bk.	Truman P. Handy.....	Dan. P. Eells.....	175,000
"	Forest City Bank....	Jos. J. Brooks.....	S. B. Sturges.....	127,100
"	*Merchants' Branch B.	Thomas M. Kelly.....	George Mygatt.....	125,000
Columbus....	City Bank.....	William A. Platt.....	Thomas Moodie.....	150,000
"	*Exchange Bank.....	David W. Deshler.....	Charles J. Hardy.....	125,000
"	*Franklin Branch Bk.	David W. Deshler.....	Joseph Hutcheson...	175,000
"	State Bank of Ohio...	John Andrews.....	J. J. Janney, Sec.....	
C'yaloga Falls	*Summit County Bank	E. N. Sill.....	George W. Patten.....	100,000
Dayton.....	*Dayton Branch Bank	Peter Odlin.....	Charles G. Swain.....	107,000
"	Dayton Bank.....	D. A. Haynes.....	Daniel Beckel.....	50,000
Delaware....	Bank of Delaware....	P. D. Hilmyer.....	W. E. Moore.....	15,000
"	*Delaware County Bk.	Hosea Williams.....	S. Moore, Jr.....	94,500
Eaton.....	*Proble County Bank..	V. Winters.....	H. C. Hiestand.....	100,000
Elyria.....	*Lorain Bank.....	Elijah Dewitt.....	J. W. Hulbert.....	75,000
Franklin Mills	Franklin Bank.....	Zenas Kent.....	Charles Peck, Jr.....	25,000
Ironton.....	Iron Bank of Ironton..	John G. Peebles.....	George Willard.....	94,250
Lancaster....	*Hocking Valley Bank	D. Tallmadge.....	H. V. Weakley.....	100,000
Logan.....	*Logan Branch Bank..	John Madeira.....	J. Walker.....	100,000
Mansfield...	*Farmers' Bank.....	James Purdy.....	H. Colby.....	101,000
Marietta....	*Marietta Branch Bk..	John Mills.....	Israel R. Waters.....	100,000
Marion.....	Bank of Marion.....	Abm. Monnett.....	J. J. Hane.....	50,000
Massillon...	Merchants' Bank.....	Isaac Steese.....	S. Hunt.....	50,000
"	*Union Bank.....	Thomas McCullough...	John McClymonds...	150,000
Mt. Pleasant	*Mt. Pleasant Bank...	Joseph H. Cope.....	Jonathan Binns.....	100,000
Mt. Vernon...	*Knox County Bank...	Henry B. Curtis.....	J. Frank Andrews...	100,000
Norwalk.....	*Norwalk Branch Bk.	Timothy Baker.....	John Gardiner.....	125,000

\* Branches.

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*Semi-Annual Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Missouri, on the first day of January, 1859, as shown by their Returns made under oath to the Bank Commissioner.*

## RESOURCES.

BANKS.	Capital Stock in Branches.	Bills Discounted.	Exchange Matured.	Exchange Maturing.	Suspended Debt.
* Bank of the State of Missouri,.....	\$760,380	818,105	15,718	1,086,314	86,187
Branch of same at Fayette,.....	106,001	11,173	241,280	5,507	
" " Palmyra,.....	151,709	1,120	200,774	974	
" " Springfield,.....	53,963		196,240	6,381	
" " Cape Girardeau,.....	151,057	25,175	74,659	158	
" " Louisiana,.....	38,300		163,931		
" " Chillicothe,.....	108,406	4,190	125,493	500	
✓ Southern Bank of St. Louis,.....	25,000	387,659	31,711	427,354	5,144
Branch of same at Independence,...	22,019		30,325		
3 Farmers' Bank of Missouri,.....	80,130	384,053	5,190	527,496	33,622
Branch of same at Liberty,.....	89,512		135,813	1,000	
" " Paris,.....	64,803	3,500	83,375		
✓ Mechanics' Bank,.....	50,000	366,687	28,855	446,796	
Branch of same at Weston,.....	64,086		170,419	5,200	
" " Warsaw,.....	38,060		32,089		
5 Merchants' Bank of St. Louis,.....	75,000	497,445	107,663	707,660	
Branch of same at Brunswick,.....	78,240		121,214		
" " Osceola,.....	106,085	2,650			
6 Bank of St. Louis,.....	55,000	146,880	102,027	313,544	
Branch of same at Booneville,.....	49,087		148,698		
* Exchange Bank of St. Louis,.....	140,000	138,740	9,681	248,087	16,448
Branch of same at Glasgow,.....	113,343		263,478		
Total,.....	\$1,185,510	\$3,974,252	\$348,658	\$5,745,048	\$111,125

## LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Capital Stock paid in by the State.	Capital Stock paid in by Individuals.	Due to Depositors.	Unpaid Dividends.
Bank of the State of Missouri,.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,383,750	\$523,734	\$3,374
Branch of same at Fayette,.....			76,047	
" " Palmyra,.....			71,773	
" " Springfield,.....			43,774	
" " Cape Girardeau,.....			25,391	
" " Louisiana,.....			16,765	
" " Chillicothe,.....			12,775	
Southern Bank of St. Louis,.....		454,610	328,053	
Branch of same at Independence,.....			21,880	
Farmers' Bank of Missouri,.....		571,990	145,488	130
Branch of same at Liberty,.....			35,416	
" " Paris,.....		55,345	36,613	
Mechanics' Bank,.....		413,400	302,635	765
Branch of same at Weston,.....			15,916	
" " Warsaw,.....			10,311	
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis,.....		418,600	574,276	447
Branch of same at Brunswick,.....			33,904	
" " Osceola,.....			10,557	
Bank of St. Louis,.....		289,400	508,194	680
Branch of same at Booneville,.....		66,850	77,478	
Exchange Bank of St. Louis,.....		365,200	156,956	
Branch of same at Glasgow,.....			90,333	
Total,.....	\$1,000,000	\$4,269,145	\$3,118,274	\$5,348

## RESOURCES.

Due from Banks.	Furniture, Expense and Prot. Ac't.	Notes of other Banks.	Gold and Silver Coin on hand.	Circulation on hand.	Real Estate.	Invested in State Bonds.	Total Resources.
66,014	18,734	98,275	545,956	945,275	100,000	176,000	4,666,962
28,803	1,942	62,335	160,279	5,287			593,807
86,078	1,905	27,935	128,244	230	5,802		547,501
120,752	1,794	16,300	163,988		7,853		532,600
	2,154	2,450	138,023	4,250	930		519,612
	2,285	20,375	121,101				345,993
	2,256	32,300	127,364	3,140	9,273		412,924
	7,603	96,680	196,808	265,230	2,912	38,000	1,484,104
5,649	183	36,290	68,645	24,185	2,000		189,297
136,775	13,098	108,165	506,699	1,570	11,022	30,335	1,838,160
38,927	2,969	20,885	123,501	24,795	6,055		442,760
11,783	2,883	18,590	83,298	6,030			274,262
	9,096	10,300	190,849	156,965	8,959	43,000	1,311,510
12,610	4,620	10,820	109,706				377,463
1,553	822	28,120	64,362	60			165,068
7,613	12,507	91,315	399,038	181,345		60,000	2,139,589
11,512	1,493	24,760	110,106	80	1,136		349,044
		4,680	60,468	30	806		174,519
10	12,315	241,350	157,203	101,985	2,489	55,000	1,157,806
30,318	2,497	13,170	139,586	18,185	1,785	5,000	408,179
32,197	6,517	16,910	184,905	57,875	3,435	30,000	884,799
7,777	4,829	25,670	141,788			10,000	566,888
597,679	\$113,013	\$1,007,575	\$3,921,879	\$1,791,230	\$169,549	\$417,335	\$19,382,857

## LIABILITIES.

Interest and Exchange.	Due to other Banks.	Circulation received from Bank Com'r.	Capital Stock paid in by Parent Bank.	Due Parent Bank on account.	Contingent Fund.	Total Liabilities.
\$96,291	\$237,157	\$1,341,560			\$81,095	\$4,666,962
17,732		258,640	\$125,000	\$116,387		593,807
17,026		186,560	125,000	147,140		547,501
13,028		306,560	127,800	41,436		532,600
11,231	98	333,990	148,900			519,612
10,372	11,056	210,000	97,800			345,993
11,106		246,000	126,340	16,703		412,924
32,543	67,699	595,000			6,197	1,484,104
1,466		100,000	65,950			189,297
49,790		1,070,000			766	1,838,160
11,754		180,000	170,460	45,130		442,760
7,304		140,000	35,000			274,262
37,818	47,254	500,000			9,636	1,311,510
11,918	32,828	198,000	118,800			377,463
2,006		100,000	52,750			165,068
56,332	118,462	662,000			9,470	2,139,589
9,354	2,263	200,000	103,521			349,044
		100,000	50,000	13,962		174,519
25,027	59,154	322,000			3,399	1,157,806
8,810		200,040	55,000			408,179
23,137	3,854	330,000			5,651	884,799
17,769		280,000	140,000	38,784		566,888
\$471,826	\$379,830	\$7,860,850	\$1,542,321	\$419,544	\$116,216	\$19,382,857



## New Banks of 1849, in Massachusetts.

Name.	Location.	Commenced.	Capital.
Mattapan Bank, . . .	Dorchester, . . .	July 2, 1849, . . .	\$100,000
Lighton Bank, . . .	Lynn, . . .	August 1, 1849, . . .	100,000
Franklin County Bank, . . .	Greenfield, . . .	Sept. 1, 1849, . . .	100,000
Western Bank, . . .	Springfield, . . .	Sept. 4, 1849, . . .	100,000
Milford Bank, . . .	Milford, . . .	Oct. 15, 1849, . . .	100,000
Union Bank, . . .	Haverhill, . . .	Nov. 2, 1849, . . .	100,000
Cochituate Bank, . . .	Boston, . . .	Nov. 10, 1849, . . .	150,000
Rollstone Bank, . . .	Fitchburg, . . .	Nov. 24, 1849, . . .	100,000
Cape Cod Bank, . . .	Provincetown, . . .	not yet in operation.	
Worcester County Bank, . . .	Blackstone, . . .	not yet in operation.	

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## Comparative View of the City and Country Banks of Pennsylvania, November, 1849.

[Compiled for the Bankers' Magazine, from the Official Reports, issued at Harrisburg. For additional particulars, refer to page 800, April No.]

Liabilities.	* 16 Banks, Philadelphia.	† 36 Banks, Country.	Total, 52 Banks.
Capital, . . . . .	\$10,670,600	\$7,807,782	\$18,478,382
Circulation, . . . . .	4,130,612	7,255,168	11,385,780
Bank Balances, . . . . .	3,375,187	649,718	4,024,905
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	10,942,964	4,469,272	15,412,236
Public Deposits, . . . . .	357,630	260,930	618,560
Dividends unpaid, . . . . .	202,092	188,088	390,180
Contingent Fund, . . . . .	1,311,460	615,063	1,926,523
Discounts, Interest, Exchange, . . . . .	407,763	127,691	535,454
Profit and Loss, . . . . .	361,880	128,390	490,270
Relief Issues, . . . . .	. . . . .	60,619	60,619
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	32,997	12,760	45,757
Suspense Account, . . . . .	3,650	8,652	12,302
Total Liabilities, . . . . .	\$31,796,835	\$21,584,133	\$53,380,968
Resources.	Philadelphia.	Country.	Total.
Loans, . . . . .	\$20,224,911	\$12,724,350	\$32,949,261
Specie and Treasury Notes, . . . . .	4,113,937	2,146,804	6,260,741
Due by Banks, . . . . .	1,257,257	1,802,381	3,059,638
Bank Notes and Checks, . . . . .	1,925,670	948,706	2,874,376
Real and Personal Estate, . . . . .	572,407	635,554	1,207,961
Bonds and Mortgages, &c., . . . . .	949,678	1,320,860	2,270,538
Stocks, . . . . .	1,388,375	732,359	2,120,734
Exchange and Interest, . . . . .	583,520	610,701	1,194,221
Expense Account, . . . . .	56,590	8,630	65,220
Post Notes, . . . . .	404,293	. . . . .	404,293
Sundry Loans, . . . . .	220,796	575,794	796,590
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	99,401	77,994	177,395
Total Resources, . . . . .	\$31,796,835	\$21,584,133	\$53,380,968

\* Including Bank of Germantown.

† Including four Savings Banks.

The Bank Capital of Pennsylvania, in November, 1848, was . . . \$21,462,870

To which add the following:

Philadelphia, Bank of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	increase	\$312,500
" Tradesmen's Bank, . . . . .	new	150,000
" Western Bank, . . . . .	increase	100,000
" Bank of Germantown, . . . . .	do.	9,950
Lancaster, Lancaster Bank, . . . . .	do.	103,670
do. Lancaster County Bank, . . . . .	do.	3,042
Norristown, Bank of Montgomery County, . . . . .	do.	47,540
Lebanon, Lebanon Bank, . . . . .	do.	10,040
Brownsville, Monongahela Bank, . . . . .	do.	12,000
York, York Savings Bank, . . . . .	do.	15,000
Carlisle, Carlisle Deposit Bank, . . . . .	do.	25
Erie, Erie Bank, . . . . .	revived	101,895

865,662

\$22,328,532

Deduct: Girard Bank, Philadelphia, reduced, . . . . . 3,750,000

Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, " . . . . . 150

Bank of Susquehanna Co., failed, . . . . . 100,000

3,850,150

Capital, November, 1849, of all the Pennsylvania banks, . . . . . \$18,478,382

## Bank of the State of Missouri and five Branches.

Liabilities.	1 Jan. 1846.	1 Jan. 1848.	1 Jan. 1849.	1 Jan. 1850.
Capital owned by the State, . . . . .	\$954,205	\$954,205	\$954,205	\$954,205
Capital owned by Individuals, . . . . .	246,377	250,511	253,962	254,546
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	1,296,428	1,364,650	1,735,410	1,372,884
Circulation, . . . . .	2,195,840	2,404,160	2,569,950	2,594,790
Dividends unpaid, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,408
Bank Balances, . . . . .	37,858	138,073	170,695	150,655
Interest and Exchange, . . . . .	176,612	196,870	186,208	186,676
Contingent Fund, . . . . .	79,978	98,850	122,960	147,126
Suspense Account, . . . . .	17,223	17,223	17,223	17,608
Total Liabilities, . . . . .	\$5,004,521	\$5,424,543	\$6,010,613	\$5,682,898
Resources.	1 Jan. 1846.	1 Jan. 1848.	1 Jan. 1849.	1 Jan. 1850.
Bills discounted, . . . . .	\$1,433,038	\$1,775,886	\$1,816,180	\$2,133,654
Exchanges matured, . . . . .	544,675	136,245	474,380	361,545
Exchanges maturing, . . . . .	733,894	511,168	590,095	495,095
Due by the State, . . . . .	76,844	110,572	123,538	122,353
Real Estate, . . . . .	136,016	122,574	125,850	114,175
Suspended Debt, . . . . .	170,046	164,218	155,458	155,644
Funds abstracted, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	120,961
Expense Account, . . . . .	14,445	15,451	15,426	19,307
Bank Balances, . . . . .	47,900	20,520	53,905	28,820
Bank Notes, . . . . .	185,736	47,040	36,560	36,820
Illinois Bank Certificates, . . . . .	208,313	206,153	191,533	191,538
Coin on hand, . . . . .	1,453,614	2,314,716	2,427,688	1,902,986
Total Resources, . . . . .	\$5,004,521	\$5,424,543	\$6,010,613	\$5,682,898



## Bank Dividends, 1845 to 1849.

BANKS.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	Total per cent.
Atlas, . . . . .	6	6	6½	6½	7	32
Atlantic, . . . . .	6	6	6½	7	8	33½
Boston, . . . . .	7	7	7	8	8	37
Boylston, . . . . .	(new)	5	8	8½	8	..
City, . . . . .	6	6	6	7	7	32
Columbian, . . . . .	5½	6	6	7	7½	32
Eagle, . . . . .	6½	6½	6½	7	7	33½
Exchange, . . . . .	..	..	(new)	8½	8	..
Freemans, . . . . .	7	8	8	8½	9	40½
Globe, . . . . .	6	6½	7	7½	8	35
Granite, . . . . .	6	7	6½	7	7	33½
Grocers, . . . . .	..	..	..	(new)	8	..
Hamilton, . . . . .	6	7	7	7	7	34
Massachusetts, . . . . .	5 4-5	6	6	6	6	29 4-5
Market, . . . . .	8	9	9½	10	10	46½
Mechanics, . . . . .	7	8	8	8	8	39
Merchants, . . . . .	7	7	7	8	8	37
New England, . . . . .	6	6	8	8	8	36
North, . . . . .	6	6	6	6	6½	30½
Shoe & Leather Dealers, . . . . .	6½	7½	8	9	8½	39½
Shawmut, . . . . .	6	6½	7	7½	7½	34½
State, . . . . .	6	6	6	6½	7	31½
Suffolk, . . . . .	8	8	10	10	10	46
Tremont, . . . . .	6	6	6½	7	7½	33
Traders, . . . . .	6	6	7	7½	8	34½
Union, . . . . .	6	6	7	7	7	33
Washington, . . . . .	5½	6	6½	6½	6	30½
1845, . . . . .	\$17,480,000	\$1,112,100	1848, . . . . .	\$18,330,000	\$1,373,100	
1846, . . . . .	18,030,000	1,188,500	1849, . . . . .	19,280,000	1,477,350	
1847, . . . . .	18,030,000	1,269,300				

The bank dividends in April were the largest ever before paid in Boston;—the above exceed them over \$6,000. The Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank pay 4½ per cent. on the old capital of \$500,000. The directors divided among the stockholders, during the summer, ten per cent. surplus profits, in stock, allowing to every holder of two old shares the privilege of subscribing for one new share at eighty per cent. The capital is now \$750,000; and the interest on the first assessment of the new stock, amounting to \$2,000 in all, is payable with the forthcoming dividend of October 1.—*Willis' Bank Note List.*

## MISSOURI.

## Statement of the Bank of the State of Missouri.

In consequence of the abstraction of funds from the Bank of the State of Missouri, it is thought proper by the Board of Directors to make a full *expose* of the condition of the mother bank on the 15th August, after a careful and thorough examination of its funds to that date—and there is prefixed a minute statement of the condition of the mother bank and branches to the 30th of June last.—*St. Louis Republican.*

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, . . . . .	\$1,208,751 83
Due Depositors, . . . . .	1,447,858 29
Due on Dividends, . . . . .	6,635 62
Surplus profits on 30th June, 1849, . . . . .	\$240,659 90
Profits made since, . . . . .	252,139 54
Outstanding circulation, . . . . .	1,264,480 00
Due to Banks, . . . . .	125,231 89
Total Liabilities, . . . . .	\$4,305,097 17

## MEANS.

Branches at Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Springfield and Lexington, each \$120,058 84 for their capital, . . . . .	\$600,294 20
Notes discounted, maturing, . . . . .	960,450 11
Exchange on the East and South, subject to draft, . . . . .	322,412 72
Exchanges maturing, . . . . .	200,716 31
Banking house and lot, . . . . .	50,000 00
Due from State of Missouri (for interest paid) . . . . .	100,842 25
Loan to State of Missouri (to pay volunteers) . . . . .	4,276 93
Bills receivable, (for sale of real estate) . . . . .	31,310 78
Suspended debt, . . . . .	88,241 48
Suspense account, . . . . .	1,208 17
Protest account, . . . . .	90 31
Expenses since 30th June, 1849, . . . . .	1,536 33
Due from Banks, . . . . .	38,785 17
Certificates Bank of Illinois, . . . . .	191,533 33
Warrants on the State Treasurer of Mo., . . . . .	14,742 93
Gold and silver coin on hand, . . . . .	1,577,734 53
Foreign gold coin deficient, . . . . .	*120,921 62—1,698,656 15

Total Resources, . . . . . \$4,305,097 17

\*The following are the sixteen boxes of foreign gold coin which were counted from the 16th to the 23d February last, inclusive, from each of which one bag of gold has been abstracted, to wit:

Box No.	2—original contents,	\$15,700 00—1 bag short, . .	\$7,850 00
" 3	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 4	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 5	"	19,150 40 1 "	7,850 00
" 6	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 8	"	16,411 77 1 "	7,850 00
" 11	"	18,970 97 1 "	6,171 62
" 12	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 14	"	17,968 44 1 "	7,850 00
" 15	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 16	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 17	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 18	"	17,550 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 19	"	15,700 00 1 "	7,850 00
" 30	"	21,701 32 1 "	4,850 00
" 37	"	15,600 00 1 "	7,850 00
16		\$268,652 90	Short \$120,921 62

St. Louis, 15th August, 1849.

By order of the Board,

H. SHURLEDS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—This bank, to-day, refused to redeem some five thousand dollars of their notes in the legal currency of the United States. The bank insisted upon the right to pay out foreign coin in the redemption of their own bills, at the same rates at which they receive them on deposit, and refused to pay them out by weight. The right of the bank to do this was questioned, and the notary making the demand refused to accept foreign coin in payment, except by weight, as established by the laws of Congress. It is well known that much of the foreign coin in circulation is received, and passes, in ordinary transactions, for more than its legal value by weight, which, in large cash operations, becomes an important item.—[*St. Louis New Era*, October 6.]



## Bank Statistics.

LIABILITIES.	June, 1846.	June, 1847.	June, 1848.	June, 1849.
Capital Stock, . . . . .	\$3,160,800	\$3,160,800	\$3,160,800	\$3,160,800
Circulation, . . . . .	1,061,114	1,332,228	753,510	1,594,850
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	536,852	471,258	336,318	413,930
Sterling Bills Sold, . . . . .	.....	.....	1,504,288	.....
Due Distant Banks, . . . . .	391,230	624,458	321,547	479,708
Due City Banks, . . . . .	14,833	4,440	1,724	3,526
Due to Agencies, . . . . .	432,030	193,245	115,495	1,190,756
Due Government Officers . . . . .	2,368	2,427	.....	2,370
Dividends Unpaid, . . . . .	9,047	8,517	8,279	10,007
Discount, Premium and Interest, . . . . .	165,066	180,525	298,865	187,870
Contingent Fund, . . . . .	266,610	309,490	379,461	569,095

Total Liabilities, . . . . . \$6,039,950 \$6,287,388 \$6,880,287 \$7,612,912

Aggregate Items of Surplus Profits, 1 July, 1849, . . . . . \$756,963 25

From which deduct the following Items

Losses chargeable to Contingent Fund, . . . . .	\$327,507 25
Dividend, No. 27, five per cent., . . . . .	158,040 00
Expenses for half year, ending 30 June, . . . . .	17,835 83
Semi-Annual appropriation for the liquidation of the Bonus for Charter, . . . . .	2,812 50

Actual Surplus, 30 June, 1849, nearly 8 per cent. of Capital, \$506,195 58 \$250,767 97

## Bank of the State of Missouri and Five Branches.

LOCATION.	Capital.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Bank Balances.
St. Louis, . . . . .	\$608,170	\$1,581,800	\$1,289,000	\$164,900
Branch at Fayette, . . . . .	120,058	30,400	240,000	4,100
" Jackson, . . . . .	120,059	15,800	200,000	.....
" Lexington, . . . . .	120,059	64,000	240,000	.....
" Palmyra, . . . . .	120,059	62,000	210,000	.....
" Springfield, . . . . .	120,059	30,000	157,000	.....

	Loans.	Specie.	Real Estate.	Suspended Debt.
St. Louis, . . . . .	\$1,726,000	\$1,727,000	\$50,000	\$77,000
Branch at Fayette, . . . . .	279,000	97,000	23,400	3,200
" Jackson, . . . . .	197,000	112,000	5,100	18,500
" Lexington, . . . . .	290,000	89,000	13,700	12,400
" Palmyra, . . . . .	160,000	100,000	14,400	18,800
" Springfield, . . . . .	181,000	100,000	9,700	16,900

RESOURCES.	Dec. 1845.	Dec. 1847.	Dec. 1848.	June 30, 1849.
Bills Discounted, . . . . .	\$1,433,038	\$1,775,886	\$1,816,180	\$1,877,263
Exchanges Matured, . . . . .	544,675	136,245	474,380	457,408
Exchanges Maturing, . . . . .	733,894	511,168	590,095	496,392
Suspended Debt, . . . . .	170,046	164,218	155,458	147,210
Due by State of Missouri, . . . . .	76,844	110,572	123,538	132,056
Real Estate, . . . . .	136,016	122,574	125,850	116,440
Bank Balances, . . . . .	47,900	20,520	53,905	107,895
Expense Account, . . . . .	14,445	15,451	15,426	17,506
Certificates Bank of Illinois, . . . . .	183,946	181,786	191,533	191,533
Do. State Bank Do. . . . .	24,367	24,367	.....	.....
Bank Notes, . . . . .	185,736	47,040	36,560	47,300
Gold and Silver Coin, . . . . .	1,453,614	2,314,716	2,427,686	2,226,915

Total Resources, . . . . . \$5,004,521 \$5,424,543 \$6,010,613 \$5,817,918

Dividend January 1, 1849, 5½ per cent.—(¼ payable to the State.)

## Bank Statistics.

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 1845.	Dec. 1847.	Dec. 1848.	June 30, 1849.
Capital owned by the State, . . . . .	\$954,205	\$954,205	\$954,205	\$954,205
Capital owned by Individuals, . . . . .	246,377	250,511	253,962	254,258
Circulation, . . . . .	2,195,840	2,404,160	2,569,950	2,336,440
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	1,296,428	1,364,650	1,735,410	1,785,913
Bank Balances, . . . . .	37,858	138,073	170,695	169,790
Contingent Fund, . . . . .	79,978	98,850	122,960	135,041
Interest and Exchange, . . . . .	176,612	196,870	186,208	182,270
Surplus Account, . . . . .	17,223	17,223	17,223	.....

Total Liabilities, . . . . . \$5,004,521 \$5,424,543 \$6,010,613 \$5,817,918

## KENTUCKY.

## Bank of Louisville and Two Branches.

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 1846.	Jan. 1847.	Jan. 1848.	2 July, 1849.
Capital Stock, . . . . .	\$1,032,100	\$1,032,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000
Circulation, . . . . .	1,024,227	939,822	1,126,328	983,389
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	213,783	161,380	230,898	199,460
Bank Balances, . . . . .	109,517	57,092	132,938	222,362
Dividends Unpaid, . . . . .	34,401	2,600	3,568	2,776
Profit and Loss, . . . . .	77,231	126,829	158,166	162,934

Total Liabilities, . . . . . \$2,541,258 \$2,369,723 \$2,731,898 \$2,650,921

RESOURCES.	Jan. 1846.	Jan. 1847.	Jan. 1848.	2 July, 1849.
Notes Discounted, . . . . .	\$866,433	\$736,700	\$648,060	\$608,831
Bills of Exchange, . . . . .	811,570	717,987	1,136,262	893,521
Louisville City Bonds, . . . . .	80,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Bank Balances, . . . . .	146,772	132,830	154,410	295,578
Suspended Debt and Costs, . . . . .	91,408	88,443	47,962	46,080
Real Estate, . . . . .	111,492	97,271	89,271	99,641
Specie on hand, . . . . .	351,094	445,844	510,341	527,394
Bank Notes, . . . . .	82,489	75,650	70,692	104,876

Total Resources, . . . . . \$2,541,258 \$2,369,723 \$2,731,898 \$2,650,921

2 July, 1849.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Bank of Kentucky and 7 Branches, . . . . .	\$3,700,000	\$2,453,000	\$791,000	\$1,241,000
Northern Bank and 4 " . . . . .	2,250,000	2,432,000	756,000	918,000
Bank of Louisville and 2 " . . . . .	1,080,000	933,000	200,000	527,000

\$7,030,000 \$5,863,000 \$1,747,000 \$2,686,000

This is a larger amount of specie than is held by all the banks of Boston, the point of concentration and redemption for the thirty millions of circulation of the New England banks at large.

## BANKS OF NEW YORK.

## Condition of the Banks of the City and State of New York in 1847-48-49.

LIABILITIES.	June, 1847.	December, 1848.	30 June, 1849.
Capital, . . . . .	\$43,279,891	\$44,330,553	\$44,929,505
Undivided Profits, . . . . .	6,043,532	6,635,449	7,097,660
Circulation, . . . . .	26,237,256	23,206,290	21,912,616
Individual Deposits, . . . . .	35,096,818	29,205,333	35,605,000
Bank Balances, . . . . .	17,034,010	13,311,087	20,994,078
Due Treasurer of the State, . . . . .	1,009,945	2,087,305	2,723,665
Due Canal Fund, . . . . .	1,603,119	1,005,655	1,112,298
Special Deposits, . . . . .	966,840	518,550	640,296
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	977,865	981,729	1,611,388

Total Liabilities, . . . . . \$132,249,276 \$121,281,950 \$136,626,506



Black Sea, have seldom failed to furnish a great portion of the supplies needed, while Spain has been, at times, a large producer above her own wants. For two years the ports of the Black Sea have been more or less closed, and the trade interrupted or destroyed. This year the channel is again open, and the grain fields have once more borne a fair harvest; but the unusual throng the war has attracted to that quarter, has drained the accumulated stock, and will absorb a large portion of the fresh receipts, so that the shipments to distant ports will be necessarily limited. Spain has a supply unusually limited, and is herself receiving shipments on her sea coast from this country; so that whatever her surplus may be in certain districts, she can have little to spare for her neighbor. France must therefore look to this country, and we are fortunately blessed with such abundance that, after supplying England and the continental states with all they need, and making our usual shipments to the West Indies, South America and Australia, we shall be able to supply all the deficiency in France, without diminishing our stock for home consumption so as to put up prices. Last year there was much damage done to the country by the fallacious hopes entertained by many of realizing "famine prices." This year, with a liberal stock left over, and an extraordinary abundance in the new crop, we shall be further than ever from the point of scarcity.

It is time that all who have the reputation of the country at heart should sound the alarm in regard to the flour manufactured here, that such stuff as is unfit for human food may no longer be sent to market, and sold as standard quality. Much of the wheat last year was poor, and this was held to be a sufficient excuse for the miserable depreciation, but that plea is no longer available, and it becomes all interested to aid in effecting a reform. Unless a change takes place before large exports are made for the current season, foreigners will become so much disgusted with our common flour that they will buy from us nothing but our wheat, and will grind it themselves, thus depriving our millers and mechanics of their share in the profits of the trade.

The Stock Market has been generally depressed, although there were several rallies since our last, of longer or shorter continuance, when the "bulls" appeared to gain the ascendancy. Toward the close, as many who had left the city for the summer returned, there was more speculative movement, and the fluctuations in the market were more warmly contested. Several new railroad loans of small amounts have been negotiated. One of \$250,000, 8 per cent bonds, of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, which were taken at 85. The State of Ohio is in the market for a 4 per cent loan of \$2,400,000, 30 years to run, to pay off the bonds of 1856, maturing in December. Some new issues of bonds have been privately distributed among the friends of the respective enterprises they were designed to aid, and the terms have not been made public.

The Bank movement shows a contraction toward the close, but the expansion has been continued at New York much longer than was expected or considered safe by sound political economists. The contraction has been going on for some time in discounts; but the money thus saved was immediately put out in loans on call thus preparing a stock for the whole community, when the surplus funds, (mostly country bank balances,) should be needed. The following will show the weekly averages of the New York city banks:—

## WEEKLY AVERAGES NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Date.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 5, 1856.	49,453,660	95,863,390	11,687,209	7,903,656	83,534,893
Jan. 12.....	49,453,660	96,145,408	11,777,711	7,612,507	77,931,498
Jan. 19.....	49,453,660	96,382,968	13,385,260	7,462,706	82,652,828
Jan. 26.....	49,692,900	96,887,221	12,733,059	7,506,986	78,918,315
Feb. 2.....	49,692,900	97,970,611	13,640,437	7,622,827	82,269,061
Feb. 9.....	49,692,900	98,344,077	14,233,329	7,819,122	82,848,152
Feb. 16.....	49,692,900	99,401,315	15,678,736	7,693,441	88,085,944
Feb. 23.....	49,883,420	100,745,447	15,835,874	7,664,688	87,680,478
March 1....	49,784,288	102,632,235	15,640,687	7,754,392	88,604,377
March 8....	49,784,288	103,909,688	15,170,946	7,888,176	88,749,625
March 15....	49,784,288	104,528,298	14,045,024	7,863,148	88,621,176
March 22....	49,784,288	104,533,576	14,369,556	7,912,581	89,390,261
March 29....	51,113,025	104,745,307	14,216,841	7,943,253	88,186,648
April 5....	51,113,025	106,962,018	13,381,454	8,347,498	91,008,408
April 12....	51,113,025	107,840,435	12,626,094	8,281,525	91,081,975
April 19....	51,113,025	106,765,085	12,958,132	8,221,518	90,875,737
April 26....	51,113,025	105,538,864	13,102,857	8,246,120	89,627,280
May 3....	51,113,025	105,325,962	12,850,227	8,715,163	92,816,063
May 10....	51,113,025	103,803,793	13,317,365	8,662,485	89,476,262
May 17....	51,113,025	103,002,320	12,796,451	8,488,152	88,720,415
May 24....	51,113,025	102,207,767	13,850,333	8,335,097	87,094,300
May 31....	51,458,608	102,451,275	14,021,289	8,269,151	86,775,313
June 7....	51,458,608	103,474,921	16,166,180	8,430,252	90,609,243
June 14....	51,458,608	104,168,881	17,414,680	8,360,735	91,602,245
June 21....	52,705,017	105,626,995	17,871,955	8,278,002	93,715,837
June 28....	52,705,017	107,087,525	17,069,687	8,250,289	93,289,248
July 5....	53,170,317	109,267,582	16,829,236	8,637,471	100,140,420
July 12....	53,170,317	109,748,042	14,793,409	8,405,756	95,663,460
July 19....	53,170,317	110,873,494	15,326,131	8,346,243	95,932,105
July 26....	53,170,317	111,346,589	13,910,858	8,386,285	92,365,040
Aug. 2....	53,658,039	112,221,563	14,328,253	8,646,043	93,847,317
Aug. 9....	53,658,039	112,192,322	13,270,603	8,676,759	92,220,370
Aug. 16....	53,658,039	111,406,756	12,806,672	8,584,499	92,013,229

We also annex a continuation of the weekly statements of the Boston banks:—

## WEEKLY AVERAGES AT BOSTON.

	July 21.	July 28.	August 4.	August 11.	August 18.
Capital.....	\$31,960,000	\$31,960,000	\$31,960,000	\$31,960,000	\$31,960,000
Loans and discounts..	52,467,575	42,506,495	52,300,815	53,207,000	53,180,786
Specie.....	3,679,268	3,660,057	3,827,617	3,861,000	3,825,692
Due from other banks	6,971,044	6,345,078	6,214,717	6,201,000	5,805,919
Due to other banks..	4,867,786	4,284,504	4,304,728	4,448,700	4,617,849
Deposits.....	15,927,968	16,234,117	16,500,272	16,342,500	16,020,969
Circulation.....	7,310,438	6,768,666	6,660,327	7,020,000	6,790,023

Annexed is a report of the condition of the banks of Missouri and its branches on the 30th of June:—

	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of St. Louis.....	\$1,605,444	\$1,179,635	\$1,700,590	\$1,185,260
Lafayette Branch.....	191,692	402,594	233,600	111,626
Palmyra Branch.....	89,921	54,365	205,360	66,290
Cape Girardeau Branch.....	161,245	26,446	192,820	53,940
Springfield Branch.....	167,353	44,386	152,580	76,226
Lexington Branch.....	197,443	79,671	213,530	94,262
Total.....	\$2,413,098	\$1,487,097	\$2,693,460	\$1,601,600

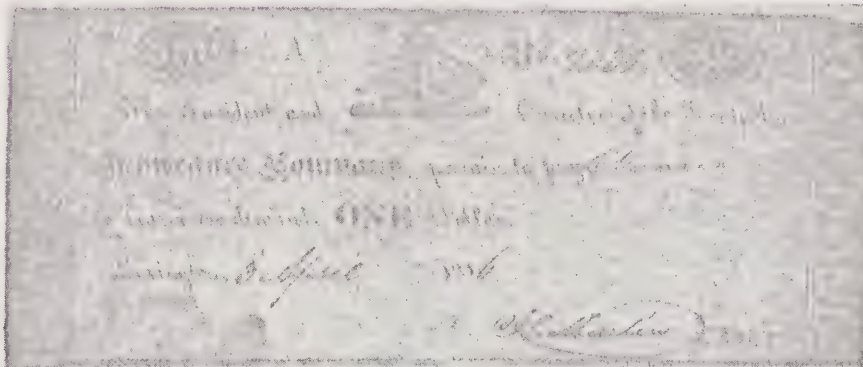
The following is a statement of the condition of the Massachusetts banks on August 4, 1856:—

*Handwritten:* Hunt's Merchants Magazine  
Vol 35 Sept. 1856



# Kentucky State Banks

By Earl Hughes



The Kentucky Insurance Company was the first banking institution west of the Alleghany Mountains. This early issue required only the signature of the Cashier.

#100 Kentucky Insurance Co  
Central Top Counter and right border identical to Bank of Sphonia #1 (early type)

This is an index of State Banks and others that issued currency in Kentucky during the 19th century, with an indication of the rarity of their issues existing today. Rarity numbers range from 1 to 11. No. 1 indicates the most common and No. 10 the extremely rare. No. 11 is used only when no denomination of issue is known.

This is a beginning. Corrections will be made, if necessary, when a descriptive listing of notes is made. (See Help Wanted notice at the end of this index.)

City	Bank	Rarity
<b>ASHLAND</b>		
	Bank of Ashland (Parent) .....	7
<b>BARBOURVILLE</b>		
	Bank of Barbourville .....	8
	Northern Bank of Kentucky (Branch) .....	9
<b>BARDSTOWN</b>		
	Maurice Clancy (fruit store) .....	10
	Farmers Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
	Head & Holloway .....	10
<b>BOWLING GREEN</b>		
	Bank of the Commonwealth (Br.) .....	9
	Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	8
	Bank of Louisville (Br.) .....	11
	Peoples Bank of Kentucky .....	6
	St. Charles Restaurant .....	10
	Southern Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	10
<b>BURKSVILLE</b>		
	Cumberland Bank of Burksville .....	7
	Bank of Louisville (Br.) .....	8
<b>BURLINGTON</b>		
	Bank of Burlington .....	9
<b>CANTON</b>		
	Traders and Mechanics Bank .....	9

City	Bank	Rarity
<b>CARLISLE</b>		
	Chappel, Bruce & McIntyres Bank .....	11
	Farming & Commercial Bank of Carlisle .....	5
<b>CARROLTON</b>		
	Southern Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
<b>COLUMBIA</b>		
	Bank of Columbia .....	7
<b>COLUMBUS</b>		
	Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
	Quinby Market .....	9
	W. W. Roach .....	10
	Sutlers Bank .....	9
	G. W. Ward & Company .....	10
<b>COVINGTON</b>		
	City of Covington .....	8
	Farmers Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	7
	Kentucky Insurance Company Bank .....	11
	Kentucky Trust Company Bank .....	6
	Northern Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	10
<b>CYNTHIANA</b>		
	Commercial Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
	Deposit Bank .....	11
	Northern Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
<b>DANVILLE</b>		
	Central Bank .....	11
	Bank of Danville .....	9
	Bank of Kentucky (Br.) .....	11
	The Sneed House .....	10
<b>FALMOUTH</b>		
	Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky .....	9
<b>FELICIANA</b>		
	South Western Real Estate Bank of Kentucky ..	8



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#5  
Aug 9 84  
C. J. S. S.

Phyllis  
De Luna  
Plate info



November, 1977

TO PARTICIPANTS UNDER THE  
EDISON BROTHERS STORES STOCK BONUS PLAN

In February, 1978, many of you will again be entitled to a distribution of Edison Brothers Stores shares under the company's Stock Bonus Plan. Since Stock Bonus benefits constitute earned income to you, we are obligated to withhold social security and state and federal income taxes out of the value of the distribution. In the first distribution, the full number of shares was delivered to those entitled to a distribution and we deducted the amount of withholding taxes from subsequent payroll checks. In many cases this deduction was inconvenient to Stock Bonus participants.

For future distribution of shares we therefore are asking you whether you prefer to apply the value of a sufficient number of shares to cover the withholding taxes on the distribution. If you wish, we would then issue to you the number of shares (adjusted for the 3 for 1 stock split) equal to the value of the balance of your Stock Bonus. In that way, there would be no other deduction by us for withholding taxes on account of the distribution and you would continue to determine your own total income tax liability. Only full shares would be distributed and any fractional share value you might be entitled to will be applied as a money credit to your payroll account or paid by check to you.

If, however, you still wish the full number of shares to which you are entitled, then the company may again decide to deduct the amount to be withheld out of your subsequent payroll checks or in some other manner.

Attached hereto is a form for you to sign if you prefer the withholding taxes taken out of the value of your next Stock Bonus Distribution. This form should be returned at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such distribution to be given consideration. If you sign the form it will also apply to all future Stock Bonus distributions, but you may change your position by letter to us at least 30 days prior to any such effective date. Please send in one signed copy of your preference form if you wish and keep the other copy in your records.

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, INC.  
STOCK BONUS PLAN COMMITTEE

By Eric P. Newman  
Eric P. Newman



Bank note engraver from  
Kentucky advertised in  
Mo ~~Ex~~ Gazette

---

Kentucky notes were written  
up by Earl Hughes  
in Paper Money

It shows one like the Bk of St L  
early type.



St. Louis, Mo., March 3rd, 1898.

You are hereby notified that John D. Davis, trustee, has not received from the Scrip-holders of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the one per cent assignment on the face value of said Scrip, called for by him, in his recent circular of Nov. 15th, 1897.

No appeal has been taken from the recent decision of Judge Klein, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, under which decision the Scrip is absolutely worthless.

It has been thought proper to try and get something by way of compromise, if possible.

I believe there can be obtained for the Scrip which is not in judgment, at least 10 per cent of its face value; and for the Scrip which is in judgment, at least 15 per cent of its face value, and possibly, of course, more than that.

If you desire to compromise, bring your Scrip at once, to me and sign a written authority to me to dispose of same.

Unless I hear from you in reply, within five (5) days, I shall assume that you do not desire to participate in any compromise I may make for those Scrip-holders whom I represent.

J. James P. Maginn,

421 Olive St.



St. Louis, Mo., March 3rd, 1898.

On November 15th, 1897, I notified the holders of Scrip issued by the Butchers & Drover's Bank that unless a sufficient sum of money was deposited with me to defray costs incurred and the expenses to be paid in order to perfect an appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri, from the decision rendered by Judge Klein, no appeal would be taken, and the Scrip would be worthless.

Only a small proportion of ~~the amount~~ the amount required has been paid to me by a few scrip holders, and I am not therefore able to take the appeal.

I am informed that Mr. Jas. P. Maginn, as attorney for certain scrip-holders, is endeavoring to effect a compromise with the owners of the property covered by the Deeds of Trust given to secure the scrip. I refer you to his circular inclosed herewith, and notify you that you may take such action as you see fit to protect your own interests.

Very truly yours,

Jno. D. Magie

Trustee in Deeds of Trust

given by Mrs. Chambers, Mrs.

Hudson and Mrs. Smith.



JAMES P. MAGINN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,  
ROOMS 609 AND 610,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

St Louis April 20. 1898.

Mr. Graham Frost,  
Dear Sir:

I enclose ~~blank~~ assignment for  
General Frost, on B. & D. Bank  
matter. I have a contract under  
which I shall be able to get  
for him 30%, net on the face of  
the judgment, without interest.  
& wish to close, if above is satisfactory

Yours respectfully,

James P. Maginn



## VI.—A COMPLETE LIST OF THE BRICK BUILDINGS IN AND CONTIGUOUS TO ST. LOUIS IN MAY, 1821.

When built.	No.	Owners.	Description.	Locality.	Blocks.	Occupants, 1821.
1812	1	Bartholomew Berthold.	Two-story store and dwelling.	11 N. Main.	8	Berthold & Chouteau.
"	2	William Smith.	" " " "	7 "	8	Smith & Ferguson.
1813	3	Christian Wilt.	" " " "	85 "	11	Joseph Hartog.
"	4	Manuel Lisa.	" " " "	21 "	8	P. J. & J. G. Lindell.
1816	8	McKnight & Brady.	Double two-story, two stores and boarding-house above.	42 " (1816, T. Kibby's "Washington Hall.")	32	Thomas McGuire.
"	9	Same.	" " " "	44 N. Main.	32	Bernard Gilhooly.
1817	5	Wm. C. Carr.	Two-story dwelling, the first.	99 S. Main.	3	Gen. Atkinson and others.
"	6	Syl. V. E. Hyp. Papin.	Two offices, and dwelling above.	34 N. Main.	32	M. P. Leduc.
1816	7	William Clark.	Two-story store and dwelling.	65 "	10	Then vacant.
"	10	William Rector.	Two-story dwelling and office.	East side 3d above Vine.	65	Wm. Bennett's Hotel.
1817	11	Bernard Pratte, Sr.	Two-story store and dwelling.	5 N. Main.	8	B. Pratte & Co.
"	12	Robert Simpson.	" " " "	68 S. Main.	36	Daniel C. Boss & Co.
"	13	Abraham Bird.	Two-story store and warehouse in rear.	66 "	36	Wm. M. Savage & Co.
"	14	Thompson Dodge.	Two and one-half-story dwelling, and Masonic Hall in attic.	Elm above Main, north side.		Idem.
"	15	Thos. McKnight.	Small dwelling.	202 N. Main.		Idem.
1817-18	16	Robert Collett.	Double two-story, two stores and dwellings above.	82 S. Main.	37	Idem.
1818	17	Same.	" " " "	84 "	37	Idem.
"	18	Robert Collett.	One-story store.	85 "	37	Idem.
"	21	Bernard Pratte, Sr.	Two-story warehouse.	3 N. Main. These were the old Pratte House, with new brick fronts.		Idem.
"	22	Thomas Hanley.	Two-story stores and vaults below.	N. W. cor. Market and River.	8	John Crawford.
"	23	William Clark.	Large two-story residence.	S. W. cor. Water and Morgan (60 front).	15	Thomas Hanley and others.
"	24	Same.	Large brick for Indian office and museum.	103 N. Main (removing Chancellor's old store).	12	Gen. William Clark.
"	25	Antoine Chenie.	Two-story store.	101 N. Main.	12	Clark's office, etc.
"	26	Jos. Henderson.	Two-story dwelling.	" "	33	Tracy & Wabrendorf.
"	27	Thos. F. Riddick.	Two-story residence.	108 S. Main.	38	Vacant.
"	28	The Baptist Church.	40 by 80 feet.	South 4th below Poplar.	109	Thomas F. Riddick.
"	29	Alexander Neave.	One-story warehouse, 40 front.	S. W. cor. Market and 3d.	84	For general purposes.
"	30	John Jones.	Two and one-half-story dwelling.	72 N. 2d.	63	Geyer's office basement.
1818-19	31	Patrick M. Dillon.	Two-story store.	S. W. cor. 2d and Green.	66	A. Scott & W. E. Bule.
"	32	Elijah Beebe.	Two-story store and dwelling.	153 N. Main.	15	Patrick McDonald.
"	33	Thos. McGuire.	Small dwelling.	8 "	33	George H. Robb.
"	34	Jacob Warner.	Double two-story dwelling.	Market W. of 8th.	33	Elijah Beebe.
"	35, 36	Thos. Winstanley.	Two two-story dwellings.	East side 4th above Olive.	Chouteau's add., 180.	Thomas McGuire.
1819	37	Gabriel Paul.	Two two-story stores and his dwelling above.	North side Spruce above 5th.	Lucas' add., 181.	J. Warner and others.
"	38	Same.	" " " "	71 N. Main.	Chouteau's add., 110.	Mrs. U. Reed and others.
"	39	Aug. Chouteau.	Two-story store and dwelling.	73 "	11	James Arnold & Co.
"	40	Same.	" " " "	17 S. Main.	11	Gabriel Paul.
"	41	Same.	" " " "	" "	7	Paul & Ingram.
"	42	Same.	" " " "	" "	7	Wallace, Howell & Co.
"	43	Same.	" " " "	" "	7	Vacant below.
"	44	Manuel Lisa.	" " " "	" "	7	Braud & Detand.
"	45	Same.	" " " "	17 N. Main.	8	baratz.
"	46	John Holbrook.	" " " "	19 "	8	James Clemens.
"	47	Stephen Gay.	" " " "	78 S. Main.	37	Jno. and Geo. Collier.
"	48	James Loper.	Two-story dwelling.	80 "	37	Jason Holbrook.
"	49	Robert Patton.	" " " "	119 "	3	Same.
"	50	Jos. Charles, Sr.	" " " "	4 S. 3d.	84	James Loper.
"	51	H. S. Geyer.	" " " "	S. E. cor. Market and 5th.	Chouteau's add., 103.	Vacant.
"	52	John and Jerry Jones.	" " " "	S. W. cor. " " "	Chouteau's add., 113.	Joseph Charles.
"	53	Joshua Barton.	One-story office, etc.	S. E. cor. Market and 8th.	Chouteau's add., 113.	Alex. Ferguson.
"	54	Chris. M. Price.	Brick livery stable.	N. W. cor. " " "	Chouteau's add., 124.	Vacant.
"	55	Chas. Bosseron.	Two-story dwelling.	4th above Market.	Chouteau's add., 124.	Jos. Barton and Ed. Bates.
"	56, 57	Same.	Two one-story offices.	Pine above Main.	Chouteau's add., 124.	Smith & Waddingham.
"	58	Eulalie Guitard.	One-story dwelling.	" "	Chouteau's add., 124.	Chas. Bosseron.
1819-20	59	Aug. P. Chouteau.	Two-story store and dwelling.	Olive above 6th.	Lucas' add.	H. M. Breckenridge.
"	60	Aug. Alvarez.	One-story dwelling.	94 N. Main.	Lucas' add.	Drs. Williams and Lemington.
"	61	Chris. M. Price.	Two-story " "	3d above Market.	Lucas' add.	Eulalie Guitard.
"	62	Thompson P. Williams.	" " " "	" "	Lucas' add.	William Deane.
"	63	Ellen Leroux.	" " " "	12 S. 3d.	84	Mrs. Agnes Gay's school.
"	64	Peter Ferguson.	" " " "	93 "	86	Chris. M. Price.
"	65	Bank of Missouri.	Banking-house.	Elm above 4th.	Chouteau's add., 105.	Jos. and W. James.
"	66	James Kennerly.	Two-story store and dwelling.	Olive above 5th.	Lucas' add., 117.	Madame Leroux.
"	67	Fryor Quarles.	One-story.	6 N. Main, 1818 by 19.	10	Peter Ferguson.
				57 "	10	Bank of Missouri.
				S. W. 4th and Myrtle.	106	James and George H. Kennerly.
						Benj. J. Seward.

#1 Chouteaus  
Buck RowWm. M. O'Hara  
Inc.

Schaff City &amp; County of St. L.



Missouri Gazette, November 8, 1820

page 3 column 2

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

Missouri Exchange Bank, Wm. O'Hara, Par

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Missouri Republican, July 20, 1826

page 2, column 2

Exerpt from letter to editor

From the ruins of the Bank of St. Louis crept out a reptile,  
called the Exchange Bank of which Wm. O'Hara was the nominal  
head and Col. Post was thought to be the integral part. This  
too basked for its little hour, upon the credulity of the  
unsuspicious, and then <sup>sunk</sup> ~~slunk~~ into the filth, and darkness out  
of which it came, carrying with it, the hard earnings of many an  
honest and humble individual.

Signed A Creditor of the Bank of St. Louis



# BOATMEN'S SAVING BANK

St. Louis, October 30th, 1873.

*Mr. John Wilson*

Please surrender to this **BANK** your Certificates of Stock in the **BOATMEN'S SAVING INSTITUTION**, and receive, in lieu thereof, certificate of the new organization, together with our **CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT**, dated November 1st, 1873, and payable six months after date, with interest at rate of six per cent. per annum for dividend of \$200 per share on old stock.

WM. H. THOMSON,  
CASHIER.



SEBREE

Collection

Mo Hist Soc

archives.



quite black and in shadow. The lower part of the right lappel of the coat in the portrait of ADAMS in the counterfeit, forms an angle; in the genuine it is a distinct curved line; also, the buttons in the counterfeit are irregular in shape, while in the genuine they are decidedly round and dark in color. Particular attention is called to the button on the left side of the coat in the counterfeit. In the word "WASHINGTON," in the counterfeit notes the black shade forming the first stroke of the letter "W" forms an angle at the bottom; in the genuine note it forms a curve. In the ruled shading under the right hand stroke of the letter "W," and over the letters "A" and "S," there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; there are but three in the genuine note. Under the letters "A" and "S" in the word "WASHINGTON" in the counterfeit there are five ruled lines; in the genuine there are but four. Also, under the letter "H," in the same word, there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; in the genuine there are but three. At the bottom of the letter "F" in the denomination title there are five ruled lines in the counterfeit—in the genuine there are six lines. The localized fiber on the left of the portrait is blue in the genuine but without color in the counterfeit. The red seal in the genuine is printed in a delicate carmine color, in the counterfeit it is more of a brick color, and has a heavy appearance, more especially the rays which form the outside of the seal. Attention is called to the blurred and scratchy appearance of the lathe work and lettering on the back of the counterfeit, which, upon comparison with the genuine, will be readily perceived.

**ARKANSAS.—SUSPENSION OF A BANKING HOUSE.**—The banking house of S. H. TUCKER, the oldest in the State, suspended at Little Rock, September 15th. In a card Mr. TUCKER gives the usual cause, viz.: the great stringency in the money market and the impossibility of realizing at the moment money due him. He states that he has abundant property to meet all his liabilities.

**COLORADO.**—The PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK of Denver have commenced operations and will transact a general banking business. President, J. W. BLACKBURN; Cashier, H. C. DONNELL. Their New York correspondents are DONNELL, LAWSON & CO.

**ILLINOIS.**—The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LINCOLN, Logan County, (No. 2,126), was organized in August, with a capital of \$50,000, limited to \$100,000. President, JOHN D. GILLET; Cashier, HARRISON B. SCHULER.

**KANSAS.—DEFAULTING CASHIER.**—CARL MOLLER, Cashier of the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK of Leavenworth, is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of \$20,000. MOLLER transferred to the bank, on 15th September, all his real and personal property, estimated as worth \$10,000. The capital of the bank being ample its business will not be interrupted by the loss.

**MASSACHUSETTS.—BOSTON CITY DEBT.**—The Boston Journal gives the following interesting tables:

VALUATION OF BOSTON FOR TWELVE YEARS.

	Total Valuation.	Increase.	Rate.
1862	\$ 286,217,000	\$ 456,900	10 50
1863	302,507,200	26,290,200	11 50
1864	332,449,900	29,942,700	13 30
1865	371,892,775	39,442,875	15 80
1866	415,362,345	43,469,570	13 00
1867	444,946,100	29,583,755	15 50
1868*	493,573,700	48,627,600	12 30
1869	549,511,600	55,937,900	13 70
1870†	584,089,400	34,577,800	15 30
1871	612,663,550	28,574,150	13 10
1872	682,724,300	70,060,750	11 70
1873	693,831,400	11,107,100	12 80

\* Roxbury included, with a total valuation when annexed of \$26,551,700.  
† Dorchester included, with a total valuation when annexed of \$20,315,700.

DEBT STATEMENT.

	Total Debt.	Means on Hand for Paying.	Net Debt.
1864-65	\$ 11,497,689	\$ 1,621,255	\$ 9,876,443
1865-66	12,180,250	3,039,590	9,140,660
1866-67	13,020,463	4,440,278	8,581,184
1867-68	14,146,900	5,199,369	8,947,530
1868-69	17,304,435	6,868,989	10,434,446
1869-70	21,818,411	9,215,831	12,602,580
1870-71	26,666,436	11,632,959	15,033,476
1871-72	28,638,535	12,809,159	15,779,376
1872-73	37,671,672	13,926,777	23,744,894

**SUICIDE OF A NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT.**—WILLIAM S. BOYCE, a resident of Lynn, a member of the firm of WILLIAM S. BOYCE & SONS, shoe manufacturers, and President of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Lynn, committed suicide on the evening of August 27th, at the U. S. Hotel, Boston. Mr. BOYCE was about sixty years old, a native of Lynn, and the senior member of the firm of WILLIAM S. BOYCE & SONS, prominent dealers in shoe findings, of Boston. He commenced life as a shoe manufacturer in his native town, but as he gradually acquired wealth he merged his manufacturing into the findings business, and many years ago moved into Boston, where he has since remained. He was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and was one of its most liberal, yet influential members. Years since he became a director in the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Lynn, and was subsequently its president. He was a man of great kindness of heart and polished manners, and moved at the head of Lynn society. The motive for this sad deed is beyond comprehension, for he had ample means, but few business cares, and had only just completed and occupied a new and costly residence at Lynn. In fact, every element necessary to make his declining years happy appeared to be at his command.

**BOSTON.**—MR. CHARLES B. F. ADAMS, the oldest notary public in Boston and Commissioner for nearly every State in the Union, died at his residence, Tremont and Brookline Streets, on Wednesday, September 17, after an illness of several months. He was born in 1812, and graduating with high honor and the Franklin medal from the English high school, in 1828, he soon entered into the furniture business as junior partner in the firm of HANCOCK, HOLDEN & ADAMS, well known to the older residents of Boston as located in Cornhill. Here he remained till the election of Governor BRIGGS, from whom he received a notary's commission. His care and accuracy in his new calling soon brought him a large business, including confident trusts from almost all the banking institutions in the city, and it was not many years before he was the authorized Commissioner in Boston for every State in the Union, and had almost a monopoly of the passport business with travelers abroad. He was an honored member of the Columbian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and his circle of acquaintance, outside that of his strictly business association, was large and valuable.

**MISSOURI.**—The JASPER COUNTY BANK has commenced business at CARTRAGE, under a State charter, with a capital of \$100,000. President, T. REGAN; Vice-President, JAMES S. ZANE; Cashier, GEORGE P. CUNNINGHAM. Their New York correspondents are Messrs. DONNELL, LAWSON & Co.

**ST. LOUIS.**—The NATIONAL LOAN BANK OF ST. LOUIS has changed its title, in compliance with the recent Act of Congress, to the CONTINENTAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS. The FIRST NATIONAL BANK has likewise dropped that title and taken the new name of the EMPIRE BANK OF ST. LOUIS. In both cases the officers are unchanged and the business of each bank continues as before.

**NEW YORK.**—The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ADAMS has been merged into the HUNGERFORD NATIONAL BANK, and its business is continued by the latter.

**SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.**—MR. J. H. ROSENQUEST, Cashier of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TARRYTOWN, committed suicide at his residence



*Continued from first Page.*

flect that every thing which moderation could require, or conciliation effect, has on our part been done to avert the catastrophe, which, however to be lamented, cannot ultimately prove injurious to our interests; while it may effect the ruin of the power by whom, from present appearances, it seems likely to be provoked.

LONDON, April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th inst. were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British on Corfu, but state no particulars. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made to get possession of the Seven Islands; but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumour.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Amsterdam [on his way to America] which place he left a few days ago, states, that that place now suffers the greatest commercial distress: many warehouses and shops are entirely shut up; and a general outcry prevails upon the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to render Spanish America independent, had caused the greatest apprehension in the French government; that it fears for the success of such a measure though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Buonaparte was determined to use every effort for hurrying North America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards send troops into the different parts of South America.

The Squadron now ready to sail from the Downs, under the command of Sir J. Saumarez, consists of 7 sail of the line, and several frigates.

#### THE EXPEDITION.

RAMSGATE, April 21.

We are all bustle and activity here, preparing for another embarkation. The 1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th battalions of the German Legion, and also the 1st and 2d light battalions, are now on their march to this place, from Bexhill, Hattings and Battle. A number of transports are here ready to receive them, and others are dropping in hourly.

It is thought that the dispositions making, that the different battalions will be embarked as they arrive here. We expect some of them to-morrow. A considerable British force is also to be embarked, but some of the regiments will not come here, transports having been provided for their reception at Harwich.

The naval strength of the expedition will consist of the Victory, Monotaur, Tigret, Mars, Polyphemus, Audacious, &c. several frigates, and a large proportion of gun-brigs, [vessels peculiarly adapted for the navigation of the Belts and the Sounds,] and some gun-boats of a new construction. The whole will be under the command of Sir James Saumarez, who has left London for Chatham, to hoist his flag on board the Victory, at the Nore. The land forces, which will amount to from 12 to 15,000 infantry, it is said, will be commanded by Sir John Moore and Gen. Frazer and will shortly be followed by a larger force, which, from the nature of the transports required, (copper bottomed) will probably consist of cavalry."

HARWICH, April 21.

Harwich at this moment presents an unusual appearance. From 6 to 7000 of the troops to be employed in the expedition which has for some time been getting ready, are to be embarked at this place, and a number of transports, which have been got ready for their reception, are now coming into the harbour. None of the troops have yet arrived, but we understand they have received such routes as will bring them here in succession; and that is intended to embark them as they arrive.

"Nothing has transpired officially respecting the destination of this expedition. Its ultimate destination is known to be the Baltick, but it is whispered, that previous to its proceeding thither, a coup de main, which promises an important result, is to be attempted in another quarter."

We entertain very little doubts of the veracity of the accounts lately received of the confiscation of American property in Hamburg. In corroboration of them, we learn, that capt. Woodside, of the ship Julius Henry, belonging to Baltimore, has just returned, who informs, that the whole of his cargo had been declared forfeited, and part of it had actually been sent into France, for consumption.

## CASH

GIVEN for Bills of Exchange on the Government.

WILKINSON & PRICE

St. Louis, July 12, 1808. 7 1/2.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at St. Louis, Quarter ending June 30, 1808.

A. James Asbley, 2, Charles Applegate.

B. William Bradley, William Bonham.

C. James W. Coburn, John Chirwood, John Calaway.

D. Wm. McDaniel or John Davis, Samuel H. Dunn, 2, Cornelius R. French.

G. Samuel Gibson.

H. Lieut. Daniel Hughs, Philip Le Duc, Jacob Horine.

M. John Mullanphy, Philip Miller.

O. Robert Owens.

P. Louis Pre Pillet, Joseph Purkins.

R. William Rogers, 2, George G. Rooney, 2, Hannab Radcliffe, Moses Riddle, Messrs. Rauch & Ermatinger.

S. Antony Sanders, William Sbay, George Smith.

T. Solomon Townsend.

V. Thomas Vinson, Simon Venarsdale.

W. Daniel Walker, James Ward, Robert Wescott, Anne Worsfort, William R. Willis, Hezekiah Warfield.

Z. John Zomwalk.

R. EASTON. P. M.

July 1, 1808.

A VARIETY OF  
School Books,  
FOR SALE,  
At this Office.

BLANKS PRINTED.

At this Office.  
On the shortest notice. 1-9-0-8

VOL 1 #3

Mo Gazette 1808

Page 4 Column 3

Billion Papers



MISSOURI  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

[PRIVATE—SO. GS.]

AN ACT for the relief of J. P. D. Couzins, of Saint Louis.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to J. P. D. Couzins, of Saint Louis, Missouri, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars in full for services rendered to the Government of the United States in the detection and conviction of counterfeiters of United States Treasury notes.

Approved, March 2, 1875.



Couzens 1875



Communicated

Died, at the post of Arkansas on the 21st ult, after a short illness of the billious fever, William M. O'Hara Esq. of this place, in the 83rd year of his age.

He was a native of New Jersey, where as also in this place, he has left an unblemished character and numerous circle of acquaintances to lament his loss --- he has been a resident of this town about 3 years and left this place in May, to attend to some unsettled business in Arkansas, although he had been but a short time in the place, by his gentlemanly conduct he had so endeared himself to his acquaintances that his death will be lamented by them, his death has caused a blank in society which cannot, be filled up, He has left a mother, wife and 4 children to mourn a loss, which to them, is irreparable, yet it be gratifying to them, to know, that during his illness he was attended by friends who paid every attention to his wants.



Report of the Celebration of the Anniversary  
of the Founding of St. Louis.

Printed by Chambers & Knapp, St. Louis, 1847.

Page 30.

It must not be supposed that Banks of circulation were unknown to the ancient inhabitants. On the contrary, they even then had existence. Besides the currency of furs and peltries which was of a character almost as cumbersome as the iron money of the Spartans, they had a real shimplaster circulation. Witness the following, which is a copy and translation of a genuine document in my possession:

"Bon pour six livre de  
Barbue a St. Louis ce 25  
7bre 1799 Antoine Roy."

Translation.

"Good for six pounds of Catfish, at St. Louis,  
this 25th September, 1799. Antoine Roy."



WHEREAS, The suspension of specie payments by the Banks throughout the United States, has caused an almost entire withdrawal of the circulating medium of this state: And whereas, the Bank of the State of Missouri has not been able to supply a medium of circulation in lieu thereof, having commenced operations since the suspension, and, because of the general alarm, being compelled to restrict the issue of her own notes: And as it is now generally understood that many of the Banks of the eastern states as well as those of the west and south west, will not resume the payment of specie for several months to come, thereby continuing the same obstacles which now exist, to prevent the Bank of Missouri from making issues. It therefore becomes necessary for the trading community of this state, and especially of this city, to look around them, and consider how they are to obtain a medium to answer the ordinary purpose of exchanges, in the purchase and sale of products and merchandise, and in the payment of debts. And as we have reason to believe that a disposition has been manifested by the Bank of Missouri to afford such a remedy for the existing evils as is compatible with her charter, and the relation she holds to the state and trading community; and whereas, the interests of the mercantile community both in this city and throughout the State, are closely connected with a knowledge of her general course of policy, and the prospect of her negotiating a sale of the State Bonds—

*Be it therefore, Resolved,* That a Committee of nine persons be appointed on behalf of this Chamber, to take into consideration the present condition of the community, and to confer with the President and Directors of the Bank of Missouri, in relation to the probability of her being enabled to make issues of her paper, or otherwise furnishing a medium of circulation throughout the State. And to make such suggestions to said Bank, as are in their opinion, adapted to the present exigencies of the times. And, that said Committee report to this Chamber at its next meeting.

The President appointed the following persons to compose the Committee:

JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.  
W. CROW,  
WM. GLASGOW,  
N. E. JANNEY,  
GEORGE MORTON,  
JOHN WALSH,  
H. L. HOFFMAN,  
JOHN D. DAGGETT,  
J. C. DINNIES.

APRIL 30, 1838.



VOL. XI.  
 THE DEMOCRAT.  
 THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1862.  
 G. N. H. H. H.

# The Democrat.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

## GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Blair and staff, we are informed, will leave this city to day or to-morrow for Memphis, at which place, or at Helena, he will be put in command of a brigade to operate under General McPherson against Vicksburg. The report that Gen. Blair is to be appointed Major General here, as we learn, is founded in fact.

## OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By the Springfield Union Herald, we learn that Governor Yates, who reached home last Thursday night, represents that the authorities in Washington take a deep interest in the opening of the Mississippi river, and that the President and Secretary of War regard Major General John A. McClernand as just the man to head the important expedition.

## REPRESENTATION.

We are informed by Colonel West, Acting Adjutant General of Missouri, that any one furnishing a substitute for one of the old regiments of Missouri Volunteers, will be exempted from duty in the enrolled militia of the State. The substitute furnished must not be liable to military duty himself. Application must be made direct to the Adjutant General.

## STAMP, CHIMPPLERS.

The small postage stamp currency issued by the United States Treasury is yet in very limited circulation in this city, and the consequence is that our stores, shops and markets are over-run with all sorts of small chimpplers, many of which are no doubt good for their face so far as redemption is concerned, but all of them got up on cheap and destructible paper, and all of them clearly in violation of the laws both of the State and the general Government. Some of the parties issuing these notes, checks, or whatever they may be called, should remember that under the new stamp law every paper or note of the kind must be stamped before it can be issued; and yet we have to see a single one of these chimpplers which bears upon its face this plain requirement of the law. The consequence of this unlimited circulation of illegal paper may not be so seriously felt by the more intelligent and independent classes of our citizens, but the losses are daily falling upon the poor, and if a sudden prohibition should be laid upon its further circulation, the greater portion of it would be found in the hands of those who are least able to bear the sacrifice that would ensue.

We admit the great inconvenience which our people are put to for the want of a small circulating medium and the seeming necessity of some such substitute as the small chimpplers now in use; yet our emergency is no justification for a practice so decidedly illegal, and which must eventually prove so hurtful to the great mass of our people. The small postage stamp currency abounds in the cities east of us; and in a short time will be plenty here. Until that time all classes should endeavor to accommodate themselves to the scarcity of lawful small change as best they can, and not encourage any further the illegal circulation which now floods the city.

## THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

We perceive in this city and we hear from distant parts of the State that a very decided effort is being made to secure for Samuel F. Glover, Esq. of St. Louis, a sufficient number of

# VOL. XI. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, December 1, 1862.

I have your last assembling number of the Democrat and beautiful harvest has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we cannot but feel comforted by the best light he gives us, trusting that in his own good time and wise way, all will be well.

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year, has been submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the past session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at other periods it has certainly been so satisfactory that a nation so often so misrepresented as we are, might have reasonably expected it.

In the month of June last there were some grounds for expecting that the meeting of the friends of the Union at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, would have resulted in a more united policy, which has proved only less injurious to them, than to our own country, but that the reverses which afterwards befell the nation, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the racial condition and affected very deeply the personality of the nation, with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political passions and apprehensions, which have produced a national agitation throughout the civilized world.

In this unusual agitation we have forborne taking part in any controversy between parties and factions in any other States. We have attempted to propagate truth, and acknowledged no revolution, but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been of a more contemplative than of a more active character, and to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and the consequences resulting from those actions themselves. Nevertheless, it is a complaint on the part of our Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

## THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of especial pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of the Majesty's Government has been marked with jealous respect for the authorities of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the slave trade has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

## THE COAST BLOCKADE.

A blockade of 2,000 miles of coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a nation of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes, and in doing unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, carried on in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violations of neutral rights. All such objections tend to excite apprehensions and possibly to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peaceful friendship.

In clear cases of these kind, I have so far as possible heard and redressed complaints with the least possible delay. In many cases, however, a large and augmenting number of complaints upon which the government is unable to agree with the government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United

St. Louis, Mo Stamp during Civil War.



## BANK.

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When the reader is informed that the whole of the stock of this bank is owned by the State, that it is in fact a Government bank, he will feel less surprise than he otherwise would on hearing of this immense increase of circulation.

## MISSOURI.

From the following extract from the Missouri Republican, it appears that though the Bank of the State of Missouri continues to pay specie on the few notes it has in circulation, it is, as regards currency, little more than an agent for the suspended banks of the neighboring States and Territories. It receives their notes on deposit, and pays them out again, thus aiding in making them the circulating medium of Missouri.

This practice must be prohibited wherever it is intended that the banks shall make a *bona fide* resumption of specie payments; as otherwise we shall only be substituting one kind of inconvertible paper for another.

"The notes of the Bank of Missouri, State Bank of Illinois and branches, Bank of Illinois, State Bank of Indiana and branches, Bank of Kentucky, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., and the Commercial, Lafayette, and Franklin Banks of Cincinnati, and the notes of solvent banks of Wheeling and Pittsburg, and eastern cities, are received by our bank and offices of discount and deposit as par funds. The notes of the Cairo Bank and the Miner's Bank, Bank of Dubuque, together with the issues of City and County Warrants, are received by two of the offices on deposit and in payment of debts; they pass in ordinary transactions at par, and large amounts can be converted into 'par funds' at 1 per cent. premium. The same may be said of the certificates of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Missouri State Bank (parent) 7 per cent. premium; branches, 4 to 5 do."

## NEW YORK.

At a mass convention at Kingston, N. Y., the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That the system of banking known as the Free Banking System in this State, of which system State stocks and mortgages on real estate are the basis, is deceptive, and as a system is unworthy of public confidence, and has already inflicted the most serious loss upon the people of this State; that we approve of no feature of this system except its *freedom from exclusiveness*, that we are in favor of no banking system which does not make the individual property of stockholders **HOLDEN FOR THE DEBTS OF THE INSTITUTION**; and we demand that all banking companies shall hereafter be governed by the same laws that regulate ordinary copartnerships in all other business."

## A NEW MOVEMENT.

Some persons have proposed that those banks who issue paper money which they cannot on presentation redeem with real money, should receive the same punishment as issuers of counterfeit coin. In Georgia a grand jury has been found, who seem disposed to act on this principle. They

have, as is stated by the Georgia Argus, published at Columbus, "found a true bill against Rhodam A. Greene, President of the Western Bank of Georgia, for a high misdemeanor. The charge is founded upon the refusal of the bank to pay specie. There is a provision of the charter of that bank, which declares that the bank shall not at any time refuse to pay specie, and that upon such refusal, the charter shall be forfeited. There is, also, a section of the Penal Code, which provides, that if any bank officer shall violate any provision of the charter, he shall be indicted for a high misdemeanor."

"The Legislature certainly never contemplated, that the mere act of failing to pay specie, unconnected with fraud, should be an indictable offence; if they did, then every officer of every suspended bank of the State, is subject to indictment."

This is a striking incident in banking history, and shows that a great revolution is taking place in the public mind in regard to bank responsibility.

## THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices have been received from England to the date of November 3d.

Trade continues to be dull. One of the papers states "that there is a most cheerless prospect for the coming winter,—cheerless, indeed, for both masters and operatives." Another adds that "there is the prospect of a winter of severe suffering, if not terror." In the agricultural districts, there have been many fires, kindled by persons driven to desperation by their sufferings.

Considerable excitement had been produced in the money circles, by the discovery, that a fraudulent issue of exchequer bills, amounting in all to £300,000 or £350,000 pounds, had taken place.

By a great fire in the Tower of London, public property to the value of one million sterling was destroyed. This had a slight effect on the funds.

A revolutionary plot has been detected in Belgium.

An attempt to get up an insurrection in Spain in favor of the ex-queen, has proved a complete failure.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, during the week ending November 1st, amounted to 22,910 bales: 7,290 New Orleans, 5d. to 8½d.; 4,720 Mobile, &c., 5d. to 6½d.; 3,760 upland, 4½d. to 6½d.

By a revolution in Mexico, Santa Anna has been placed at the head of affairs in that country.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to gentleman in the following places in Mississippi, namely, Benton (second list,) Liberty (third list,) Jackson (second list,) Brandon, Fayette, (fourth list;) and also to gentlemen at Farmersville, Harrisonburg, and Clinton, Louisiana; Orangeburgh, South Carolina, (third list;) Garysville, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts, (third list;) Newport, New Hampshire, and other places, for additions to our list of subscribers.

We can complete the files of any number of new subscribers.



July 1896.

## BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS'.

### The Rumored Difficulties of a Solid Bank.

#### Small Depositors Scared for Their Savings,

#### But No Fears Felt by the Larger Customers.

Last Thursday afternoon whispered rumors upon the streets were heard affecting the reputation of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. No one could tell what the trouble was, its extent, or liability to ultimate in widespread evil. The most persistent inquiry failed to detect any real facts, but still the story was repeated, until, on Friday, it became quite familiar. It was said that the bank was in trouble, but no one could define it. So far as can be ascertained it grew out of the following fact:

Several of the depositors became alarmed about savings banks in general, because of the late failure of the Central Savings Bank. As that institution had gone down, they imagined that others, however strong they might be, would also close their doors. These people concluded to draw out their savings, without regard to the rules governing all safe banks that have for customers people of small means. One class of deposits is that known as

#### TIME DEPOSITS.

These must remain in possession of the savings bank a certain length of time, three or six or twelve months, according to the original agreement with the depositors, in order to draw a certain rate of interest. For these deposits the bank issues "time certificates," which the depositor receives with the understanding that the money can not be drawn until the date mentioned upon the certificate has arrived. But, forgetting this rule, some of the depositors of the Butchers' and Drovers' tried to get their cash. The bank very properly, in the exercise of an abstract right, refused to pay out in advance of the dates specified in the certificates. But subsequent events led its officers to believe that, as a matter of policy, the refusal was injudicious. Those few depositors who could not understand the nature of the rule at once imagined that the bank was about to fail, and that it had no money with which to answer legitimate demands. The alarm spread to other depositors, and early yesterday morning a considerable crowd assembled to

#### DRAW THEIR MONEY.

The throng became so great that policemen were sent for who regulated movements, so that as soon as one set of depositors drew their money another could take their places, to present time certificates if they had them, and in turn depart satisfied. About noon the excitement had subsided, and at 3 o'clock not more than half a dozen customers were in the bank.

So far as the stability of the bank is concerned, there appears to be no cause for distrust. All the officers of the bank are wealthy, and it has one of the best Boards of Directors in the city. Offers of aid from various sources were made, including money from New York, but these were refused, not being needed. The business of the bank is conducted on the soundest prudence. Individual directors can not secure any more favors than outside parties. If they wish to borrow they have to put up the very best of collaterals with cash values. Perhaps there is no better managed bank in St. Louis than the Butchers' and Drovers'. It went through the panic of 1873 in first-rate order, and ever since that period its business has been done under the most rigid rules to insure safety to all concerned in its welfare.

#### WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

In order to obtain the best information concerning the situation of affairs, a reporter of this paper was deputed to visit the bank and institute a rigid system of inquiry. On arrival there, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he found several ladies waiting with somewhat anxious faces, but beyond this there was no sign of excitement, and the business of the bank was going on as usual. One anxious-eyed woman came up to the reporter and asked confidentially whether it would not be wise for her to draw her "bit of money" out. The reporter assured the lady that he knew nothing at all about the matter; reporters never had any deposits to speak of, and kept their savings in nothing less than \$1,000 U. S. bonds.

Advancing into the bank parlor, the reporter met Mr. B. M. Chambers, President of the bank, to whom he propounded sundry questions, the responses to which may be summarized as follows: We are not at all surprised at people getting scared about banks at this time; they have reason to be. But they have no need to fear anything touching the stability of the Butchers' and Drovers'. You are authorized to say to your readers, from me, that if the bank should ever require backing, which it does not, the whole wealth of

#### THE CHAMBERS FAMILY

is at its service. The Chambers will have to go down before this bank does. However, as I said before, it is no matter of surprise that the small depositors should get scared. I should get scared

if I were in their place. Tell them we will pay out all their claims as they fall due, and then, after they have carried their money around for a few days, and got tired of wondering what they will do with it, we expect them to come back and deposit it with us again. To give you an instance: One lady who had had deposits in both the Central Savings and our bank got frightened when the former suspended payment. She had \$1,000 with us and came and talked to me; she had nothing but her earnings to depend on, and if both banks failed, what should she do? I said, "Madam, take your money now." The lady drew her \$1,000, and in a few days afterward returned and deposited \$1,350. Have you paid out any of the time deposits

#### NOT YET DUE?

At first we did, and we paid out a considerable sum, of course deducting interest for the unexpired time of the deposit at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. We did this in order to relieve the minds of the more anxious depositors, and in order to show them that the bank was both ready and willing to pay all just demands on it. But the result was that some of those who withdrew their money went and said that we were making them pay for their own cash, and that the bank was only paying 90 cents on the dollar. You understand how time deposit accounts are kept, don't you?

The reporter said he supposed he did.

Well, whether you do or not, just let your readers understand it. Money deposited with a bank on interest for

#### A SPECIFIED TIME

does not belong to that depositor until the time is up. If, for any reason, the depositor wants his money before the term has expired, it is his privilege to ask the favor of the bank, and equally the privilege of the bank to reject or grant the request. But the smaller class of depositors do not seem to understand this. If the bank chooses to accede to the request it has the right, while allowing interest for the full term of the deposit, to charge interest at its usual rates for the unexpired term. We charged at the rate of ten per cent per annum for this unexpired term, and it became then the option of the depositors to accept or refuse our terms. Those who accepted it had no right to go out on the street and say we were paying 90 cents on the dollar; we deducted nothing from those claims which were matured, and only charged what was equitable on those which were demanded and paid before they were mature.

#### CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

To what cause do you assign the present trouble?

Well, a large number of the depositors in the Central Savings were also depositors with us. They naturally felt scared, and no one can blame them. But they will find that in this case they have no ground for fear. This bank can and will pay every just claim as it matures.

Have the current depositors made a run on you?

No. Most of our current depositors are increasing their accounts.

#### THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.

The run made on the Butchers' and Drovers' last Saturday morning proved a very fortunate thing as it served to demonstrate the soundness of that institution and relieve thousands from a fear occasioned by the growing stringency of the times. The Butchers' and Drovers' is to-day one of the heaviest banks in St. Louis, and is backed by the wealthiest capitalists of the West. Depositors who have withdrawn their patronage from the bank are now not only returning their money, but the deposit receipts are to-day being largely increased.

## BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK,

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Northeast Cor. Fifth and Morgan sts.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits, collections made all accessible points.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Drafts of £1 and upwards on Ireland and England at lowest rates.

B. M. CHAMBERS, B. S. LANGTON,  
President. Cashier.



## THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS'.

### A Few Scared Depositors Promptly Accommodated with Their Deposits—What Alry Foundation the Rumors of Trouble Possessed.

The failure of the Central Savings Bank recently caused some apprehensions among the working classes as to the stability of other institutions, regardless of their financial strength, and their ability to meet promptly all demands upon them. Idle rumors have been in circulation during the last ten days about this or that bank, and it was not difficult to find believers for the most absurd stories about banking institutions. Several days ago a depositor who held a time certificate of deposit in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank applied to that institution for his money, and was informed that it would be paid at maturity. He, however, insisted that he should receive his money at once, without waiting until the time expired as stated in the certificate. The bank officers insisted on his compliance with the terms of the certificate, and he sought a purchaser for the certificate on the street, at the same time asserting the inability of the bank to pay its just debts. From this source rumors spread in business circles that the bank was in trouble, and all sorts of statements were made as to its connection with the Central Savings Bank and with individual firms, who, it was asserted, were largely indebted to the bank and without ability to discharge their obligations.

These statements caused quite a number of persons to gather at the bank yesterday, many of them drawn by curiosity, others by a desire to see about the safety of their funds, and to ascertain for themselves the condition of the bank.

All demands were promptly met, and those present were soon convinced that the officers of the institution were prepared for business, and the afternoon witnessed the dispersion of the crowd, except a few loungers about the street corners.

Careful inquiry at the bank made known the fact that no losses resulted to the institution from the failure of the Central Savings Bank, as the checks held against the latter institution amounted to only \$5,100 and were promptly taken up the next day by the parties who had deposited them.

The story was heard in some quarters that Joseph Mulhall was heavily in debt to the bank and his inability to pay was one of the causes of the bank trouble. This statement was soon overthrown by the assertion of Mr. Mulhall himself that he was prepared to pay a premium on any note held against him or the firm of Mulhall & Sealing on presentation. The officers of the bank also asserted that Mr. Mulhall was not indebted to the bank for any amount whatsoever, which would be shown by an examination of the books, and anybody sufficiently interested could apply at the bank and be convinced.

From what could be gathered from all sources, the stories about the insolvency of the bank are entirely baseless, and the officers of the bank are but little concerned about it, except that they regret that depositors who have so long shown such unbounded confidence in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, should be thus annoyed and disturbed by fears so groundless, based upon statements void of every semblance of truth whatever.

## BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS'.

### A Run on that Institution this Morning.

### The Demand of Every Depositor Satisfied, and a Million of Surplus Ready.

A rumor gained currency on the streets yesterday that the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank was in distress, and would doubtless suspend. The report flew rapidly, and last night hundreds of pillows were bathed with tears, and the poor and needy depositor pondered over the loss of work of years.

Early this morning the corner of Morgan and Fifth streets presented an animated scene. Hundreds were waiting with breathless anxiety for the opening of the bank doors, that they might ascertain the truthfulness of the sad report. The crowd served to increase their fears, for, as the depositors looked each other in the face, they saw despair pictured and reflected therefrom.

When the bank threw open its doors at the usual hour the crowd rushed in, until the bank became so crowded that two policemen were sent for. Mr. Chambers, the president, then addressed the crowd of depositors, and told them the bank was ready to pay every dollar it owed, and that all those having money due them could have the same on application. This served to check the impetuosity of those on the outside trying to effect an entrance and also relieve those inside. As the depositors presented their bank books the paying teller paid over the sum of their deposits with such promptness that finally hundreds went away satisfied of the soundness of the bank, without withdrawing their deposits.

When the news of the run got out, several of the city banks promptly offered assistance and take their checks or exchange for all the money needed. Mr. Chambers replied to these kind offers in like spirit, but said the bank needed not the slightest outside assistance; that it was fully prepared to meet every demand.

The Associated Press got the news and announced the condition of the bank in all the cities. When it was learned in New York, one of the banks held a large amount of the Butchers & Drovers' reserve fund, telegraphed Mr. Chambers that he could have all the money he wanted; following this came two of the wealthiest ladies in the city, Mullanphy heirs, and offered the bank any amount of money. All these offers were refused, as the bank had no need for extra funds, and was not put to the slightest inconvenience, except, in anticipation of a continued run, some exchange was sold.

Many of the depositors who applied for their amounts were parties who had made time deposits; these parties—when their money was not due—were paid over the amounts, but charged ten per cent. per annum interest therefor. This is a uniform practice of banks, for before the depositors' funds are due, they are the property of the bank, and therefore if called for before the time for which the money was deposited on interest, may be paid back, but subject to the same interest as any loan. This action on the part of the bank this morning gave rise to a report that the bank was only paying 90 cents on the dollar, and that the bank was charging depositors for the use of their funds.

The primary cause of the run was the suspension of the Central Savings Bank, the Butchers' and Drovers' having a like class of depositors. A general distrust was created, and a number of the depositors began debating among themselves the stability of the Butchers and Drovers, which finally, like a contagion, seized the depositors, and an ungrounded fear soon led to a run, with the result as detailed.

The bank is to-day one of the firmest in the city, having a deposit of about \$1,300,000, which it is able to pay at a moment's notice. The officers greatly regret the loss of the patronage of the poor classes, who have trusted them with their funds so many years, but they feel confident that in a few days all their old depositors will return with their money.

There is no more carefully managed or safer bank in the State of Missouri than the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

### Cathedral. CENTENNIAL SERVICES. 1876

FEAST OF ST. LOUIS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27.

Pontifical High Mass with Bishops RYAN and HOGAN presiding.

Gloria's Mass, chorus of 25 voices and orchestra of 25 pieces.

Kyrie, tenor solo, Mr. Diehm and chorus.

Gloria—The solos by Misses Peake and Schumacher and Messrs. Allman and Schwanstadter and De Campl.

Credo—Solos, &c., Miss Overstolz, Mrs. Kreiter and Messrs. Diehm and Dierkes.

Sanctus and Benedictus, chorus.

Agnus Dei—Soloists: Miss Pomarede, Mrs. Coester and Mr. Allman.

In the Gloria there occur the following:

1. Laudamus, solo for basso and chorus.

2. Domine Deus, duo, soprano, alto.

3. Qui tollis, tenor solo with chorus.

4. Qui sedes, duo, soprano and baritone.

5. Cum Sanctis, Stella and finale chorus.

In the credo:

1. Et ex patre, Quartette.

2. Et incarnatus, Soprano and chorus.

3. Et Unum Sanctum, baritone.

4. Confiteor and Et expecto, Soprano, tenor and grand chorus.

In the Agnus Dei—1. Agnus Dei, soprano solo; 2. alto solo; 3. soprano and alto duo; 4. and Dona Nobis, soprano and tenor, with full chorus.

Before sermon—Cherubini's Veni Jesu, with orchestra accompaniment, Miss Peake, Schumacher, Allman and Dierkes.

Offertory—Gloria's O Salutaris, with orchestra accompaniment, Mr. E. Dierkes.

To conclude with Solemn Benediction at which will be rendered:

Berge's Tantum Ergo, containing alto solo, soprano solo, and trio:

Miss Peake, Mrs. Kreiter and Mr. De Campl and full orchestra.

After Benediction—Haydn's sublime Te Deum, for full chorus and orchestra.

Those wishing to secure seats will find plat of pews at the parlor of the house adjoining the Church.

July 1876.



# MISSOURI RE

## LANDMARKS.

### Site of the Old State Bank.

#### Improvements and Reminiscences.

The site upon which the Bank of the State of Missouri was for a long time located, between Main street and Commercial alley, and Washington avenue and Vine street, has been excavated to some depth in the solid limestone, and the foundations are nearly completed for three capacious and stately warehouses. The lot is ninety feet square, and the warehouses will consequently be ninety feet in depth, with a frontage on Main and Commercial streets of thirty feet each.

The building will have a height of four stories on Main street and of five stories on Commercial alley, in consequence of the depression of the latter below Main. The fronts will be of cut stone, taken from the Athens (Ill.) quarry, and, from the designs, we infer that the structures will be models of the kind in respect to architecture and adaptation for the purposes designed.

The architects are Messrs. Barnett & Piquenard. The work will be pushed forward to completion as fast as the weather will permit.

The building occupied by the bank, which was demolished some time since to make room for the contemplated improvements, was familiarly known to old residents as the mansion of Pierre Chouteau, Jr. The mansion, in its palmy days, was one of the finest of its kind in the city, and the seat of refined hospitality, where citizens and strangers of note were upon occasion entertained in the style of that period and made welcome. The Chouteau mansion was erected in 1823, the architect being Mr. Joseph Laveille, and Mr. Chouteau moved into the new dwelling in 1830. The changes that have intervened since that time have been great; and, were one of the old residents of that period to visit the spot now, he could scarcely recognize a single feature that was familiar to him then. Then the mansion, with its long stone wall in front, was the only house on Main street fronting on that square. A terrace of bluffs extended down along the Levee, upon which the children plucked honeysuckles and disported throughout the long summer's day, without fear of disturbance from the police, or in danger of being run over by hacks and drays. The mansion had a high basement with cut stone front. On the Southeast corner of the square, (now the corner of Vine and the Levee), was the American Fur Company's warehouse, built of rough stone with high pitched roof and gable end to the Levee. This warehouse was erected by Mr. Chouteau in 1825; and when Lafayette came here with a fleet of pirogues, he was received, at the warehouse, by many of the distinguished citizens of that time, including Gen. Bernard Pratte, Messrs. Labadie, Laudorville, Judge La Due, and Gov. Clark, by whom he was escorted to the mansion of Pierre Chouteau, Sr.

The old warehouse was torn down a short time since, and a large building with stone front, four stories in height, is being erected on the spot at a cost of between \$75,000 and \$100,000, to be called the "Boatmen's Exchange." The building is now under roof and ready for painting and plastering.

Years ago all the stores on the Levee were originally built of stone quarried from the spot on which they were erected. The architecture of that period was a peculiar feature of St. Louis, which continued up to the time of the great fire in May, 1819, when many of the ancient buildings in the locality were swept away. Among the notable structures at that time on the Levee, were the store of McKnight & Brady, corner of Oak street, (just above Washington avenue), the American Fur Company's store, as previously noted, and the stone building on the corner of Chestnut and the Levee, now owned by James Clemens and occupied by James Wilson as a commission house.

The Chouteau mansion was occupied by the Bank of the State of Missouri about 1837. About that time, there was an old stone building near the entrance of the square, located about on a line of Pierre Chouteau's house and the Fur Company's warehouse. It was then occupied by Julius de Mun, Register of the Land Office as a residence. It was long since demolished to give place for Commercial street. On the north end of the square fronting on the river there were two or three stone buildings. One was occupied by J. & E. Walsh & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, and one by Hiji & McGinnegle, also wholesale dealers and grocers. Varian & Rholl also carried on business in one of these buildings.

On the corner of Vine, below on the Levee, was the mansion of Gov. Clark, and opposite the Bank Square was the mansion of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., a palatial residence at that time. The block on which it was built was purchased in 1807 for \$7,000. The lot from Main to Second, and between Vine and Washington avenue, was Mr. Chouteau's garden for a long time. The only remnant now left is an out-house and part



Mo Items

# NASCA

PROUDLY PRESENTS CURRENCY SELECTIONS FROM

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GEORGE HATIE WASHINGTON PORTRAIT CURRENCY COLLECTION

THE PAUL GARLAND COLLECTION OF TEXAS CURRENCY

COLONIAL CURRENCY OF MR. THOMAS FITZGERALD

THE CHARLES AFFLECK COLLECTIONS OF ARKANSAS, MISSOURI,  
KENTUCKY & TENNESSEE CURRENCY

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FROM THE COLLECTION OF PHILIP H. CHASE

et. al

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED

PUBLIC & MAIL BID AUCTION SALE

AT

THE BILTMORE HOTEL  
Madison Avenue at 43rd Street  
New York City, N.Y. 10017  
Park Lounge — 18th Floor

This Sale Will Be Held On

**MAY 27-28, 1977**

## SPECIAL NOTICE

- SESSION 1. Friday, May 27, 1977 — 2 P.M. Lots 1-585  
SESSION 2. Friday, May 27, 1977 — 7 P.M. Lots 586-1430  
SESSION 3. Saturday, May 28, 1977 — 10 A.M. Lots 1431-2467  
(A lunch break will occur between the hours of 12:30  
P.M. - 1:30 P.M. The afternoon session will begin promptly  
at 1:30 P.M. until conclusion).

LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT THE RATE OF 225 PER HOUR



Catalogued By  
DOUGLAS B. BALL, PhD.  
Edited By  
JOHN A. MUNSON, III

## NASCA

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SERVICE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

265 Sunrise Highway, County Federal Bldg., Suite 53  
Rockville Centre, L.I., New York 11570  
516/764-6677-78



## MICHIGAN

Tecumseh

- 537 **Tecumseh. TECUMSEH BANK.** 1—1—3—5. RW&H, (T-230, 235, 237). **Uncirculated**, with usual deckle edge problems. (\$20.-Up)
- 538 — Same, but **Very Fine**, except for a small hole in the left field. (\$15.-Up)

## MISSISSIPPI

- 539 **STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.** 2—2—2—2—2—2/2—3—3—3—3. **Unlisted**, Nos. 18355-18360 18354; 13607-13611. (Cr. 42, 43). **Very Fine** sheet, with folding and aging, but clear. (\$90.-Up)
- 540 — Same, but Nos. 27488 for the \$2; 20957 for the \$3. **Very Fine-Extra Fine**. (\$100.-Up)
- 541 — **50c.** A through P (No I). (Cr. 45). **Unlisted** sheet, No. 9131, **Extra Fine**, except for some small pieces out of the edges outside the borders. **Very Rare**. (\$125.-Up)

## MISSOURI

Extremely Rare Unlisted Proof Sheet



- 542 **Lexington. FARMERS BANK OF MISSOURI.** 5—5—5—5. Plates A. B. C. D. **Proofs**, India paper only, printed by Bald, Cousland & Co., red on black pattern, patented June 2, 1857. "FIVE" in white, little boy (CSA type 32 at

left), left; Agriculture and Industry with appropriate symbols in background, center; Washington, right. The sheet is **Extra Fine, plus**, except for a piece out of the left side and one out of the top right corner (both outside the border) with a tear at top just touching the tint plate outside the border. (\$500.-Up)

## NEBRASKA

- 543 **Florence. BANK OF FLORENCE.** 1—2—3—5. TC&Co., red on black. (F-601, 605, 609, 613). **Uncirculated**. (\$25.-Up)

## NEW JERSEY

Very Rare Unlisted Proof Sheets

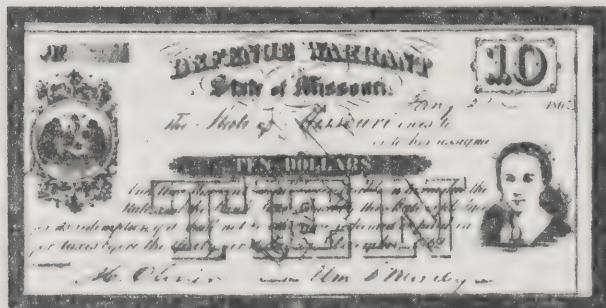


- 544 **Freehold. FREEHOLD BANKING CO.** 1—1—2—3. **Proofs** on India paper only, February 1, 18—, printed by Bladwin, Bald & Cousland/Bald, Cousland, (F-610, 612, 618; Wait-615, 618, 621). **Extra Fine**, bald spot on face of boy at left of \$2 note; four reverse stamp hinges, wrinkling in the lower right corner and two small punch holes in each signature block. (\$400.-Up)



- 1738 \$5. (Cr. 5B). Similar to the preceding except red ink issue dated 1863 across face. **Uncirculated.** (\$30.-Up)
- 1739 \$5. (Cr. 6A). Printed on wove paper with "prior to 1st, Nov'r 1861" stamp on rev. **Very Fine.** (\$20.-Up)
- 1740 \$3. (Cr. 8). **Extra Fine.** (\$25.-Up)
- 1741 \$3. (Cr. 9). **Extra Fine, plus.** (\$30.-Up)
- 1742 \$2. (Cr. 10). **Uncirculated.** (\$15.-Up)
- 1743 \$2. (Cr. 10). **AU.**, with rev. printing remnants at right. (\$10.-Up)
- 1744 \$2. (Cr. 10B). Similar to the preceding except that 4 written over 2 in the date at bottom. **Uncirculated** with ink corrosion holes. (\$30.-Up)
- 1745 \$2. (Cr. 10D). Numeral 4 over 2 in date at bottom. An interesting notation on the rev. signed by Jeff Thompson. **Uncirculated**, with three chinks out of the edges. (\$30.-Up)  
Brigadier General Jeff Thompson, otherwise known as the Missouri Swamp Rat, was the leader of Confederate forces in southeastern Missouri and his small brigade held 20,000 to 40,000 federal troops in check over a four-year period! Evidently, these notes were used to pay his troops during that long, if unsuccessful contest.
- 1746 \$1. (Cr. 13). Bright red tint plate, printed on the back of Union Bank of New Orleans checks. **Uncirculated.** (\$10.-Up)
- 1747 \$1. (Cr. 13). Reconstructed sheet of five notes, numbers 55026-30, and rare as such. Printed on the back of checks of the Bank of New Orleans. All **Uncirculated.** 5 Pcs. (\$50.-Up)
- 1748 \$4.50. A. (Cr. 15). Remainder. **AU.** half fold. (\$30.-Up)
- 1749 \$2. (Cr. 10). **Unc. \$50. A. \$20. C.** Remainders, as always. (Cr. 20, 21A.). **Unc.**, with heavy stain at right; **Fine, 3 Pcs.** (\$40.-Up)

## Union Missouri Money



- 1750 \$10. (Cr. UG1). Red 1852 cancellation notation across face. **Uncirculated**, with three razor cancellations in the body of the note. (\$75.-Up)
- 1751 \$337.07. (Cr. UG51). Warrant for Military Service. Green tint plate. **Uncirculated.** (\$30.-Up)
- 1752 \$100. (Cr. UG52). Warrant for Military Service, with brown tint plate. **Uncirculated.** (\$60.-Up)

## Columbia

- 1753 J. KIRKBRIDE & CO. 10c. November 10, 1862, typeset with two dog heads, **Uncirculated.** Remainder note. (\$50.-Up)
- 1754 — 15c. November 10, 1862, typeset with two vignettes of dog with key guarding safe. **Uncirculated**, remainder note with smudges in signature block area. (\$45.-Up)

## Hannibal

- 1755 THE CITY OF HANNIBAL. 10c. November 17, 1862, W. C. Ebert & Co., with Indian woman and Ceres at left, dog and safe at center. **Fine.** (\$50.-Up)  
Hannibal was of course Mark Twain's hometown and this note was emitted after his short term of Confederate service and flight to Nevada.

## Independence

- 1756 P. ROBERTS, MAIL CONTRACTOR. 10c. Undated remainder note printed by A. McLean St. Louis, with a stage coach at center, "Receivable for stage fare & other dues". **Uncirculated.** A piece clipped out of the upper left corner and neatly restored, two pin holes and a backing strip along the top. (\$60.-Up)
- 1757 — 25c. Similar to the preceding. **Extra Fine, plus**, with strip along the top. (\$65.-Up)
- 1758 — 50c. Similar to the preceding except for the denomination. **Extra Fine**, with aging at ends and a stamp hinge at the top left. (\$60.-Up)

## Iron Mountain

- 1759 AMERICAN IRON MOUNTAIN COMPANY. 10c. February 21, 1866/72, NBC, red on black with woman at left. **Very Good.** (\$40.-Up)

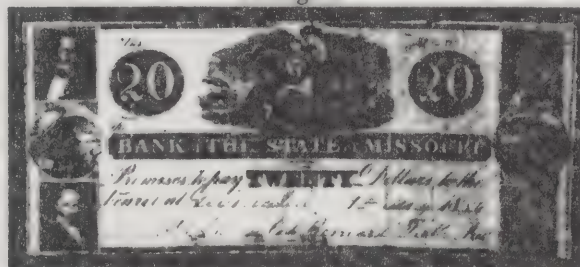
## Kansas City

- 1760 THE CITY OF KANSAS. \$1. 1870, ABC, green over black with Franklin, left; river scene, center; girl and dog, right. **Very Good-Fine.** (\$60.-Up)

## Le Gendre

- 1761 CHAS. LE GENDRE & CO. \$2. Remainder note by Hewitt of New York with Justice and Liberty flanking a Blacksmith scene with eagles etc. on either side. **Uncirculated.** (\$30.-Up)

## Lexington



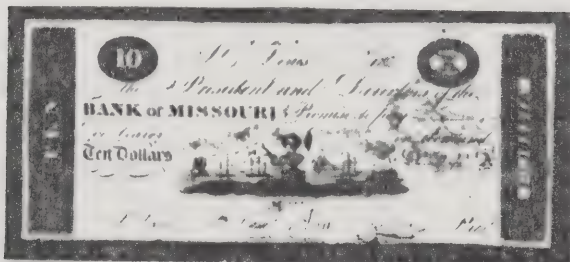
- 1762 BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. \$20. Counterfeit, Plate A, dated August 1, 1856, printed by TC&Co. of Philadelphia. The note has the usual portraits of Senator Benton, Martin Van Buren, (?) and President Jackson flanking American eagles with two women leaning on a treasure chest in center. **Very Good.** (\$100.-Up)  
The Bank of the State of Missouri was established by the state in 1836 and continued until 1866 when it was sold to a group of private individuals who ran it into bankruptcy two years later. At the time of its winding up as a state institution, it had only \$430 of circulation outstanding; even counterfeits of its notes are rare.
- 1763 FARMERS BANK OF MISSOURI. \$1. 1861, ABC, red over black note with corn harvesting scene at left, American eagle and women at right. **Good and Rare.** (\$60.-Up)

## Palmyra

- 1764 BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. \$20. Counterfeit, dated 1853, with imprint of TC&Co. Similar to the Lexington branch note above only with more damage spots. **Good.** (\$75.-Up)



## St. Louis



- 1765 THE BANK OF MISSOURI. \$10. April 1, 1820, printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman and Co. with a bust of Jefferson and Liberty Cap centered between two peaks with a harbor ships etc. in the background. **Very Good.** (\$150.-Up)  
The Bank of Missouri was established in 1819 (and folded in 1821) by a group of prominent citizens in Missouri including **Auguste Chouteau**, a pioneer fur trader, a partner of John Jacob Astor and a co-founder of St. Louis. Among those who joined in this ill-fated venture were the future United States Senator **Thomas Hart Benton** who nearly killed his later friend President Jackson in a duel a few months before he removed to Missouri.
- 1766 — 50c. August 3, 1819 typeset note by printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. **Good**, with holes and pieces missing out of the edges. Excessively rare and the only one known to the individual who owned it 60 years ago and bought it for \$1.50! (\$100.-Up)
- 1767 THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. \$50. November 1, 1848, TC&Co. note with Daniel Boone, left; Liberty at center with Andrew Jackson at right. **Fair to Good** with body holes and repairs at the left checked with perforated paper stickers on the rev. **Still, extremely rare and genuine!** (\$100.-Up)
- 1768 NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD CO., per the Franklin Savings Institution. 5c. November 18, 1862, red on white typeset note with a locomotive and car at the upper left. **Fine.** (\$40.-Up)
- 1769 — 25c. November 18, 1862, blue on white with locomotive. **Very Good-Fine.** (\$40.-Up)
- 1770 — 50c. November 18, 1862 blue on white with locomotive etc. at upper left. **Very Good to Fine.** (\$40.-Up)
- 1771 C. RINER (?), Banker. 10c. September 15, 1862 green over black note with 1853 Dime printed in green on either side of denomination. **Good.** (\$40.-Up)  
Riner was a banker operating on the corner of Third and Pine Street in St. Louis.
- 1772 TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RR CO. \$10. March 21, 1859 Hart, Mapother & Co. Lith, St. Louis, Train center. 6% note receivable for dues or payable in currency after May 20, 1860. **Very Rare and Abt Very Fine.** (\$75.-Up)

## Sarcoie

- 1773 J. W. & A. J. Woods. \$2.50. April 23, 1862 typeset note, number 79 printed on brown paper and redeemable in Confederate money in the sum of \$10 or its multiple. Endorsed on the rev. by the Woods Bros. **Good** and looks better as multiple small paper splits are discernible only when held before a strong light. (\$75.-Up)

## Sadalia

- 1774 CITY OF SADALIA. \$1. 1933 blue on white "Co-operative currency" (depression scrip) with stamps adhering to the rev. **Uncirculated** but aging around edges and with piece out of the upper left corner outside the border. (\$10.-Up)

## NEBRASKA

## Brownville

- 1775 NEMAHA VALLY BANK. \$5. March 20, 1857, (signed by B.B. Barkelow two days after he bought the bank from its founders), red on black, (McKee-6). **Very Good.** general wear. (\$15.-Up)

## De Soto

- 1776 BANK OF DE SOTO. \$1, \$3. (D-121, 160; Mc Kees -3, 12). **Extra Fine, plus**, with light folds; **Extra Fine, plus**, but missing piece restored in lower left corner. WAUBEEK BANK. \$3. (W-108; Mc Kees-3). **Extra Fine, plus**, corner and half fold. 3 Pcs. (\$40.-Up)
- 1777 BANK OF DE SOTO. \$1. B. Oct. 1, 1863, ABC, green. (D-121, Mc Kees-2). **Extra Fine.** (\$20.-Up)
- 1778 — \$2. Oct. 1, 1863, ABC, green. (D-138, Mc Kees-3). **Unc.**, but border trimmed at right top and bottom. (\$30.-Up)
- 1779 WAUBEEK BANK. \$1. A. May 1, 1857, RWH&E/NEBNCo. (W-100, McKees-1). **Very Fine**, two folds and top left border trimmed. (\$40.-Up)
- 1780 — \$2. A. May 1, 1857, RWH&E/NEBNCo. (W-104, McKees-2). "B" in blue on face. **Very Good, plus**, with rev. stamp hinge remnants. (\$30.-Up)
- 1781 — \$3. A. May 1, 1857, RWH&E/NEBNCo. (W-108, McKees-3). **Unc.**, but trimmed into note at left bottom. (\$50.-Up)
- 1782 — \$5. A. May 1, 1857, RWH&E/NEBNCo. Red on black (McKees-4). **Almost Uncirculated**, with half folds. (\$50.-Up)

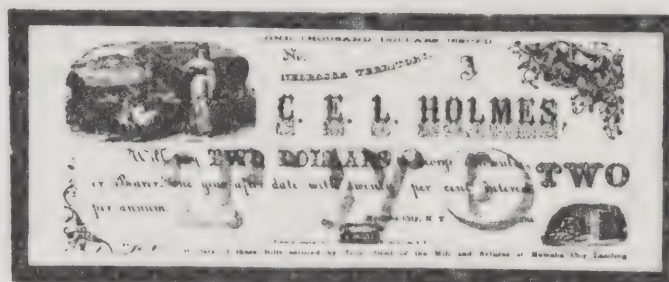
## NEBRASKA DIE PROOF ITEMS

- 1783 — \$2. (W-104, McKees-2). Also patriotic envelope of right vignette of Columbia with Indian woman. Also, **Florence**, BANK OF FLORENCE. \$2. (F-605; McKees-2). **Patriotic envelopes** showing Columbia in Indian dress and the U.S. eagle, on separate envelopes, from left and right vignettes respectively. **The notes are Extra Fine and Very Fine** in order listed; the 3 envelopes are **UNC.** 5 Pcs. (\$50.-Up)

## Florence

- 1784 BANK OF FLORENCE. \$3. A. TC & Co., red on black. (F-609, McKees-3). **Unc.**, remainder. (\$30.-Up)
- 1785 — \$5. A. TC & Co., red on black. (F-613, McKees-4). **Unc.**, remainder. (\$15.-Up)

## Nemaha



- 1786 C.E.L. HOLMES. \$2. A. Funes & Landon Print, Brownville, Nebraska Territory. (McKees-2). Red "Two," milkmaid with Cows, left. 20% mortgage note payable one year after date and secured by Holmes' mill. **Uncirculated remainder.** (\$100.-Up)



- 2583 **New Orleans. LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC Co. \$100.** 8% bond, issued August 1, 1858, Due August 1, 1868. Typeset bond with state seal at center. No. 198 with one coupon clipped, right. **(\$25.-Up)**

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Co. was chartered by the legislature March 14, 1855 and was formally incorporated on July 30, 1857. The company was created in accordance with a provision of the 1848 peace treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico, whereby U.S. citizens received the exclusive right to build an isthmian canal and/or railroad in Tehuantepec, a Mexican region to the west of Yucatan. This scheme came to nought and the company defaulted on its bonds in 1859. Among the subscribers were prominent bankers like Louis Heyliger, James D. Denegre of the Citizen's Bank and such prominent politicians as Judah P. Benjamin U.S. Senator and later CSA cabinet officer, John Slidell, U.S. Senator and CSA diplomat, and Pierce Soule, the Louisiana pro-slavery firebrand who hoped ultimately to part Mexico from Tehuantepec and make it part of the Union as a slave state.

- 2584 **\$1,000.** Plate A. 8% bond dated August, 1858, due August 1, 1868, printed by Hammond, Camp St., N. O., with volcanic tropical scene, center. One coupon clipped, made payable to James D. Denegre, No. 629. **(\$25.-Up)**
- 2585 **\$1,000.** Plate B. 8%, September 20, 1857, due September 20, 1867, printed by Hammond as above. Payable to P. A. Hargons, No. 908, three coupons clipped (to September 1, 1859) at right. **(\$25.-Up)**

## MISSISSIPPI

- 2586 **\$50.** (Cr. 70A0) See 1962 supplement. A-12. Coupon error; left coupon printed both sides, two right ones blank on their face. Issued January 1, 1871, due Jan 1, 1872. **Rarity 11!** Cut cancelled. **(\$100.-Up)**
- 2587 **\$100.** (Cr. 706). See 1962 supplement. No. C-238. Issued January 1, 1871, due January 1, 1874. **Rarity 11!** Cut and punch cancelled. **(\$100.-Up)**

## MISSOURI

(NO IMPRINT, BUT ALL PRINTED BY A. MALUS, 10 CAMP STREET, N.O.)

- 2588 **\$100.** (Cr. 61A). Due 1865. "Series A" in red written at top. Choice and complete, unissued and **Scarce.** **(\$50.-Up)**
- 2589 **\$100.** (Cr. 61A). Another. No. 762. Signed by H.W. Lyddy as Commissioner, embossed seal, left. One coupon gone at right. **(\$50.-Up)**
- 2590 **\$100.** (Cr. 61A). As above, No. 765. **(\$50.-Up)**
- 2591 **\$100.** (Cr. 61C). Due 1869. Choice and unissued. **(\$50.-Up)**
- 2592 **\$500.** (Cr. 61E). Due 1865. Interesting *Arkansas Democrat* quote telling story about Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, the Missouri Governor, who signed these bonds and who married 5 sisters in succession. Choice. **(\$50.-Up)**
- 2593 **\$500.** (Cr. 61F). Due 1869. Splitting along folds. Still, **Rare.** **(\$35.-Up)**

## NEW JERSEY

- 2594 **Jersey City. Morris Canal and Banking Co. £300.** 6% bond issued January 1, 1836, due January 1, 1846. Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. imprint. Commerce pointing to wagon and company headquarters, center; U.S. eagle, 2 Zeus heads and canal scene left and right. Signed by Robt. Gilchrist, cashier, and Louis M. Lane, President. **(\$30.-Up)**

## NEW YORK

- 2595 **\$2,432.80, 4 1/2%** bond issued by the State of New York to assist the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, dated August 8, 1834. Bonds were issued by authority of Act of May 2, 1829, redeemable anytime after 1849. Signed Robert White (cashier of the D&H Canal Co.) and J. H. Williams (its Treasurer). **Very Fine, cut cancelled.** **(\$20.-Up)**

## ERIE CANAL BOND

- 2596 **\$300,000.** 6% registered bond payable to The Bank for Savings by the Canal Department of N.Y., to fund the floating debt. Authorized by Act of April 13, 1859, dated December 24, 1859, due December 1, 1877. Printed by National Bank Note Co. two men left and right; State arms, 3 women and bust of Washington. Embossed Canal Department seal, left. **Abt. Very Fine, punch cancellations at bottom.** **(\$30.-Up)**  
Issued to complete the widening of the Erie Canal in the 1850's.
- 2597 **\$500.** ESSEX & LAKE CHAMPLAIN IRON CO. Remainder, 20 years coupon bond due September 15, 1884. Printed by J. Jachulen, Philadelphia. "\$500" and coupon numbers in red; mining scene, left and top right; Liberty top left, Columbia (Statue on U.S. Capitol) center. **Very Fine, fold splits at top.** **(\$20.-Up)**

## PENNSYLVANIA

- 2598 **CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. \$600.** 6% Registered Bond. Dated Jan. 31, 1857, not redeemable before January 1884. Issued to help build the North Pennsylvania RR. Draper, Welsh & Co. Philadelphia. Independence Hall, top center, vignettes of Washington, Franklin, Clay, William Penn etc. around sides. **Very Fine, five punch holes (three with original paper) at bottom right.** **(\$20.-Up)**

## SOUTH CAROLINA

- 2599 **\$100.** (Cr. 60A) One Coupon left. **(\$25.-Up)**
- 2600 **\$500.** (Cr. 66A) Remainder, Wm F. Murphy's Sons, N.Y. Green and black act of Sept 21, 1866, due Jan 1, 1887. "500" and coupon Nos. in green; state seal, cotton picking, center. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2601 **\$500.** (Cr. 66B). Remainder, as above but due January 1, 1877 with 59 Coupons. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2602 **\$500.** (Cr. 69A). No. 436, in red, with coupons clipped to Jan 1, 1872. Autograph of Robert K. Scott, the Radical Governor, who allegedly signed most of these bonds while drunk, his mistress, pouring whiskey with one hand while steadying his head with the other. These "Whore House" bonds were denounced in the *N.Y. Times*, their sale being practically stopped by such attacks. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2603 **\$1,000.** (Cr. 69B). No. 2722 (red). Scott signature. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2604 **\$1,000.** (Cr. 69B). No. 3223. (blue). Scott signature. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2605 **\$1,000.** (Cr. 69C). Ptd. signature, piece missing at bottom. **(\$10.-Up)**
- 2606 **\$100.** (Cr. 71A). Remainder, coupons cut cancelled. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2607 **\$1,000.** (Cr. 73A). Remainder, coupons cut cancelled, piece off at bottom. **(\$15.-Up)**
- 2608 **\$500.** Similar to Cr. 73A except denomination. Cut-cancelled coupons. **(\$20.-Up)**
- 2609 **\$1,000.** (Cr. 73B). Remainder, complete, with stub at left. **(\$20.-Up)**



EXTREMELY RARE 1843 CHOUTEAU MEDAL

The Upper Missouri Outfit's Indian Presentation Medal



Lot No. 1520

- 1520 1843 Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co. Upper Missouri Outfit Indian Presentation Medal. P.62, B.66. Pewter. 127.05 gms. 89.1mm. Overall Fine, sharpness much higher in places, oxidized, bent in places, spade marks on obverse, some scratches below the bust. Hole drilled at top edge for the (missing) copper screw mount loop. Obv. Bust right of Martin Van Buren, adapted from the Federal Indian Peace Medal design, *PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Jr. & Co.* above, *UPPER MISSOURI OUTFIT* below. Designer's name B. Mead not legible. Rev. The type of the Federal Indian Peace Medal design, *PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP 1843*. **Extremely rare:** This is the first we can remember handling. There is one in the Crane Collection (Denver), found in a grave near Missoula, Montana in 1939. The ANS has two but the Glenbow Museum and the Schermer Collection (National Portrait Gallery) each lack a specimen. There was no Chouteau medal in the Garrett, Dreyfuss, Hunter, Wilson, or Senter sales. The St. Louis Historical Society is said to have the Chouteau medal dies.

This piece was discovered in a garden in West Virginia near the Bluestone River ca. 1935-38. It came to the attention of collectors in 1983, following *Coin World's* front page story about the Astor Medal from which we have quoted above. The niece of the medal's finder offered the piece for study and sale. It passed through two hands before coming to our present consignor.

The Chouteau medals were made in St. Louis, Missouri in 1843 from dies engraved locally by a Mr. B. Mead (possibly of Mead & Adriance). Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co. had tried to respond to Indian demands for medals by requesting additional Astor medals from Ramsay Crook, president of the American Fur Company. It will be remembered that Chouteau was instrumental in obtaining permission to make and distribute the Astor medals in 1831-2. Crook had six Astor medals struck in the fall, 1843, but these were certainly too few to fill the need for medals on the frontier. The Mead designed pieces fit the bill nicely, as they copied the federal types, were noticeably larger and not silver, and could be made at home in St. Louis. Despite these precautions, taken in the hopes of avoiding the opposition raised earlier in Washington to the silver Astor medals, distribution of the Chouteau medals was prohibited after March, 1844 by order of the Secretary of War. How many may have been made between the fall of 1843 and the following spring is unknown. It could have been hundreds, or just a few. The original mintage is essentially irrelevant, however, since the Chouteau medal is a great rarity today.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr. (1789-1865) was the grandson of the founder of both St. Louis, Missouri and the Chouteau family's fortune in the fur trade. Pierre began trading with the Osage Indians at the age of 15. He successfully negotiated a deal with Astor's American Fur Company, his chief competitor in the west, and by 1834 was able to take over its business there. With uncommon prescience, Chouteau recognized the coming end of the mountain fur trade and by 1839 reorganized his company to concentrate on the commercial value of the plains buffalo herds. He died in 1865, rich but blind, having recently sold his firm.

- 1521 Pair of "Indian Peace Medals." 1789 round George Washington. Struck by the U.S. Mint in 75.6mm sandblast or yellow bronze ca. 1920. Very Fine, discolored, edge dents; 1799 round George Washington. Struck in 76.3mm yellow bronze from unsigned dies. About Uncirculated. Obv. Washington left, birth and death dates. Rev. *PEACE FRIENDSHIP*, a close copy of the U.S. Mint type. 2 pieces.



# PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

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# Bank of St. Louis

## The Oldest Name in St. Louis Banking

The first bank was an experiment. The original list of stockholders included most of the business men of St. Louis. The capital stock was \$100,000. For a year the institution was immensely popular. The first bank note issued in St. Louis had on it the picture of a beaver caught in a beaver trap. The vignette was emblematic of the fur trade upon which the community had prospered. The beaver bank bills stimulated business. The directors disagreed. One faction endeavored to change the management. On the 11th of February, after the board had transacted the routine business, a member, Mr. Pilcher, offered a resolution to remove the cashier, John B. Smith. The resolution carried by a narrow majority. The board proceeded to elect another cashier. After several ballots, another member of the Smith family, Theophilus W., was chosen. Three directors, dissatisfied with the result, immediately resigned. Their resignations were accepted. Then followed one of the most remarkable proceedings in the history of banking. The directors who had resigned were joined by Thomas H. Benton, and two army officers. Colonel Daniel Bissell and Lieutenant James McCunngle, and several citizens. This impromptu gathering adopted a resolution to take possession of the bank. The leaders directed the clerk to leave the building and locked the doors. Proceeding to the counting room of Mr. Pilcher, those in opposition to the board of directors organized and demanded the keys of the safe. The demand was refused. The meeting next chose a committee of five to have custody of the banking house and to deny admittance to the directors. The bank remained closed for several days. The controversy was taken into court. A conclusion was announced on the 12th of March to the effect that "the public mind having become tranquillized, the Bank of St. Louis opened for business on Tuesday last, redeemed its paper in specie, and the public are hereby notified that it will continue to redeem its paper in specie on presentation."

The troubles among the stockholders continued to affect the business of the bank. On the 12th of July, 1819, the doors were finally closed. The directors distributed assets so as to cause creditors as little inconvenience as possible. Considerable loss was shared among the stockholders. After three years the institution passed into history as "the old Bank of St. Louis."

While we hasten to admit that there is no corporate history connecting the "old Bank of St. Louis" and the new Bank of St. Louis, we did think that you would enjoy a vignette from our great City's financial history.



Excitement ran so high that Federal soldiers were quartered in the public buildings opposite the Place d'Armes \* and the municipalities made haste to arrange for the speedy redemption of their notes.† But the end was not yet, and late in May, because of a rumor of some disagreement among the banks over matters of policy, a heavy run was made on them and in a few days three suspended "till the fifth day of December."‡ Those which paid specie now refused to receive the notes of such as did not, were denounced for this by the newspapers as "oppressors," and told that they "must obey the *vox populi*" and suspend specie payment, or take the paper of the other banks.§ About the middle of June the Board of Currency announced that it had failed to persuade the banks to give the security necessary to enable them to receive each other's notes and that only five had accepted the conditions required.|| The currency of the city was then in frightful confusion, and notices were posted in three public places calling on the people to meet at the Place d'Armes and prepare to redress their wrongs by seizing the banks.¶ Notes of the banks passed at discounts varying from twenty to sixty-two per cent, and all business suffered accordingly. Blame for this state of affairs was laid on the brokers and money changers, who became so odious that the General Council passed an ordinance requiring each broker to procure a license for which he must pay four thousand dollars a year. Failure to do so entailed a fine of one hundred dollars a day.\*\*

At St. Louis the currency consisted of city and county warrants, issued in such quantity that redemption was out of the question. Depreciation followed, and when the people grumbled, councils blamed the brokers, and brought forward an ordinance forbidding them to do business in the city. Feel-

\* New Orleans Picayune, May 22, 1842.

† Globe, May 24 and 31, 1842.

‡ Pennsylvanian, June 13, 1842.

§ New Orleans Courier, June 11, 1842.

|| Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 27, 1842.

¶ New Orleans Courier, June 18, 1842.

\*\* Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 8, 1842. The mayor vetoed the ordinance.

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ing against them was so bitter that one evening early in June the people met to discuss the state of the currency, and were in hot debate in the council chamber when a cry of fire brought them into the street. The alarm proving false, the excited crowd went off to the office of one of the large note brokers and was about to loot it, when the mayor and the police appeared and restored order.\* At the next session of the legislature, city, county, and town scrip were suppressed,† corporations of all sorts, the State Bank excepted, were forbidden to make or use any kind of paper money; and after July first, 1843, no bank-notes under five dollars, it was ordered, should be circulated in the State.‡

Michigan currency consisted of small bills under a dollar, issued by municipal corporations; of notes put out unlawfully by corporations that did not have banking rights; of bank-notes made redeemable in other States, or in the notes of banks in other States, and of scrip or treasury notes issued by the State of Michigan, and which passed at thirty per cent discount. The Governor in his annual message dwelt at great length on the evils brought on the people by these wretched substitutes for money, and the legislature by one act forbade corporations to issue small notes § and by another required all banks to resume specie payment at once or forfeit their charters.|| A few obeyed, whereupon the charters of sixty-three others were promptly repealed and sixty-three sorts of paper currency went out of circulation.¶

State scrip, however, remained, passed current at a heavy discount, and as it was taken at par in payment of taxes the State Treasurer reported that scarcely anything else came into the Treasury, that the State was without funds to meet expenses, and that not enough money was on hand to pay the members of the legislature. At the next session of the legisla-

\* Philadelphia Ledger, June 16, 1842.

† Laws of Missouri, Act of February 17, 1843.

‡ Act of February 28, 1843.

§ Act of February 11, 1842, No. 23.

|| Act of January 17, 1842.

¶ Acts Nos. 40, 41, February 16, 1842.



Monday in February. Office of Attorney-General abolished, and a circuit attorney for each circuit created.

1815, Jan. 21. An act for a survey of the town of St. Louis and plat of the same.

Legislature sat in Sanguinet's old log house on 2nd street.

1815, Jan. 15. Lawrence County established.

1816, Jan. 21. Superior Court to hold two terms annually in each circuit, in St. Louis, for Northern Circuit, third Mondays March and September, a clerk for each circuit to be appointed by the judge. County courts abolished, their duties transferred to the Circuit and Superior Courts.

1816, Jan. 23. Howard County established. John Rice Jones, of Ste. Genevieve, president of the council.

1816, Jan. 25. An act for a jail in St. Louis County.

1816, April 29. Act of Congress, a member of the Legislative council from each county for two years, and the Legislature to meet once in two years instead of annually.

1817, Feb. 1. Bank of Missouri incorporated, capital \$250,000.

This Legislature sat in Madame Dubreuil's house on Second Street.

1818, Dec. 17. The ratio for a representative was increased to 700.

1818, Dec. 17. Eight new counties were organized as follows:—

Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, Pike and Cooper, and Lawrence abolished, increasing the counties to fifteen, and dividing them into three circuits, as follows:—

Cooper, Howard, Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike, the northwest; St. Charles, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson and St. Louis, the northern; Ste. Genevieve, Madison, Wayne, New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, the southern.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

Acts of Congress relating to Land claims, and Public land in the district of Louisiana:—

1805, March 2. Provides for a Register or Recorder of Land titles, to commence his duties on or before Sept. 1, 1805, and two Commissioners to be appointed by the President, who, with the Recorder, compose the Board of Land Commissioners, to commence on or before Dec. 1, 1805—each to receive \$2,000 in full, with a Clerk and translator of the Spanish and French languages, to receive \$600.

This Board was composed at first of Jno. B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners, and James Lowry Donaldson, Recorder, with Thos. F. Riddick, Clerk. They entered upon their duties in January, 1806, and in July, 1807, Donaldson re-

*Annals of St. Louis*



The legislature of the state, without consulting the people, have made three experiments at banking, and all failed. And who suffered by the failures? The people. The notes of the old St. Louis bank became of no value. The notes of the bank of Missouri depreciated fifty per centum. The Loan Office was at the time, so low, that one dollar was worth 25 cents and in whose hands did these notes depreciate? Not in the hands of the members of the company, nor the people of the city, but in the hands of the people of the country. There are many notes of the old St. Louis bank now in existence (if the holders have not, in their indignation, burnt them) for which one cent in the dollar cannot be had: yet those who justly are bound to redeem these notes, and who, but for their corporate privileges, would be compelled to do so, are-- many of them, rich; while those to whom the money is due, are generally poor. The stockholders in the Missouri bank did not act quite so badly; they bought in most of their paper at fifty cents to the dollar. And who is it now most clamorous for a bank? the people of St. Louis. This is not to be wondered at; because that city profited by those bank frauds hitherto practiced on the people of the country. The stockholders principally lived in St. Louis & when they issued their notes they went out at par value; many of which they redeemed at fifty per centum and some have never been redeemed.

No writer is listed for this article nor a source of information mentioned but on the front page the following information is given:

Printed and Published by CALVIN GUNN, Publisher of the Laws of the United States. AT \$250 per annum in advance



MISSOURI REPUBLICAN JUNE 21, 1824 page I col. 1&2

Communication from Secretary of the Treasury, Crawford about the Bank of Missouri which on April 7, 1818 became an agent for the Treasury and would receive public deposits keeping a standing deposit of \$150,000.00 and transfer excess amounts to the Bank of the United States branch at Louisville for a 3% charge. Many times the amount on deposit was \$20,000.00 less than the maximum that the bank was allowed to retain. Only notes of specie paying banks or their equal were received. A problem arose when notes received at the bank and credited to the governments account were sent to the United States Bank branch at Louisville and the banks in the meantime suspended payment. It was finally <sup>decided</sup> that since the notes were accepted at the Bank of Missouri in good faith, the loss would be stood by the government

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN JUNE 14, 1824 page I

A communication from Secretary of the Treasury, Crawford about the Bank of Edwardsville serving as a depository for government funds.



# **WANTED!** **Dry Buffalo Bones,**

And All Other Kinds of BONES,

**Tanking, Horns, Hoofs,  
Rags, Scrap Iron, Old  
Metals, &c., &c.**



**A. B. MAYER,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of

## **Bone Black, Fertilizers, &c.**

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

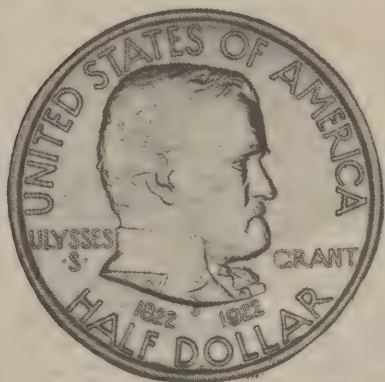
**1014 to 1022 N. 12th St.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**ANCHOR BONE FACTORY, LOWELL, MO.**

**Anchor Fertilizing Works,  
Foot of Harrison Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**FRED. MAYER, Manager.**





The Grant Memorial half dollar was designed by Laura Gardin Fraser. A bust of Grant is on the obverse and his birthplace is represented on the reverse.

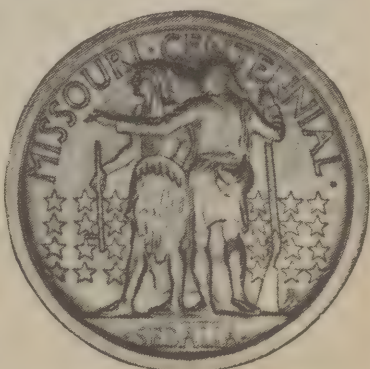
## YOUNG

(From Page 28)

come one of our most incompetent Presidents. Elected in 1868, he gained considerable fame for his acceptance speech at the 1868 convention in which he said, "Let us have peace," perhaps appropriate to the divided Republicans who no-

minated him as well as to the postwar country at large. He had the misfortune to be surrounded by some corrupt politicians during his two terms, but was re-elected by Northern votes as a regional hero.

The Grant issues for years have included some big-ticket items. The "star" half dollar



The frontier was the dominant theme of the Missouri Centennial half dollar of 1921. The bust of a frontiers man is on the obverse and a frontiers man with an Indian is on the reverse.



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y quarters, Washington quarters, Walking Liberty  
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d continue as collectors and investors realize just  
are these coins are in full Mint State-65 condition.  
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S.P.M.C.

A.N.A.

LES BORTNER

TOM GORDON

May 1978  
Paper Money List No. 2

259	\$1	The Exchange Bank Glencoe-Oct. 5, 1858 ABC V.GOOD	110.00
260	\$1	LaCrosse & LaCrescent Bank Hokah-June 1, 1859 ABC FINE	110.00
261	\$1	Treasurer of Ramsey County St. Paul ABC UNC.	65.00
262	\$2	Treasurer of Ramsey Cty St. Paul ABC UNC.	65.00
263	\$3	Treasurer of Ramsey Cty St. Paul ABC UNC.	70.00
264	\$5	Treasurer of Ramsey Cty St. Paul ABC UNC.	65.00

MISSISSIPPI

265	\$25	The Mississippi & Alabama Rail Road Company Brandon- April 1, 1838 DTL&Co-Phila-N.Y. L26 V.FINE	26.00
266	\$100	The Mississippi & Alabama Rail Road Company Brandon-April 1, 1838 L32 V.FINE	20.00
267	\$50	The Columbus & Tombigby Transportation Co. Columbus-Sept 1, 1840 L17 W.	40.00

MISSOURI

277	\$2	Office American Iron Mountain Co. St. Louis W. L. Ormsby-New York UNC	110.00
278	\$3	Office American Iron Mountain Co. St. Louis W. L. Ormsby-N.Y. UNC.	110.00

NEBRASKA

279	\$3	The Fontenelle Bank Bellevue-Nov. 7, 1856 DR&CO-N.Y. (Left corner missing P.C.) GOOD	18.00
280	\$5	The Fontenelle Bank of Bellevue Bellevue-Oct. 1, 1856 DW&CO -N.Y.-Phila. FINE	60.00
281	\$2	The Coin Exchange Bank DeSoto NBNCo. V.FINE	23.00
282	\$1	The Bank of Tekama in Burt County Sept. 1, 1857 BB&C-N.Y. EX.FINE	26.00







For Mrs. and Mrs. Eric P. Newman  
Picture from files of Missouri Historical Society of sale of what terrace  
formerly owned by Jacob Ruppberg Dine about 1845, on South Broadway,  
on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, now numbered 5200 South Broadway.  
There was a spring below the bluff. The rock foundation of the what terrace  
is still visible from the River.

Gift of Adele Harper Dine

Picture of what terrace, Missouri

Picture of what terrace, Missouri

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PERMISSION OF THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



## SMUGGLING GOLD OUT OF SPAIN.

Every loophole in the Basque frontier and every pass in the Pyrenees sees another leak in the steady stream of gold and silver which is pouring out of Spain. Professional money-runners have appeared to organize the illicit traffic of Spanish currency across the border. Every trick of the smuggler is being used—double vests, double bottomed trunks, gold shipped as oranges, hidden in the upholstery of automobiles, or stuffed into tires, hidden in the linings of women's dresses, or worn in belts underneath the clothing.

Andorra, which has always been a hotbed for tobacco smuggling, and has nightly mule trains which leave for France through the Hopitalet Pass with contraband, has turned to the more remunerative game of exporting money, particularly the great sums being concentrated in Catalonia for secret export. So serious has the leak become that the Spanish Government has assigned mountain troops and cavalry to aid the insufficient customs police along the border. At Hendaye, along the Atlantic, and Port Vendres, on the Mediterranean, international trains are delayed sometimes for hours while customs men go through baggage.

On occasions the hauls made by customs police have been very large. Always the money is confiscated and becomes the property of the Spanish Government, without argument. The customs men making the seizure benefit from a commission paid them by the Government on their takings. Officially, all persons leaving Spain are entitled to carry with them 5,000 pesetas. This is a hardship on many business men and wealthy travelers, accustomed to leave Spain during the hot months for their annual cures at French watering places. With 5,000 pesetas they cannot go far, yet the law is definite and fixes that sum for either one person, or one family.

Police admit that it is almost impossible to halt the flow of gold and silver across the Pyrenees. The Andorrans have been smuggling for centuries and have never been stopped. Smuggling is today the most prosperous of the national industries there. It is not illegal to import Spanish money into France, so that the French border police do not bother the smugglers.

This annual situation has had as one result a scarcity of currency and banknotes in certain sections of Northern Spain. So much money has been drawn from the banks and circulation, carried out of the country, or hidden away by fear of loss, that business men find it difficult to do business. They have asked the Bank of Spain to hasten the printing of more currency.

## GOLD MINING IN NORTH CAROLINA BEING RESUMED.

Interrupted by the rush to richer fields in California in '49 and again by the Civil War, gold mining is being resumed in the Appalachians. Lower production costs as a result and machinery promises to make abandoned mines more profitable. In Mecklenburg county, N. C., shafts dug by slaves are being cleared on the Frank King farm.

Less than a mile away is the Capp's Hill mine, which yielded more than \$2,500,000 of gold ore in its day, more than seventy-five years ago. Near by also is the old Hovey mine. Near Rockwood, Tenn., A. K. Johnson, a doctor, is digging a tunnel into an old cave. He claims to have come into possession by an old bearskin map by Chief Owl, an old Indian whom he befriended.

Digging has been resumed in the Coker Creek district in Monroe county, Tenn. In the Dahlonega field, Georgia, one operation alone has resulted in sale of more than \$40,000 of gold to jewelers in the past five years.

## MISSOURI TOWN REDEEMS OLD WARRANT.

Mexico (Mo.) city officials have mailed to Mrs. Edna L. McNamee, of Chewelah, Wash., a new \$1 warrant to redeem a scrip issued by the city in 1873. Mrs. McNamee, in presenting the 58-year-old scrip, said it had been in her family about half a century. City records revealed that for several years after the Civil War such scrip issues were frequent, and that this \$1 warrant was part of the last authorized.



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"We noticed in a number of the *Republican*, published some weeks since, some illiberal remarks in relation to this paper, by way of forestalling public opinion and exciting prejudice against us; as we are at no loss as to the motive which prompted the attack, we entertain the proper feeling towards it and its authors, they may rest assured that we are not to be jostled from our purpose by such ill prompted efforts; we intend to pursue "the even tenor of our way" avoiding offence to others as much as possible in the discharge of our duty, but ready at all times to meet the responsibility which this may bring upon us, regardless of the sneers and sarcasms of those who may be interested in our failure, we feel convinced, that in this course we shall be sustained by the approbation of the public."

"We have delayed the publication of our first number for some days, with an expectation of getting good paper, but it did not arrive in time. But the *Courier* will hereafter be printed on fine paper."

**BANK OF MISSOURI.**

A communication appeared in this paper, of last week, in relation to the manner in which the deposits in the bank of Missouri had been paid off, by the Commissioners. Believing it to be an inquiry which every person having a demand against that institution had a right to make, it received admission into our columns, without questioning the motive which induced it. We were willing, if blame attached to any one, that it should be placed on the right shoulders. In regard to these deposits, however, we have such information as to warrant us in saying, that at the time the bank stopped payment, and since, every person who had a claim, by deposit or for notes of the bank, was offered ample and sufficient security for the ultimate payment of their bills and interest; that all those who chose, were secured, and have since received the full amount, and interest, up to the day of payment; that the Bank, placed in the hands of five commissioners, respectable and solvent, shew up, and at this day, notes for collection, on good and solvent persons, sufficient to pay all the notes of the bank in circulation, and deposits which might be presented to them; and that, if any remain unpaid, the funds are sufficient for their security, and can be increased, if necessary.—Having been the medium of communicating a wrong impression to the public, it is but an act of justice that this statement should be made.

IF GREEN, it is said, is to be elected from the office he now holds, to make room for Thomas Ritchie, as the *Richmond Enquirer*. Let them dispose of him if they may, the sins of Missouri are not so great as to reserve to be visited with him again.

**MAIL ITEMS.**

GEN. LAFAYETTE has written to a friend in New York, in which he announces his intention to visit the United States in the early part of the month. As a very demonstration of respect was paid to the *Republican* on his former visit, it is hoped on his again appearing among us, that he will be suffered to mingle with the citizens as may best suit his personal convenience, and that all public parade and display will be dispensed with. This course, we think, to say, will best comport with the General's own feelings and wishes.—*Balt. Pat.*  
There are two subjects of interest at present in the

20,000 ft. When raised to about about its height, the rope broke, and the lustre d d ed to pieces.

**Case of Contumacy.**—The Philadelphia *Academy* of yesterday morning, says—"Another the noted "Tou Cases," is now in the court of investigation before the Circuit Court of United States. On Tuesday, Edward Thorson was produced as a witness. When officer, in affirming him, came to the word "the whole truth," he said, "No, I will not that," and sat down. He refused to take qualification, and for this contempt of court was committed to the custody of the Marshal.

We understand that \$2 per bushel was paid for wheat at the mills in Catskill, N. Y. Monday last.

**Longevity.**—The editor of the *Richmond Compiler* has received a letter from a clergyman a Post Office in Missouri, who states himself to be in the 81st year of his age. The Compiler says "it is a sort of literary curiosity penned with a firm and unpalsied hand; it breathes all the fire of a young man. It treats of matters and things in general, and here there the old gentleman dips his pen in the of po"

**A Nature.**—A calf was produced at Smith Bartholomew fair, Eng. w five f sir W Curtis grammatically s that c remains once was "a feat of natur

There is one good trait at least in Mr. Noyes' editor's character: he preserves his good moral in the midst of party conflict. With the following—"I don't seem to think that Editor of Daily Journals are very popular with the people. Mr. Lang, of the *Gazette*, lost his election for Alderman; Mr. Hall, of the *Commercial*, has lost his election as Assemblyman; I have lost my election as sheriff; and Mr. Webb of the *Courier*, has been chucked out of Tammany Hall, sans ceremonie and sculott."

**W. is in a Dime.**—There is in this town (says the Gloucester, Mass. Telegraph) a person whose name reads the same backward as forward: "take the liberty of giving it, no w nt but its singularity. If Esr. No

We have received the Message of Governor Forsyth, of Georgia, which, though in so other points exceptionable, places the seal of just reprobation on all projects for resisting laws, or getting the state into a war with the United States, by means of duties upon manufactures imported from other states. If we take it, blows up the whole scheme.

The following anecdote of Bishop Dubou is related in the Duke of Saxe-Weimar's *Traels in America*:

"Bishop Dubourg, whom I have often visited during my residence in this place, received me one day in his library, which contains, besides theological works, many books of science and belles lettres. I remarked a perfect set of the *French Encyclopedia*, and several

*Missouri Republican*  
December 9, 1828



port—they won't keep  
through the side of the  
aid Mrs. Alabaster, inter-  
laughter, as Lucy at every  
son, edged more into her  
driver, suddenly coming  
minutes more the vehi-  
was paid and discharged,  
at the bell was rung, and  
Captain Crossjack had  
bad evidently increased  
leuly ran violently back-  
and about four yards of  
a: he walked round the  
plet by which admission  
effectually shut out,  
nowhere visible. If she  
would have appeared at  
the custom of Mr. Olive  
ot within, though he had  
in so strange a manner  
and Lucy should remain  
went to find some man  
look, when a small dark  
y leading to the house,  
as the figure approached,  
et bounded forward and  
was Winks. "Ha! ha!  
he shrieked. "Ha! ha!  
re! "And you ain't goin'  
enum! "No! Oh, mum!  
a—a let—a us—a  
ing, "Joy and her tears, sunk  
d her knees. Mrs. Ala-  
d her of speech, while  
and raised her  
rcy, recover yourself, all  
that's a good girl. See,  
fain to have her sobbing  
a state of perplexity  
right. It was a black New-  
n to display his fondness  
ven to understand that it  
the house, he proceeded  
m of Mrs. Alabaster and  
as soon as she compre-  
Captain Crossjack.  
d opened the door; she  
d all in less than two  
a loud bang, and under  
Mr. Jasper Olive  
at poor little Winks was  
pale and haggard in the  
lung down it. Her eyes,  
at there was a glitter in  
hin triumphed, over the  
d endured, and over the  
ager to know what she  
refreshment. Mrs. Ala-  
ver, too anxious to hunt  
ach unhappiness to ease  
they, therefore at once  
Mrs. Alabaster had care-  
gratified to find in such  
oughts were pressing on  
endured sought her own  
bed, she held her aching  
er, when Winks stole in  
noy raised her eyes, and  
ish to speak particularly  
d girl,"  
pon her, and said softly,  
ed for you."  
ose, lips red as cherries,  
ad, and—shall I go,  
d Winks, thus suddenly  
would do as well at any  
knew it would not.  
stant. She sat up, and  
?" she inquired.  
ndon about poor Missus,"  
fixing her eyes earnestly

Jasper Olive,  
308 115 ed  
(To be continued.)  
**CURIOSITIES OF BLINDNESS.**  
APPALLING as the deprivation of sight may be, it is not without  
some remarkable compensations. Other faculties, hitherto in-  
tellect, and of sense often appear to gain by this, and Dufrenoy  
French writer, affirms that the blind seldom become imbecile  
and still less frequently insane. Profound thinkers practically  
admit that vision interferes somewhat with deep cogitation.  
Malebranche, when he wished to think intensely, used to close  
his window shutters, in the daytime, excluding every ray of  
light; and, for a like reason, Democritus is said to have put out  
his eyes in order that he might philosophize the better. (Which  
latter story, however, it should be observed, though told by  
several ancient writers, is doubted by Cicero, and discredited by  
Pintor.) Speaking on this point, Mr. Dufrenoy says in edit mon  
"When we wish to increase our power of attention, we shut  
our eyes, thus assuming artificial blindness. Diderot used often  
to talk with his eyes closed, and such a habit became sublimely  
eloquent."  
There was lately living in the county of York, England, a  
gentleman of fortune, who, though totally blind, was an expert  
archer. "So expert," says our informant, "that out of twenty  
shots, with the long-bow he was to make a superior. His sense  
of hearing was so keen, that when a boy behind the target  
rang a bell, the blind archer knew precisely how to aim the  
shaft, and to destroy two that met eyes. He is to be  
The tenacity of the memory of the blind is well known.  
This characteristic faculty is, according to Father Charlevoix,  
turned to good account in Japan, where the public records  
of the empire are committed to memory by chosen blind men.  
An old blind mat-maker in England (and he still lives) repeat  
the blind's "Seasons," and one or two other long poems, be-  
sides having an almost equally ready knowledge of several of  
the Gospels.  
Men of genius have sometimes triumphantly thrown off some  
of the worst disabilities of blindness. Genius ever devises ways  
and means of its own. It has a thousand little contrivances un-  
known to the ordinary student, who is content enough to travel  
along the beaten road which others have fashioned for him.  
Saunderson, the blind mathematician's whole method for  
computing was a small piece of deal divided by lines into a  
certain number of squares, and pieced at certain angles with  
holes large enough to admit a metal pin. With this simple  
board and a box of pins he made all his calculations; yet, in  
1711, he was the friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and by his interest  
was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.  
It is most probable that he never beheld the distant orbs of  
heaven; yet with the highest skill he reasoned of the laws  
which control them; unfolding and explaining the nature and  
beauty of light which he could not behold, and the glory of that  
how in the clouds which he had never seen.  
Thus also was it with Huber, the blind philosopher of  
Geneva. His discoveries in the honeyed labors of bees have  
equalled, if not surpassed, those of any other one student of  
nature. It remained for Huber, not only to corroborate truths  
which others had partially discovered, but also to detect and  
describe minute particulars which had escaped even the keen  
observation of Swammerdam. It is true that others supplied  
him with eyes, but he furnished them with thought and intel-  
lect; he saw with their eyes. Thus he clearly proved that  
there are two distinct sorts of bees in every hive—honey-  
gatherers and the wax-makers and nurses—that the larvae of  
working bees are by course of diet changed to queens; thus  
also he accurately described the singular conflicts of rival  
queens; the recognition of old companions or of royalty by the  
use of the antennae; thus he explained the busy hum and un-  
ceasing vibration of wings ever going on in the hive, as being  
necessary for due ventilation.  
One of the last incidents in the old man's life that seemed to  
rouse and interest him, was the arrival of a present of stinging  
bees, from their discoverer, Captain B. Hall. Unwearied dili-  
gence and love for his work, no doubt greatly aided him in all  
these discoveries; but genius effected for him what mere assid-  
uity would never have accomplished. She taught him in a few  
minutes to swim the river of difficulty, while others spent hours  
in searching for a ford.  
It is the union of diligence, and genius which has made so  
many blind men famous among his brethren with eyes; not  
only the head, to conceive, but the hand to carry out and  
achieve, in its own way, the plan of wisdom and of beauty.  
Thus Metcalf, the blind guide and engineer, constructed roads  
through the wilds of Derbyshire; thus Davidson ventilated the  
deepest coal-mines, and lectured on the structure of the eye; and  
old Dr. Moyses on chemistry and optics; thus Blacklock, poet  
and musician, master of four languages besides his own, wrote  
both prose and poetry with elegance and ease; thus, nearer to  
our own time, Holman, the traveller, has made himself a name  
far beyond the shores of Great Britain. We know not what  
Saunderson or Huber the present generation is to see. One  
name equally great in another path of fame it already had:  
Prescott, the historian of Aztec and Aztec, and Aztec, Mexico  
and Peru, &c., who, though not blind, had a defect of the eyes  
which prevented him from reading and writing, but whose literary  
labors have nevertheless delighted and instructed thou-  
sands both in the Old and New World.  
Coleridge remarks that "a diseased state of an organ of sense  
will perpetually temper with the understanding, and perhaps at

early period of life, it is a great advantage to recur to the old  
and more familiar sense of touch in preference to sight, espe-  
cially during the first few months after recovering their sight.  
Coleridge, in his "Omniana," mentions a most remarkable in-  
stance of a blind man at Hanover, who possessed so keen a touch  
as to be able to read with his fingers books of ordinary print, if  
printed, as most German books are, on coarse paper.  
**ROBERT IN ST. LOUIS.**  
An immense excitement was created in St. Louis on Friday, the 2d  
of June last, by the news which was rapidly passed from mouth to  
mouth that Mr. Joseph Thornton, the President of the Mechanics  
Bank, had been shot down in the public street by Joseph W. Thor-  
nton.  
It appears that Mr. Charles was proceeding down the street to-  
wards his residence when he was met by Thornton, who drew a  
pistol and shot Mr. Charles in the abdomen, killing him to the  
ground.  
As he attempted to rise, Thornton again fired; the shot, taking  
effect in the left side and passing through the body, came out on the  
opposite side. Mr. Charles again fell, but almost immediately re-  
gained his feet and staggered into a store close by. Every attention  
was paid to the unfortunate man, but in vain; after enduring the  
most acute agony for some time he expired.  
After Thornton had accomplished his purpose, he replaced the  
pistol in his pocket, and coolly resumed his stroll; but was shortly  
afterwards met by several gentlemen, friends of the deceased, who  
stopped him and demanded his pistol.  
He refused to give it up, and struggled with them until an officer  
arrived, when he surrendered himself, the continually increasing  
crowd showing that his only chance of present safety lay in doing  
so.  
Shortly after an immense crowd assembled in front of the prison  
and endeavored to force an entrance for the purpose of lynching  
Thornton; but were deterred from doing so by several gentlemen,  
who advised that they should disperse quietly, and let the law take  
its course.  
Mr. Drake, the brother-in-law of the deceased, also spoke to the  
same effect, and his words had the effect of partially quieting the  
crowd; but as they remained about the prison he undiminished num-  
bers, it was considered necessary to have the military in readiness,  
in case of any further attempt being made.  
Joseph W. Thornton is an unmarried man, in his thirty-sixth year.  
In his cell he appears to be quite calm and collected. He preserved  
a moody taciturnity, and refused to enter into any conversation re-  
lative to the awful deed which he has committed.  
The victim, Mr. Charles, has been in business in St. Louis for over  
thirty years, and his firm, that of Charles, Blow & Co., wholesale  
druggists, is one of high standing in the country, and has a large  
pa rance throughout the West.  
The following account explains the reasons for the committal of  
the act.  
Some time ago the Boatmen's Saving Institution in St. Louis was  
robbed of a considerable sum of money, in Missouri notes and gold,  
and suspicion attached to Thornton, then employed as book-keeper  
of the concern. He was watched by the police for over a year, but  
did not leave the situation for some time, and after that time kept a  
deposit account at the institution.  
After a while, the police discovered that he was in the habit,  
every week, or whenever he made a deposit, of presenting one or  
more of the same notes which had been paid out to him on some  
check, putting them in with other Missouri bank notes, supposed  
to be the proceeds of the robbery already alluded to. His intention  
was, doubtless, to get all the stolen notes back into the institution  
by this process, and thus convert the delinquency into a loan.  
He also caused to be presented at the Bank of the State of Mis-  
souri, for redemption, some twelve hundred dollars of obliterated  
and soiled notes.  
These facts taken together excited suspicion; he was accord-  
ingly questioned as to how he became possessed of the notes; when  
he told a very improbable story of their having been found buried  
under the stump of a tree which had been pulled up by a steam-  
boat; which it had fastened its cables, and that he had purchased  
them to send out of the country.  
His account was not believed; he was indicted for embezzle-  
ment, and while trial Mr. Charles, at his duty required him to do,  
appeared before the court and testified to all the facts within his  
knowledge; he could not escape, if he had been desirous of doing  
so, from his duty in this respect.  
Thornton was acquitted; but he swore at the time that he would  
be revenged, and kept his oath but too faithfully.  
Our engraving from drawings taken on the spot, represent the  
actual encounter, and also the prison at the time when the crowd  
had gathered.  
**The International Art Institution.**—The gallery which was opened  
some two months since under this name, and which we have expressed our  
opinion of, has recently added some fifty or more pictures to its col-  
lection, which are essentially of the highest class and merit close attention.  
The new arrivals are all of the most valuable and artistic, a touch we should  
say, more gratifying to Mr. Schreyer, the superintendent, the internal and external  
arrangements.  
It has added pictures not inferior to those which it had previously. In fact,  
we may honestly say, that some one or two of them are positively works to  
which it would be difficult to find parallel in this country. Such, for instance,  
is the work of A. Schreyer, "The Port of Ostend in Stormy Weather," which  
is one of the most complete we have ever seen; the sky is literally a marvel,  
a full of light in it, and the painting of the water breaking over the rocks and  
on the beach is a very carefully done and graphic bit of scenery of the  
first class. Almost equally good is "Half-past One in the Morning, or, Caught  
in the Act," by E. B. G. which is a bit of the drama of real life; two robbers  
surprised by the father of the family; the wife and child standing at the  
door of their sleeping apartment, once taken, this drama, which is admirably



**HELGENBERG**  
MANUFACTURER  
OF CORDS, BUTTONS, &c.

**H. J. THOMPSON'S**  
TRIMMING & VARIETY STORE

50 CENTS  
PICTURE



JOSEPH W. THOMPSON SHOOTING MR. GRANTLEY AT ST. LOUIS.—SEE PAGE 39.

THE WAY TO PEACE—HARRIS AND THE CHURCH COUNCIL



# ENDORSED

Mr. B. F. Carney,  
Crane, Mo.,  
Dear Sir:

We the undersigned, representing the business fraternity of Crane, Missouri, agree to accept your note payable on demand at its face value of \$1.00, in payment for merchandise, professional services or book accounts, and to consider said notes current exchange in the transaction of business.

It is understood that the issue shall not exceed \$1000.00, and that you keep on hand sufficient funds to redeem the notes on demand and without notice.

Signed:

The Bank of Crane  
The Red Front  
Crane Farmers Exchange  
Hilton's Furniture Store  
A. B. Hilton, Hardware  
Short Dry Goods Co.  
Farmer Drug Co.  
Fenton Williams Grocery  
Willis Wiley, Dry Goods  
G. E. Riggs, Barber  
R. B. Tegarden Meat Market  
Crane Chronicle  
A. J. Woodson, Grocery  
Clara Wise, Restaurant  
Ozark Garage  
Lloyd Neill, Garage  
Snack Shop  
Dr. H. L. Kerr, Physician  
Dr. S. N. Dalby, Dentist  
J. William Cook, Attorney  
W. L. Wells, Insurance  
Gipson & Ellis,  
Coal and Transfer  
Stone County Oil Company  
C. Bennage, Service Station

O. F. Douglas, Real Estate  
J. M. Hoffman, Restaurant  
Dr. B. R. Miller, Dentist  
Johnston & Johnston,  
Variety Store  
Crane Shoe Shop  
O. A. Chaney, Barber  
E. L. Carr, Restaurant  
Rhodes Produce Co.  
Hilton & Wise, Garage  
Flora Williams Grocery  
Russell Lumber Co.  
J. F. Wright, Jeweler  
Marie Mendenhall,  
Restaurant  
Crane Grocery  
Light's Garage  
Portland Hotel  
A. L. Wright, Attorney  
Hugh Henry, Blacksmith  
Rholla Rhodes,  
Filling Station  
Shell Cleaners  
Roy Nelson Canning Co.,  
of Crane



around them, interlarded with appropriate historical extracts and statistics of state and national character. The mammoth cheese, measuring three feet nine inches in diameter, two feet thick and weighing 1,400 pounds was superscribed to Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. It appears from an account in the Putaski Banner, that there was a great display in transporting them from Sandy Creek, where made, to Selkirk, where shipped on board the schooner North America for this place. We received the Banner too late for insertion, but appears that about sixty gray horses were employed in the procession, guns were fired, &c. They will proceed upon a canal via Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Troy and Albany, thence to New York, at all of which places the citizens will have an opportunity of seeing them.

[Oswego (N. Y.) Observer.]

**THE FLOOD AT THE WEST.** It appears from a statement in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that the quantity of water passing in the Genesee river, through Rochester, in the usual state of the river, is about 20,000 cubic feet per minute; and that the quantity passing per minute in the same river, during the late flood, as measured by Harvey Ely, esq. was 5,164,185 cubic feet, or more than one hundred and eight times the quantity usually passing!

**SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.** We learn from the last report of the board of directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 103,000; of whom there are in foreign trade 50,000, in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000, in the coast fishery 5,000, in steam vessels 1,100, and in the United States navy 6,000.

**STEAM POWER IN CORNWALL.** The aggregate of the steam engines reported in this county in 1834, was in round numbers about 5,000 horse power, working without intermission, or equivalent to the actual labor of upwards of 15,000 horses. They are committed to raise 20,000 gallons of water to a mean height of 120 fathoms, or 14,000,000 gallons to the height of one foot per minute. The course of the New river, from its rise near Bedford to London, is forty-two miles, in which it descends 171 feet with a velocity of three feet in a second, supplying to the numerous an average quantity of 18,000 gallons per minute. The Cornish engines would therefore be sufficient to raise the whole supply of forty-six such rivers from the reservoir back to their sources.

[Mining Review.]

**FEW THINGS IMPOSSIBLE.** "It is impossible," said some, when Peter the great determined to set out on a voyage of discovery, through the cold northern regions of Siberia, and over immense deserts; but Peter was not discouraged, and the thing was done.

"It is impossible," said many, when they heard of a scheme of the good Oberlin's. To benefit his people, he had determined to open a communication with the high road to Strasburg, so that the productions of de la Roche (his own village), might find a market. Rocks were to be blasted, and conveyed to the banks of the river Bruche, in sufficient quantity to build a wall for a road along its banks, a mile and a half, and a bridge across it. He reasoned with his people, but still they thought it was impossible; but he seized a pickaxe, put it on his shoulder, proceeded to the spot, and went to work, and the peasants soon followed him with their tools. The road and bridge were at length built, and to this day, the bridge bears the name of the "Bridge of Charity."

"It is impossible," said some as they looked at the immense forest which covered the rugged flanks and deep gorges of Mount Pelatus in Switzerland, and harkened to the daring plan of a man named Rupp, to convey the pines from the top of the mountain to the lake of Lucerne a distance of nearly nine miles. Without being discouraged by their exclamations, he commenced a slide or trough of 24,000 pine trees, 6 feet broad, and 4 to 6 feet deep; and this slide which was contemplated to be kept moist. Its length was 44,000 English feet. It had been conducted over rocks, or along their sides, or over gorges where it was sustained by scaffolds; and yet skill and perseverance overcame every obstacle, and the thing was done. The trees slid down from the mountain into the lake with wonderful rapidity. The large pines, which were one hundred feet long, ran through the space of eight miles and a half in about six minutes.

A gentleman who saw this great work, says: "Such was the speed with which a tree of the largest size passed any given point, that he could only strike it once with a stick as it rushed by. He never quickly he attempted to repeat the blows." "It may not be done in an hour, or a day, or a week; but perseverance will finally bring you to the end of it." "Time and patience," says a Spanish proverb, "will turn a mulberry leaf into silk."

**THE PUBLIC OFFICES.** The Georgetown Metropolitan says—The great has been the increase of the public business executed in the departments of late years, that the present spacious edifices have been found altogether inadequate to its transac-

tion. In the war department, especially, this is observable, and several entire ranges of buildings on the other side of the street are now occupied by different bureaus, which could not be accommodated at the war office building. Within the last week, the increasing pressure of business has caused additional and extensive alterations. The head quarters of the army, and the ordinance office, have been removed to a new building erected for the purpose opposite the war department; and the rooms they recently occupied are now in the possession of the fourth auditor, clerks and other officers.

Besides this, every spare inch of room in the building has been turned to account, and the very cellars, now comfortably fitted up, are converted into offices. The treasury department is still worse off for accommodation; the entire business of that important branch of the government being now conducted, and the valuable papers belonging to it exposed, since the fire, in private and very insecure buildings. The quarter master's office is located in a small frame cottage, and there is scarce an office under the government which does not feel the want of a suitable accommodation.

"In fact, the time has come when the exigency of the national service will require at the hands of congress, as suggested by the hon. Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, last winter, the erection of a great structure, worthy of this immense country, in which the vast business necessary for its government can be concentrated and carried on with suitable facilities; and some such plan will, most probably, be effected in the coming session of congress."

**TRIAL OF ABNER KNEELAND.** The trial of Abner Kneeland, came on yesterday, before the supreme court in session in this city. It will be recollected that he was indicted for blasphemy about two years since, and convicted, in the municipal court, from which decision he appealed to the supreme court. The trial came on and after eloquent and learned arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to a jury, who could not agree, eleven being in favor of conviction, and one opposed. The case was again tried—with precisely the same result. Yesterday was the fourth time that this case was brought before a jury. In the afternoon, judge Wilde delivered a very able and impartial charge—and the jury retired; soon after which the court adjourned. This morning, the jury came into court with a verdict of guilty. It will thus be seen that of forty-eight petit jurors, who, after a full hearing, have decided on this case, forty-six have been in favor of the guilt of the prisoner. The offensive language attributed to Mr. Kneeland was not only blasphemous, but disgusting, obscene, and such as should not be tolerated in any Christian or civilized community, where it is desirable to preserve the proprieties of life, or semblance of religion. We hope that the result of this trial will be a warning to the impious and licentious, and show them that even in this country, where the masses are so full of intents and purposes as free as the circumambient air we breathe, yet that gross blasphemy and obscenity combined, will not be tolerated by public opinion or the laws of the land.

A motion was filed for arrest of judgment—which will be decided by a full bench. In the meantime the defendant has recognised for his appearance in the sum of \$500.

[Boston Merc. Jour.]

#### BANK MATTERS.

A bill is before the legislature of the territory of Arkansas to establish a bank, to be called the "Union bank of Arkansas," with a capital of two millions of dollars. P. S. We see that the project has been negatived in the house of assembly.

Peter Bacot, esq. cashier of the branch bank of the United States in Charleston, has received the appointment of cashier of the same institution in New Orleans.

The U. S. branch bank at Pittsburgh has been sold to the Merchants' & Manufacturers' bank of that place. The terms of sale are said to be liberal, spreading the payments to the bank over the space of 4 years, in annual instalments, at an interest of five per cent.

United States bank stock sold in New York, on Saturday, at 11 1/2.

The St. Louis Republican states that on the 6th inst. the contract was concluded by which the debts due the branch of the U. S. bank in that city were transferred to the State bank of Illinois.

Further notices of application to the legislature of New York, for acts of incorporation.

For a bank to be located in the city of New York to be called the Pearl street bank, with a capital of two millions of dollars.

For a rail road from the city of Troy to unite with the Hudson and Berkshire rail road at the most convenient place, with a branch of said road to Lebanon, with a capital of \$600,000.

For an amendment of the third section of the act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, in the city of Albany, so as to authorize the directors to elect any one of their number president of said institution.

For an act to increase the capital of the Canal bank of Albany from \$30,000 to \$500,000.

For the Rochester City bank, with a capital of \$500,000, to be located in Rochester.

For the renewal of the charter of the Trivoli Manufacturing company.

Probably never occurred



MISSOURI REPUBLICAN September 19, 1835 page 2 col. 3

We are pleased to hear there is a probability of the early establishment of an Agency of the State Bank of Illinois in this city.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN October 31, 1835 page 2 col. 4

The State Bank of Illinois has declined to establish a branch here.







## *A glimpse of Early St Louis - William R Sentry Jr*

pieces of pure copper - one of them weighs eight pounds. We have 300 acres around the mine. Most of the land ~~is~~ is sold now one-fourth of the purchase price down, with the balance payable one-fourth each year for three years. I think I shall locate my warrant claim at Cote sans Desseins, at the mouth of the Osage River, as it is such a healthy place. I may establish myself there." If Justus Post really found a copper mine within 20 miles from St. Louis, he did something most remarkable. He either stumbled on a hidden cache of copper brought down by the Indians from mines in the Lake Superior region, or some wily Frenchman "Salted" a tract of barren ground.

His idea of locating at the mouth of the Osage soon changed, for in September of 1816, he wrote, "I have bought 400 acres in the Bonhomme settlement of St. Louis County for \$300. It is the best settlement in the Territory. My prospects at the mouth of the Ohio brighten daily - General Jackson has recommended to the War Department that the first high ground above the mouth of the Ohio is the proper place for a great military depot. That land is mine. I wouldn't sell it for \$25,000." In another week he added to his Bonhomme holdings by the purchase of 600 acres at a cost of \$4,400; he acquired a house, orchard, blacksmith shop and ferry. He then moved to his new farm and began clearing some of the bottom land. Soon he purchased another 400 acres adjoining his homestead, "the best land you ever saw. For this I traded five acres which I have in the north part of town. I have a new project under way, but I cannot put it on paper yet. We have already acquired more than 1,400 acres without our plans being suspected."

Before long, he was head over heels in the promotion of a bank. The Bank of St. Louis had been chartered in 1813, but because of the war, no stock was then sold. In November of 1816, more than 1000 shares was sold, and the bank began operations. Justus Post was one of the first directors. Within a few months, he said, "The Bank is moving on in fine style - our bills are executed in the best manner; they are as

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*Quotes from letters of Justus Post*



handsome as any in the United States. The opposition Bank shows strong symptoms of a wish to join their stock with us. But it must not be done yet; they must do penance for a while. These lads must be tutored." These lads, as he called them, were headed by Mr. Chouteau; each group merrily tried to cut the others' throats. The town was not big enough to support two banks; both resorted to unwise speculations, and both closed, the Bank of St. Louis folding up in 1819, while the Bank of Missouri was forced to liquidate in the depression of 1822. But it must have been fun while it lasted.

Do you remember the summer of 1929, or, for that matter, the summer of 1946, when the stock market jumped three points a day, and office boys and bootblacks were busy adding up their paper profits? How does this sound - "Such is the flood of population and such the rage of the people for purchasing that I can make no calculation as to what the prices of land will not come to." Justus said that in the fall of 1816, while the goose was hanging high.

There was always the urge to add to his farm. "I have bought two small farms adjoining mine, which gives me 1100 acres in one body. I have six tenants now. The 400 acres by the mill I sold for \$3,000 and used this for the purchase of 800 acres about four miles away, on which I have a good mill site." This was the beginning of the village of Chesterfield, near the western end of the Olive Street Road.

By the beginning of 1819, things began to tighten up, but Justus Post was a little slow in recognizing the signals. He sold a part of his holdings at the mouth of the Ohio, but the purchaser went broke before he could finish paying for it. In the meantime, Post had spent that money as a down payment on another venture. He hastily wrote Brother John, "I am pushed very hard for money; I wish you would send me some by our nephews." But in spite of the scarcity of cash, he began ambitious building plans at Chesterfield. In February he said, "My sawmill is now going and is making boards for my various buildings there. I have built a brick store and sold it; now



St. Louis  
5 April 1819.

Brother John,

A few days ago I wrote you a letter informing you that I had purchased of Stephen two hundred acres of land which I intended should furnish or make a part of your farm, in case you should like it when you get here. For fear that the letter may be lost I shall again give you the purport of that letter. The 200 acres are on the west & is in good form. It has on it a tolerable good hewed log house, kitchen, smokehouse, corn crib, etc., and also about 12 or 15 acres that have been plowed and 14 or 15 acres more now grubbed & chopped ready for rearing. The rail timber on the latter piece I have a plan to sell for which I give him 50 cents per hundred. For the land I give him 10 dollars an acre & pay him 400 dollars in cash (which is paid) 800 dollars the first of September next & 800 dollars in a year from the first of next Sept. with one year's interest on the last payment, making in all 2000 dollars. To this (should you like it) I shall add 100 acres of the west side of mine on which is also a hewed log house, kitchen, smokehouse, corn crib, some peach & apple trees & 25 acres cleared; & 100 acres more that joins Hawkins on the east & will answer well for a wood & timber lot. All together will make 400 acres. The land is good; all bottom land & is 112 miles. Darby has moved onto his farm & will not sell it. Stephenson shows a disposition to keep his & I mean to let him as much for the purchase, now for the next part of the concern, the money. I have now for all I can raise & more too & I wish you to send Harvey & James as soon as you can with all the money you can spare. Let it be in gold if you can. Tell the boys not to say a word about what work they have to do, nor anything else, but start out as soon as they can. Their best way to come will be first to Troy, thence by Fishkill & there cross the North river, then by Goshen to Easton in Pennsylvania, thence by Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Washington, etc. to Wheeling in Virginia, then cross the Ohio & go through Lancaster, Chillicothe & Hamilton to Harrison, near which Uncle Locker, the Gallies, etc. live. Then direct to Vincennes, St. Louis, & then to Cahokia to Bonhomme, (which is pronounced Bonam) where I live on the south bank of the Missouri. Let them take a memorandum of the above names in the order I have named them & they will not get lost on the road. Since writing the last letter we have had a great rain & freshet that has carried away the wingdam of my sawmill. The expense of the repairs will cost about \$1000 - that is worse than a dead loss. Since March set in we have had more cold weather & snow in all the winter months. How has it been with you? The rains have raised the creeks so high & made the roads so bad that Caleb says nothing about going home. He has been very quiet about it these three or four weeks. I think I shall keep him pretty handily till the first of September, which will be the most proper season for him to leave this country. Write again as often again as you do, that I may know what you are about now you all are.

Make our best love to all branches of the family.

Justus.

I want the boys to get here ~~before~~ as much before the first of September as they can, but certainly by that time.



St. Louis

20 Nov, 1816.

Brother John,

I have just returned from my little farm in the country to meet the board of directors of our bank, to receive the installments now to be paid in and to make the final arrangements for commencing operations. We move on well so far; this is the day appointed for the payments to be made; but the people are so zealous they could not wait - they commenced their payments yesterday and on examining the books last evening, I found more than 500 shares paid for. This certainly argues well. By the last mail I received a letter from New York saying our new City of Illinois is becoming the general talk there. I hope they will not let the matter rest till I have made a snug little sum of money out of a part of it; the whole I will not dispose of. The other plan I hinted to you is working extremely well so far & I think before long we shall have ourselves so well fortified in that purchase that I can venture to put the plan of the project on paper and submit it for your inspection - you shall know all about it as soon as it will do.

Since I have been on the farm the weather has been fine for working among the old dry logs & trees - if I had a good yoke of oxen that had been learned to draw logs & a couple of men that understand rolling them I would make a great flourish among the old sycamores before spring, but neither the people nor the cattle in this quarter know how to work. On examination I find I am but a poor hand to work; it must be I have been out of practice too long to do much, however, I must do & manage as well as I can. The 2728 acre tract I purchased of Rutgers I think I shall stand a good chance to lose - that is it is not confirmed, consequently I shall be obliged to take back the money paid with the interest. I had much rather have the land. Land rises in value very fast; that which is good for anything cannot now be gotten for less than 2 dolls. an acre. My league square will now fetch me that. Last spring you know I gave less than 75 cents for it. Such is the flood of population to this country and such the rage of the people for purchasing that I can make no calculation what the prices of land will not come to. It does appear as if all Kentucky are on the road for the country in the fork of the Mississippi & Missouri.

Now let me ask what in nature has become of you - it has been a long time since I heard from you. Before I left here I was daily looking for a letter from you and on my arrival here I felt sure of getting one, but have been disappointed on all hands. Now if you are well enough to write, you certainly ought to be more punctual; if you are sick, tell someone to inform me of it. Tomorrow if nothing happens I shall return to the farm & set the fires at my old sycamores again.

Is it not almost time for you to begin to say when you expect to set out with your goods & chattels to join me? I shall watch the mill spot; no one shall buy it without my knowing it. Write often. The weather is quite cold, more so than common for this country. Love to all our folks,

Justus.

21 Nov. We have about 1000 shares of the bank stock paid in. All is well.



(Undated; probably around the middle of latter part of 1818.)

SCHEDULE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO JUSTUS POST.

- 1 200 arps. purchased of Andrew Maquitty )
- 2 100 " " Richard Stephenson )
- 3 100 " " Gabriel Long ) being the farm on which
- 4 100 " " John Lewis ) I live
- 5 180 " " George Buff )
- 6 300 " " Frederick Bates )
- 7 160 acres - a New Madrid location on the opposite side of the river.
- 8 300 arps. joining Frederick Bates & Nicholas Long, a tract purchased of William Long.
- 9 100 arps. purchased of John Jordan and joining the farm on which Stephen Hancock resides
- 10 200 acres, or thereabout, near the Passage des Sioux, being a company location, for which I hold Amos Wheeler's bond
- 11 6000 arps. of Dubuque lead mines, a little below Prairie du Chiens  
(all of which tracts lie in the Territory of Missouri)
- 12 nearly 2/3 of my original purchase in and adjoining the town of America, in Town. 16 south, Range 1 East of the 3rd principal meridian, near the mouth of the Ohio river in the State of Illinois.
- 13 188 98/100 acres in Township 18, joining the above.
- 14 3/10 of a company entry on a lower bank in Illinois. (see my papers)

Due from Wm. B. O'Hara & Co. of the Missouri Exchange Bank by agreement	27,600
(see my papers)	
For Amos Wheeler's note deposited for collection	537
For negro man sold by him	550
Due from George Everhart	400
" " John Ficklin	140
	<u>29,277</u>

Out of this sum I owe somewhere about	<u>6,000</u>
	23,277

The above does not include the Hawkins farm, neither do the debts include that owing to him for the same, which is about 1750 dollars.

Justus Post.



St. Louis,  
14 July, 1876.

Brother John,

In my last letter I neglected to inform you that it was then harvest time in this quarter - the wheat in this region was ~~ready~~ all gathered in nearly two weeks ago - the hay generall used here is cut on the praries; they will commence cutting it towards the last of August.

Since my last letter we have found and purchased a copper mine in the Illinois country, about 20 miles from this place. We have not yet dug much in the mine, but appearances indicate there is a large quantity of mineral - on the surface of the ground we have found several pieces of pure copper, one of them weighs eight pounds - what do you think of this? We have about 300 acres of the land on and around the mine. It is situated about 3 miles from the road leading from this place to Kaskaskia and is about 10 miles from the Mississippi River. One fifth part of this mine and land belong to me. The purchase I made at Cote sans Dessien is a great bargain - it is an important point. I have one or two more points in view which, if nothing occurs more than I can at present foresee, will be secured in the course of a few days. The result of these things will be directly laid before you. I do not keep you in the dark relative to my motions - you hear the whole, and shall so long as I have capacity to write ~~xxx~~ & you ability to read or hear.

I am extremely anxious to hear how Mr. Halsey has decided to question I put to him about the purchase of land - and if he concludes to take some of me, whether you have or will soon deposit the 2000 dollars to my credit in New York - it is highly important I should know these things that I may know exactly how to manage my affairs in this quarter. You must attend to these things for me, if it should take you from the plough a week or so you must not mind it, for speculations cannot, at all times, be conducted without trouble.

The current of population to this country seems to increase - in the course of this fall we may reasonably expect to see many families pass us to the upper country, that is, the fork above the Missouri, the place where the greater number of emigrants appear ~~to~~ disposed to locate themselves.

This town is constantly visited by some of tribes of Indians either for holding treaties or getting presents - some of them call every day to see us. They keep the boys well supplied with bows and arrows. At the present there is much stir and noise about making a bank in this place - if the people succeed in it they will, I suppose, make their own money - this, if it succeed, will increase the value of real estate in this country, but will not stop the current of speculation. Something new and valuable is almost daily discovered to attract attention and keep purchasers on the alert. Our town at the mouth of the Ohio makes a heavy impression on the minds of the people; since I last wrote you two or three more sales have been made on the same terms that I first mentioned to you. I have sold none of mine yet.

In your letters you do not say anything relative to the opinion the Vermonters have of this country - whether any of them have ambitions or perseverance enough to look at it, or whether they think it too much out of the world to merit their attention. Tell me what they think and say on this subject.

The natural resources of this country are great - we have iron, lead, copper, coal, plaster of paris, salt petre, sulphur, and I am in daily dread that we shall find gold and silver stowed away in the hills p we are here on the borders of Mexico and must expect something of the kind. I wish you would tell me which of the boys of the family do & which do not possess the real spirit of enterprise & ambition. We are all in fine health - love to all,

Yours,



St. Louis  
17 February 1817.

Brother John,

By the last mail I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 12 December and am glad to see you are in a degree out of the dumps. I really think if you could now sell your farm for a good price and get all the cash, you would feel quite well. However, never mind it; you will yet meet with a thousand things to fret, perplex and torment you. Before this you have received my letter on the subject of selling your farm on credit - reflect on the subject and see if it will not do. You say Harvey is coming to be my farmer; I am glad to hear it. I wish he were here now for I have much to do before ploughing commences and that time is near at hand. I hope when you receive this that he will be on the road, if not, tell him he had better come on horse back. Let him strike the Ohio at Wheeling, or rather tell him to take the most direct route to Cincinnati, from which place our old uncle will tell him which way to come, from Cincinnati by Vincennes, to this place it is but a short ride for the people of this country. He must certainly come by Cincinnati & call and spend a few days with Uncle Looker - the old gentleman thinks much of these things. It hurt him much to think I did not stop to visit him as I came along. I received a long letter from him by the last mail; he was then with the Legislature at Columbus in Ohio. Tell Harvey it is a long road, and he must ride a solid, firm & tough horse - feed him well at night & but little during the day. A horse that is traveling should eat but little grain, if any, during the day.

Since my last letter I have made no land trades - by that letter you will see I can give you your choice of three houses to live in till you can ~~build~~ build or suit yourself with a better. When you get here we will look around and endeavor to suit you with a farm, etc. The winter is about done here for this year - we have had a winter without snow. The ground has scarcely been covered this winter; it has not been whitened since November. I fear it will be a poor season for wheat, however we can tell better about it by and by. I wish I had 8 or 10 of your cows and two yoke of oxen here, they would be very convenient for me at present. Our Bank is moving on in fine style & our bills are executed in the best manner - they are as handsome as any in the United States.

I must close, the mail is waiting for me. Write me soon and often. Love to all,

Joshua.



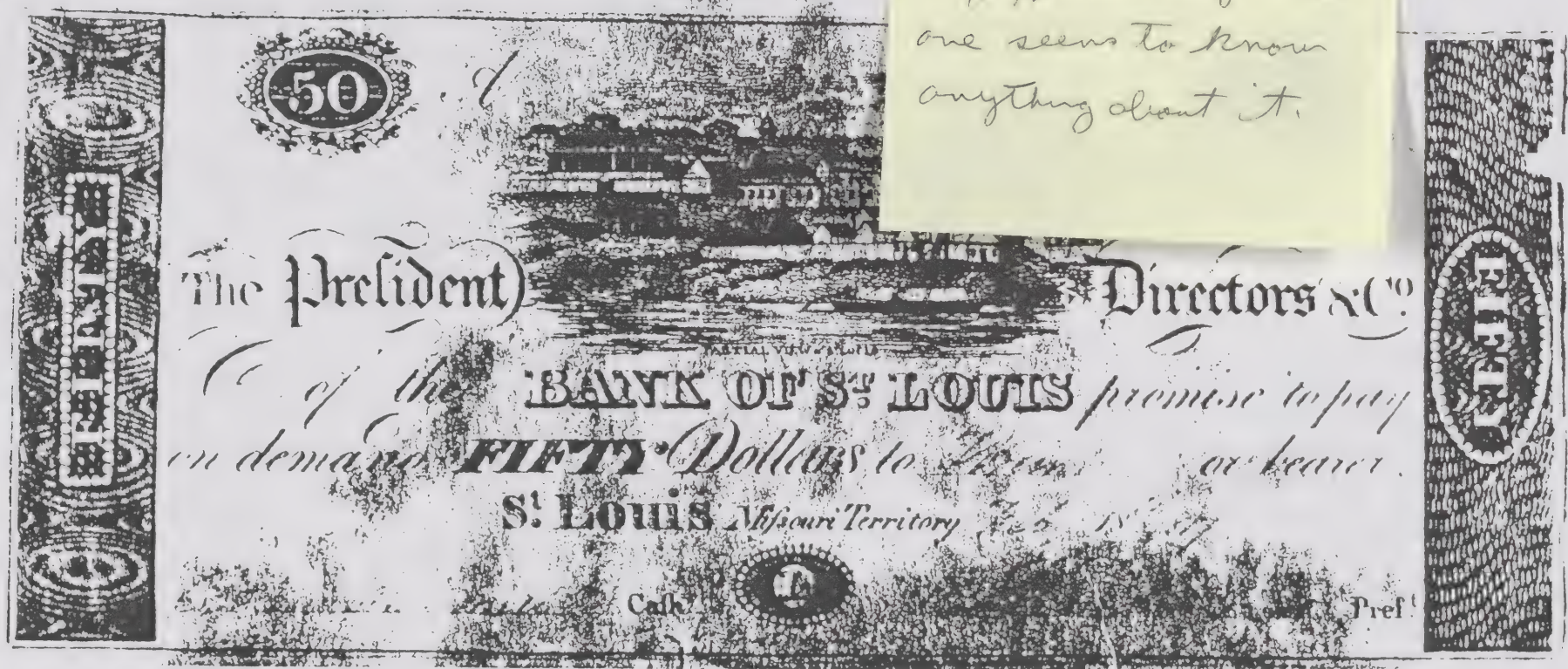




JIM  
WATKIN

771-3339

This photocopy is  
in the files of the  
state bank commission  
in Jefferson City. No  
one seems to know  
anything about it.

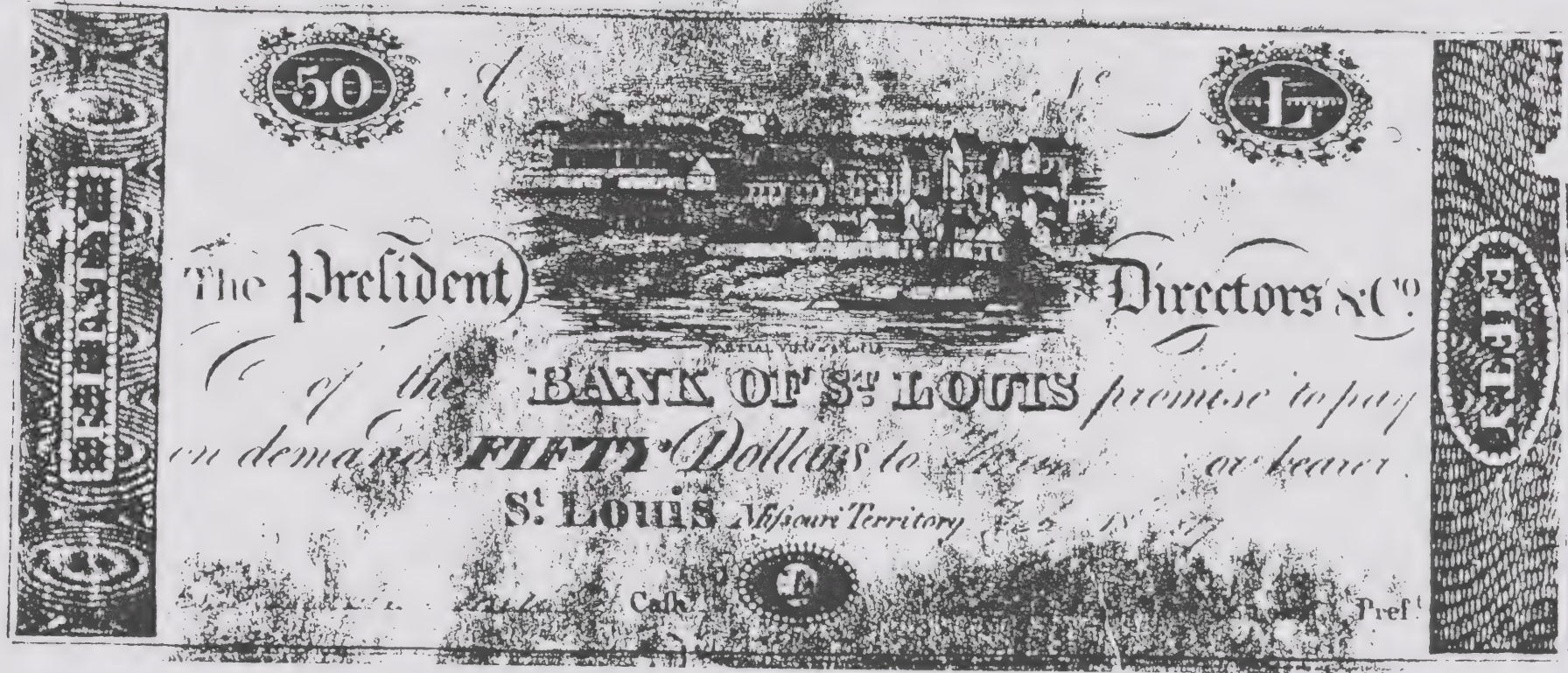


2-14-89 This photo was sent to Commissioner of Finance office. Sender unknown



JIM  
WATKIN

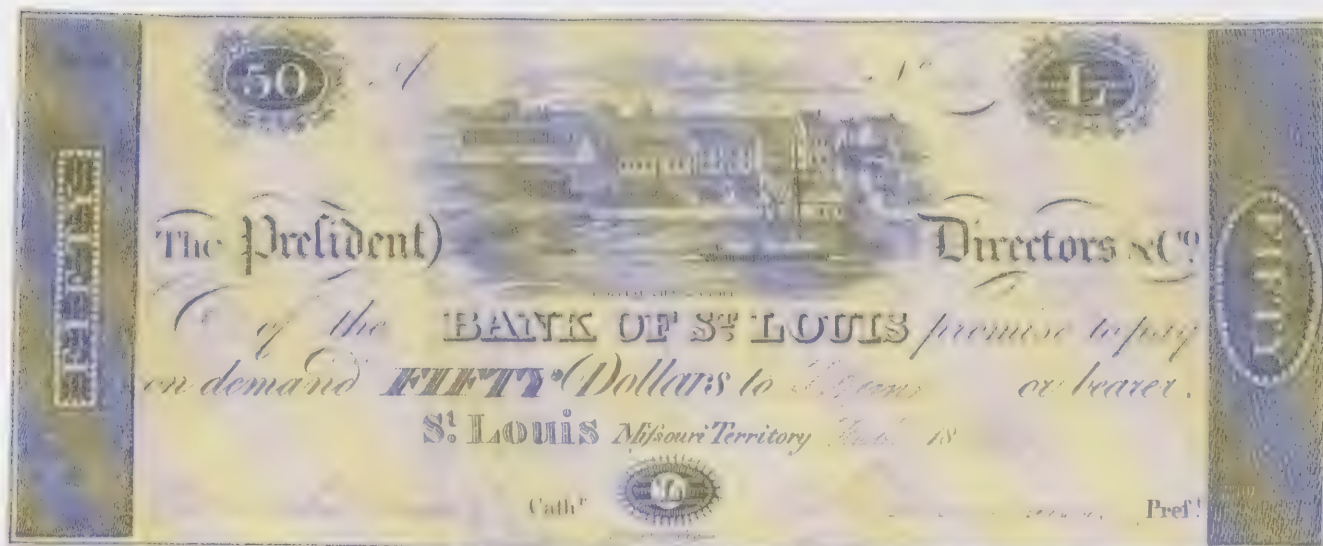
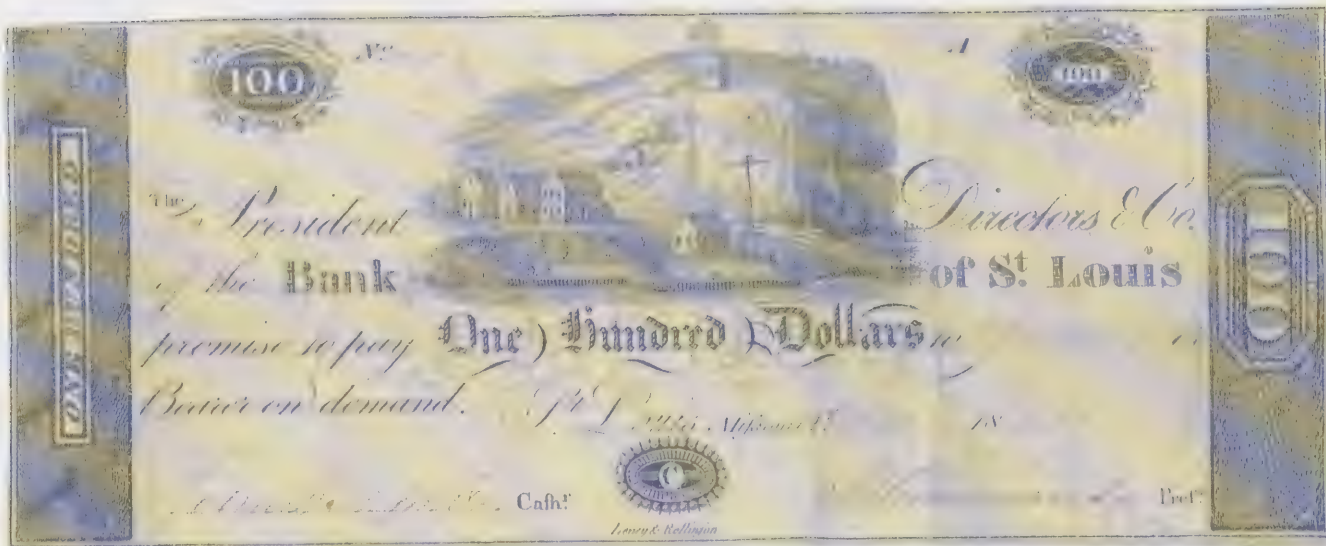
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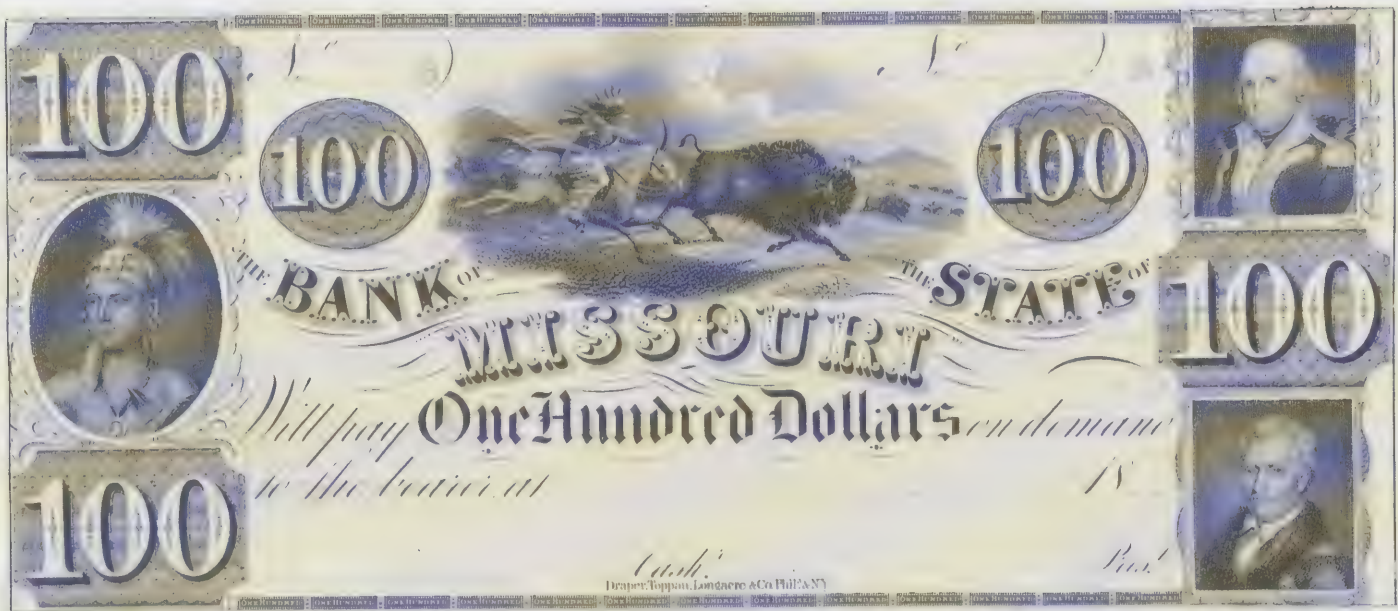
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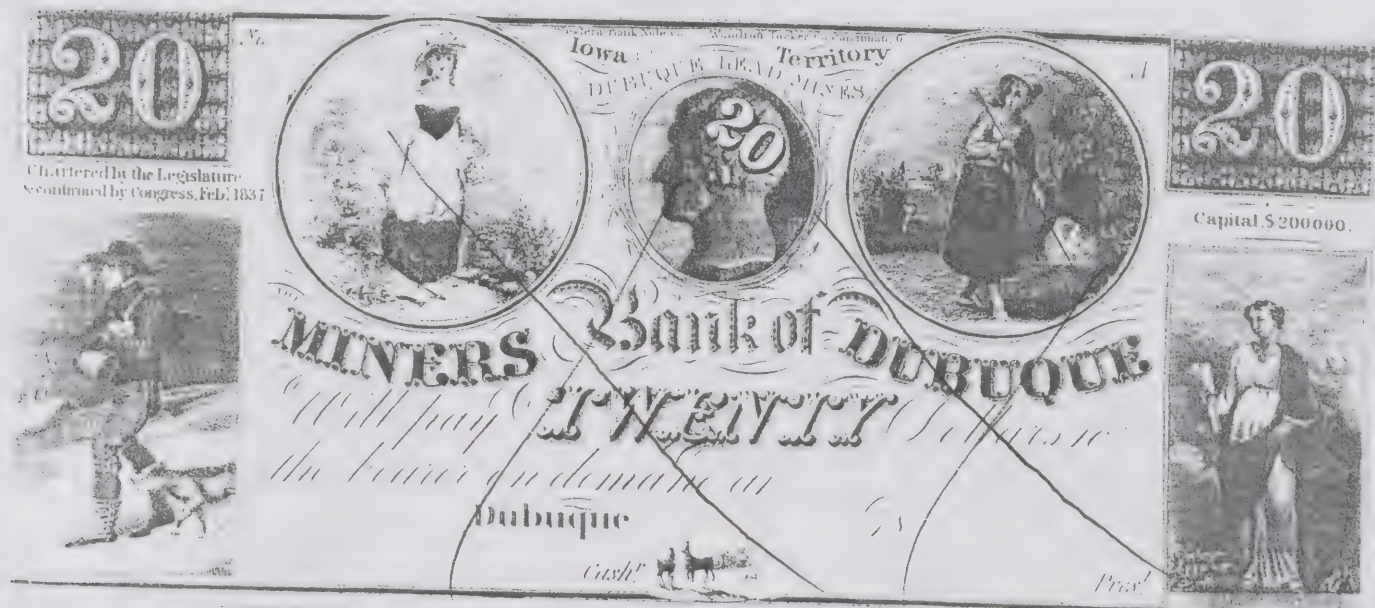
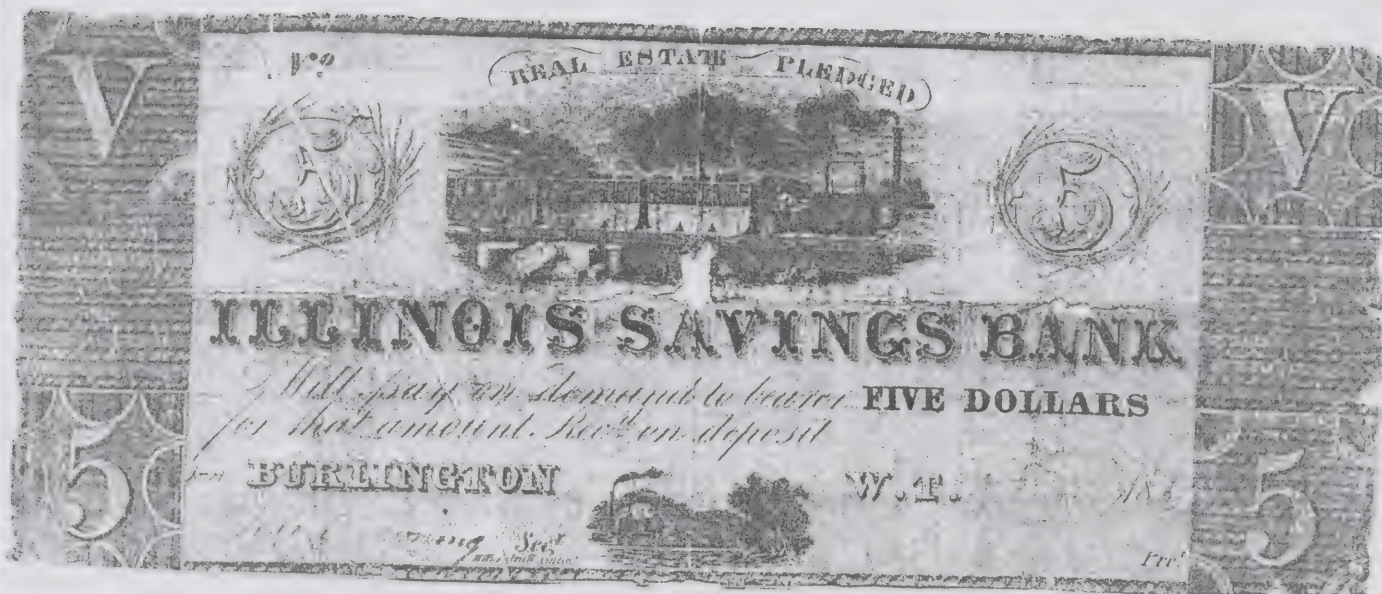






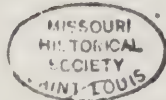






This is a copy of  
Deon Oakes note.  
They seem to have  
removed "ST. LOUIS"  
from the note and  
kept in business.





State Bank of Morris 15 December 1817

We the Subscribers, President and Directors of the State Bank of Morris in the State of New Jersey do hereby certify that William M. O'Hara has been a Clerk in our Bank a number of years, and has in all things conducted himself entirely to our satisfaction. His conduct has been honest and honorable, his habits for sobriety and Industry are unexceptionable, and as a ready and correct Accountant, we think it difficult to find his Superior. Every variety of business transacted by Banks is so familiar to him, that he is well qualified to fill any place in such institutions, and we are firmly persuaded that, if any Banking Company does once employ him either as Clerk or Cashier, they will never have cause to regret the confidence reposed in him.

James Wood President

Henry L. Brown

Jonathan Ogden

Silas Bondist

Abm. C. Canfield

Edward Conant

Joseph Butler

Sylvester D. Maples

Stathery

William Britton

Directors



Col. J. Johnston Dec 11 1861

1861  
April 3. 2 1/2 bushels of grain 221  
222  
443 1861 Sept. 24

to per - 1 1/2 1861 (Mar. 11)

Messrs. Thara & Co<sup>rs</sup> Dr  
To Aug<sup>st</sup> Chouteau

To rent of the Store, cellar & occupied by them  
in the house belonging to A. Chouteau  
from the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November  
five months at \$50 per month = \$250

Received in full. At Louis November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1861

Aug. Chouteau

The rent of the house since the 3<sup>rd</sup> of that month  
is eighty dollars per month



Bank of St Louis July 19<sup>th</sup> 1814

Resolved that the following effects of the Bank be assigned  
transferred and set over to Pricer Samuel  
Hammond and R. Thompson as trustees for the Bank

1<sup>st</sup> The proceeds of a suit instituted against Moses  
Austin, or the claims on which said suit is founded

Here follows a List of Notes principally  
Stockholders Amounting to . . . . . \$13102.44  
58726.64

Also all the Effects of the Bank, not herein particularly  
stated (Except the Banking House and the claims  
against James & Roll Johnson;) which effects hereby  
assigned are to be collected and converted into money  
by the said Pricer Hammond & Thompson, jointly or  
in the name of either of them; And the proceeds  
of which when collected are to be applied by  
the said trustees or either of them to the following  
purposes

1<sup>st</sup> To pay Paul Anderson the sum of three hundred and thirty  
seven dollars and 44 Cents.

2<sup>d</sup> To pay the Debt due from this Bank to the Bank of  
Columbia \$2500. -

3<sup>d</sup> To pay the Bank of Edwardsville . . . . . \$10,000. -

4<sup>th</sup> To Redeem the notes of this Bank signed by L. S. Hammond  
& Pricer & L. P. Smith Cash. issued previous to the 1<sup>st</sup>  
of Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1813. . . . . \$12531. -

5<sup>th</sup> To pay out of the residue, if any, any other just claim  
of that nature substantiated against this Bank. -

6. The Surplus, if any, to be at the disposal of the  
Stockholders

7 - And the said trustees as aforesaid shall be and they are here  
authorized to collect the debts of the Bank hereby assigned  
to them in such way as to leave in the hands of the  
Stockholders who are indebted to the Bank so much  
as will amount to the dividend or Capital that would  
probably be due to the stockholders on a final settlement  
say 70 per cent of the . . . . .



\*5788- Mechanics N.B. of St. Louis

- Issued only 2nd Charter Brown Backs in these plate combinations
  - \$5-5-5-5 plate - \$491,500. worth; serial nos. 1 to 24575 on sheets
  - \$10-10-10-20 plate - \$730,200. worth; serial nos. 1 to 14604 on sheets
  - \$50-100 plate - \$729,600. worth; serial nos. 1 to 4864 on sheets
- \$1,951,300. worth of notes issued.

\*4575- Chemical NB, St. Louis

- Issued only 2nd Charter Brown Backs in these plate combinations
  - \$50-100. plate - \$74,850. worth; serial nos. 1 to 499 on sheets
- only the above plate used.

\*4232- NB of the Republic, St. Louis

- Issued only 2nd Charter Brown Backs in these plate combinations
  - \$50-100. plate - \$115,350. worth; serial nos. 1 to 769 on sheets
- only the above plate used.

\*4048- Continental NB, St. Louis

- Issued only 2nd Charter Brown Backs in these plate combinations
  - \$5-5-5-5 plate - \$531,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 26550 on sheets
  - \$50-100 plate - \$959,250. worth; serial nos. 1 to 6395 on sheets
- \$1,490,250. worth of notes issued

\*2835- Fifth N.B., St. Louis

- Issued only 2nd Charter Brown Backs in these plate combinations
  - \$5-5-5-5 plate - \$25,020. worth; serial nos. 1 to 1251 on sheets
  - \$10-10-10-20 plate - \$55,600. worth; serial nos. 1 to 1112 on sheets
  - \$50-100 plate - \$55,050. worth; serial nos. 1 to 367 on sheets
- \$135,670. worth of notes issued.

\*67- First NB of Columbia

- Issued only Original Series First Charter Notes in this plate combination
  - \$10-10-10-10 plate - \$90,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 2250 on sheets
- only the above plate used



✓ #1112 - St. Louis N.B., St. Louis

- Issued these types and amounts of First Charter Notes

- Original Series

- \*1-1-1-2 plate - \*53,600. worth; serial nos. 1 to 10720 on sheets
- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*275,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 13750 on sheets
- \*10-10-10-20 plate - \*195,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 3900 on sheets

- Series of 1875

- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*10,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 500 on sheets
- \*10-10-10-20 plate - \*416,800. worth; serial nos. 1 to 8336 on sheets

- Issued these types and amounts of Second Charter Notes

- Brown Backs only

- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*157,500. worth; serial nos. 1 to 7875 on ~~nos~~ sheets
- \*50-100 plate - \*22,500. worth; serial nos. 1 to 150 on sheets

- Total amount issued - \*1,130,400.

\* 283 - Fourth N.B., St. Louis

- Issued these types and amounts of First Charter Notes

- Original Series

- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*145,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 7250 on sheets
- \*10-10-10-20 plate - \*165,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 3300 on sheets

- Series of 1875

- \*10-10-10-20 plate - \*359,900. worth; serial nos. 1 to 7198 on sheets
- \*50-50-50-100 plate - \*120,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 480 on sheets

- Issued these types and amounts of Second Charter Notes

- Brown Backs only

- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*165,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 8250 on sheets
- \*10-10-10-20 plate - \*359,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 7180 on sheets
- \*50-100 plate - \*1,330,650. worth; serial nos. 1 to 8871 on sheets

- Issued these types and amount of Third Charter Notes

- Red Seals only

- \*50-100 plate - \*1,493,550. worth; serial nos. 1 to 9957 on sheets

- Total amount issued - \*4,138,100.

\* 89 - First N.B., St. Louis

✓ - Issued only Original Series First Charter notes in these plate combinations

- \*1-1-1-2 plate - \*10,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 2000 on sheets
- \*5-5-5-5 plate - \*50,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 2500 on sheets
- \*10-10-10-10 plate - \*44,000. worth; serial nos. 1 to 1100 on sheets
- \*20-20-50-100 plate - \*79,990. worth; serial nos. 1 to 421 on sheets

- Total amount issued - \*183,990.





DEC 23 1904

THE BANKERS' WORLD'S FAIR NATIONAL BANK.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND

H. A. FORMAN, PRESIDENT.  
C. H. HUTTIG, VICE PRESIDENT.  
ADOLPH GEHNER, VICE PRESIDENT.  
N. A. M. MILLAN, VICE PRESIDENT.  
W. H. THOMSON, VICE PRESIDENT.  
R. R. HUTCHINSON, VICE PRESIDENT.  
C. E. BRYAN, CASHIER.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

ST. LOUIS.

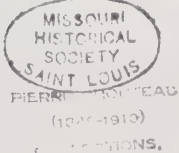
Dec 21/04

Treasurer of the United States  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir: We are sending you  
today by Express Fifty thousand  
dollars in currency of the Bankers  
Worlds Fair National Bank for which  
kindly send to the Fourth National  
Bank of St Louis Mo our Bonds which  
are on deposit with you to secure  
this circulation.

Very respectfully  
Bankers World's Fair Nat Bank  
By C. E. Bryan  
Cashier





January 25<sup>th</sup> 1821

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. C. Calhoun  
Secy of War

Sir I have the honour to inform you that feeling the infirmities of old age increasing every day I have been induced to give my resignation as President of the Bank of Missouri although I have always fulfilled with satisfaction that office, having found a perfect harmony and high prudence in all the persons that are concerned in that association. By the same motives I pray you to appoint another agent for paying the invalid Revolutionary pensioners of the United States residing in the state of Missouri. I am now ready to deliver to the person duly appointed by you all the accounts, vouchers and documents belonging to the agency of St Louis, my only desire is to enjoy in my last season, peace and tranquillity.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
Secretary of the Treasury.

January 25<sup>th</sup> 1821

Sir Having been induced by old age and infirmities to resign the office of President of the Bank of Missouri all your communications of your department must be by the future directed to my successor in office; Although no more concerned in the direction of that association I am never the less fully convinced that you will always find in its directors a prudence and an exactitude in business which will answer to your honourable confidence.

Yours truly  
Jas M<sup>r</sup>.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. C. Calhoun

St Louis June 13<sup>th</sup> 1821

Secy of War.

Sir In conformity with the regulations of the war department I have the honour to transmit to you my accounts, I have credited the United States of the sum of \$20,546<sup>cts</sup> according to the official statement annexed to the General Magnifying 3<sup>d</sup> Auditor, dated April 21<sup>st</sup> 1821 and I have immediately delivered to Th<sup>o</sup> J. Neelie Esq<sup>r</sup> President of the Bank of Missouri and according to





State Bank at St. Louis 15 December 1817

We the Subscribers, President and Directors of the State Bank at St. Louis in the State of New Jersey do hereby certify that William M. O'Hara has been a Clerk in our Bank a number of years, and has in all things conducted himself entirely to our satisfaction. His conduct has been honest and honorable, his habits for sobriety and industry are unexceptionable, and as a ready and careful Accountant, we think it difficult to find his Superior. Every variety of business transacted by Banks is so familiar to him, that he is well qualified to fill any place in such institutions, and we are firmly persuaded that, if any Banking Company does once employ him either as Clerk or Cashier, they will never have cause to regret the confidence reposed in him.

James Wood President

Henry M. Brown

Jonathan Ogden

Silas Bondick

Abm. C. Canfield

Edward Bondick

Joseph Cutler

Sylvester D. Hays

John H. Hays

William Britton

Directors



Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between John F. Darby & Eugene Mittenbeger in the Banking business, under the name and style of Darby & Mittenbeger, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. and. John F. Darby having purchased out the interest of Mr. Eugene Mittenbeger, succeeds to the business of the firm, and assumes all responsibilities of the House; & will continue the business, at N. 28 Main Street St. Louis.  
St. Louis 31 August 1863.

John F. Darby.

E. Mittenbeger

Having withdrawn from the Banking House of Darby & Mittenbeger, with a view to other pursuits, I commend the House to the Community, the business of which has been most prosperous and satisfactory; & which will be continued & conducted by my late partner Mr. Darby.  
St. Louis 31 August 1863.

E. Mittenbeger

Banking House

I have this day associated with me, as a partner in the Banking business, Mr. Horace Anderson for the last twelve months Cashier and Teller in the Banking House of Darby & Mittenbeger. The business will be conducted under the name and style of John F. Darby & Co.

St. Louis: 1 September 1863

John F. Darby

Horace Anderson



Bank of St Louis  
11 February 1818.

11

Sir

You are hereby notified that you  
were this day appointed first Teller of this  
Bank, consequently in case of your acceptance  
of said appointment you will please to  
repair to the Bank as soon as convenient to  
enter on the duties of said office. —

Respectfully  
Yr. Obedt Servant

St. Hammond  
Per J. B. St. Louis

Mr Wm M. O'Hara

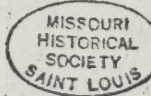
Bonhomme



1800  
 M. O'hara & Co. Dr. Col. Auguste Chouteau  
 For rent, from 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1819, to 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1820, \$ 240  
 @ 80 per month

Deduct this sum paid John Simonds, for glazing  
 the windows in the upper part of the house; - broken  
 out before the house was occupied - 3.75

236.25



COL. AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU  
 PAPERS

D<sup>rent</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> O'hara & Co -

a Aug. Chouteau

1820  
 3<sup>er</sup> février 3. Pour le loyer de la maison que vous occupez depuis le 3<sup>er</sup> Nov<sup>bre</sup> 1819 au

3. 3<sup>er</sup> février 1820. 3 Mois a 80. \$ par mois - 240. 00 -

St Louis 3 février 1820. Pour Acquit - Aug. Chouteau

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU  
 COLLECTION

